IRISH AND AMERICAN.

From the Toronto Globe.

There is something painful in the sorrowful sympathy which the New York *Tribune* and other Republican journals feel for the wrongs of Ireland. Their feelings overwrought by the sad events of the late war, and now prevented by party policy from being expended on behalf of the South, must find vent in some direction. Their exuberant philanthrophy must be exercised, and what better subject can be found than the wrongs of Ireland to call out all the gushing charity of their natures. True, they do not trouble themselves to particularize the wrongs over which they shed crocodile tears, nor suggest any rational mode of removing them. This is wholly unnecessary, for every Fenian, at least, knows that Ireland has been oppressed by the Saxon from time immemorial. There is greater wealth and more material comfort among the inhabitants of England, and that is a crime never to be forgotten or forgiven. Famine and pestilence have at times been fearfully prevalent in Ireland, and for this, too, according to Fenian logic, the Saxon is responsible. Rebellion has frequently broken out in the Green Isle during a few hundred years past, and, forsooth, Canadians—Irish Canadians too—must atone for all the ills that insane men have brought on themselves and others in their mad attempts at introducing total anarchy into Ireland, under the name of a republic. The "Irish Republicans" in the United States profess to look for the conquest of Ireland, they pretend to aim at the overthrow of the British Government and the establishment of a republic in Ireland. Were Ireland given to them, the rascals would deluge it in blood before a semblance of Government could be established; the O'Mahony's and and the Roberts, instead of fighting each other with foul words alone as they now do, would find actual fighting for their factions to engage in. But that any leading Fenian imagines the overthrow of the British Government by Fenian arms to be possible, is simply absurd. The directors of the movement entertain no such idea. They know full well that such an absurdity will not be allowed even by the rank and file of the ruffians for whom they speak. O'Mahony and Stephens where are they? Even Fenians have deserted them because the scheme they urged was plainly and palpably impossible. It offered no hope of plunder to the hungry crew, nor even of fighting or excitement to the desperadoes whom the close of the war has turned loose in the Northern States. Something else must be devised, and Roberts, Horace Greeley and Sweeney have decided that Ireland's wrongs are to be remedied in Canada. This is the measure of justice which accords with the conscientious convictions of those who are in constant agony at the injustice Ireland is suffering. Still, Ireland has her representatives in the Legislature of the nation—no "iron clad oath" excludes any portion of her people from participation in the government of the country. She is not, on account of past rebellions, precluded from her just influence in directing the legislation of the whole empire, and yet Radicals who rigorously exclude the late rebellious States from Congress; howl over "unhappy Ireland." Do the Republicans of the United States, who have lavished so much blood and treasure in reducing the South to submission, imagine that the British Government can or will or should consent to the dismemberment of the empire? Surely, if this is expected, some good reasons should be adduced for such a step. They should demonstrate that the people of Ireland are in favor of "secession" as generally as the people of the Southern States were—that there are wrongs inherent in the present system of government which would be righted by Stephens, Killian, O'Mahoney, and Roberts, were they invested with supreme power. But how does the parallel stand? Ireland is subjected to no abuses which are not equally the lot of envied and hated England. The peculiar ills of which she complains are not the result of English connection, but of local influences; and, were her own representatives united, as were Southern Congressmen, these grounds of complaint would very shortly be removed. How many of Ireland's representative men are in favour of revolution? Not one of them asks for a dissolution of the union between the two islands. How was it in the South? Every representative man demanded a separate existence for the Southern States. Of the industrious, manufacturing, or middle classes in Ireland, how many want dissolution, again, the answer must be—none. It has been said that the South possesses no such class, but the merchants and traders and farmers, who are the representatives of the middle class in the South, were almost universally secessionists. And yet those who fought to the death to conquer the upper and middle class who wanted secession in America, say that Ireland should be allowed to secede—should be pushed out of the union—against the wishes and convictions of the most wealthy, the most intelligent, the most industrious, and most moral of her people. Who are they that lead the Fenian movement? A set of gaol birds, idle rogues and men of no character, and, forsooth, to gratify these, American editors, like Horace Greely, think that all the loyal, industrious, and moral population of Ireland should be cast out of the British Empire and put under the feet of the rascals who adorn the gaols of every country where they are to be found—the pariahs of Britain and America!

The Southern States are forcibly held in the Union and denied any share in the government of the country; strong repressive force is used to maintain this position—all to sustain the Union; while a conviction of much older date, cherished by men of all creeds and of all classes, except a few of the worst, must be abandoned to gratify a handful of malcontents in Ireland, and a host of restless renegadoes in the United States. Consistency should compel our Republican neighbors to acknowledge the right of revolution at home—to accord freedom of action to the South—before they become the bawling advocates of the discontented ruffians who pretend to demand the control of a country from which many of them were expelled for offences against the commonest and most necessary laws for the preservation of society. But it is idle to discuss such matters further. Reason and right are wholly foreign to the American view of this subject. The same men who encourage Fenian depredations in Canada, would adopt any other course, however insane or wicked, to secure the assistance of the Fenians in the coming election. They will probably succeed in this case, in attaching to their party the men who have hitherto been the object of their hatred and contempt. But the sacrifices they make in doing so, the ignoring of all moral considerations to gain temporary success, will react on them in future. The lawless and dangerous masses that they are endeavouring to throw against Canada, are, and must inevitably continue to be, their own citizens. What precise form the evil will assume in their own country it is impossible to foretell, but the piratical spirit and tendency they are so assiduously fostering now is pregnant with danger to their future peace. The history of the past has shown that national crime is as sure to be followed by retribution as individual, and some recent events in the history of the United States have furnished a striking illustration of the principle. The great crime of the nation has been slavery—long cherished and preserved, and it has brought its punishment. The penalty, too, was apportioned in a measure according to the responsibility connected with it. The slave States suffered most as most guilty in the matter, and the Northern States secondarily as *particeps criminis*. The Democratic party which treated slavery as the Republicans now treat Fenianism, fell with it, and are now trying to rise under the very Republican leaders who were the instruments of their overthrow. The Republican party now warms in its bosom the Fenian viper, and if their downfall and disgrace should be the only penalty that follows their crime against all international and moral laws, the punishment would be very slight. That this will be one effect can hardly be doubted, but that national sins will be condoned by the destruction of a corrupt party organization is not to be expected. Internal disorder, theft, robbery and murder are among the inevitable concomitants of such a state of public morality as they are teaching, and perchance this will be the only form in which retribution will reach them. But if the evil shall extend no further, for every Canadian whose life has been sacrificed for his country or may be sacrificed, a dozen American citizens will fall beneath the assassin's knife or bullet, and the very hands they are now strengthening against us will certainly deal midnight murder among themselves.

FENIANISM.

From the same.

The statement telegraphed from Chicago to the New York press, that large bodies of Fenians had left Louisville, Nashville, and other Southern cities, for Chicago, is contradicted by a Louisville despatch sent to us yesterday, and in the absence of more definite information, it is impossible to say where the truth lies. We shall, however, speedily obtain further news. It should be mentioned that from various sources we learn that there is a design on the part of the Fenians of placing on board of vessels at various points on Lake Michigan a number of men, for the purpose of effecting a landing at some point in the Georgian Bay, and from thence making a movement upon Toronto, simultaneously with the attacks upon the St. Clair and the Niagara frontiers. If any body of men are now moving to Chicago it is probably with the intention of taking part in this movement, which will necessarily precede by some days the other operations. From a variety of sources, it is reported that the raid will take place between the 19th and the 24th proximo—the time for holding the Provincial Exhibition—when there will be numbers moving on the trains, and the presence of strangers will attract less attention. A Fenian convention is to be held at Troy, on the 4th of September, when the instructions for the movement will probably be given, if the reports then presented by the delegates are favourable. The Attorney-General of the United States has ordered the District Attorney to enter *nolle prosequi* in the cases of the prisoners taken by the *Michigan*, and they have consequently been discharged without trial. The New York *Tribune* and *Herald* agree in stating that this was done for the purpose of showing favour to the Fenians, but we are unwilling to believe that this was the motive. We hope that Mr. Johnson's Cabinet was influenced more by the certainty that no conviction could be secured than by a disgraceful willingness to pander to the violators of the law. The circumstances, however, must weaken our faith in the fidelity of the American Government, and convince us of the urgent necessity for the most active preparations for defence.

THE ISLAND OF VALENTIA.

The Island of Valentia, the Irish terminus of the Atlantic Cable, is about six thousand acres in extent. It has three proprietors, of whom the Knight of Kerry is the chief, the others being Trinity College, Dublin, and Colonel Herbert, of Muckross. The population is about two thousand; but although the Knight is a staunch Protestant, his co-religionists do not number more than one hundred and fifty. The harmony of this little community (says a correspondent of the London *Star*) is, however, undisturbed by religious discord. The old priest, who is now between eighty and ninety years of age, has had charge of the parish for half a century, and his watchword has always been "Peace." The average value of land is about fifteen shillings an acre. Much more of it is used for grazing purposes than for cultivation, the principal article manufactured being butter. Most of the cottages are simply fœtid hovels; but there is a considerable number of a better class, and the peasantry have a well-fed, comfortable appearance. They owe much to the Knight, who spends nearly the whole of the income he derives from this property in improvements and in giving employment to the people. He is regarded with a feudal reverence tempered by modern manners. His traditional title gives him no precedence in court, but his ancient lineage places him far before the mushroom creations of yesterday. The late Knight, who was a *protege* of Lord Castlereah and a distinguished politician, being once addressed as "my Lord" by an officious servitor, impatiently replied, "Don't call me lord. I don't wish to be anything of the kind." Perhaps he remembered the Arab proverb, "the dog when he has money must be called 'my lord the dog.'" It is pleasant to be able to reconcile these relics of feudalism with the humanizing claims of modern civilization. It is pleasant also to find that the Racoon has been here three months without discovering a single Fenian; and that although yesterday I saw the Fenian flag—the harp and the sun on a ground of green—hoisted on a skiff, this was done more in bravado than in earnest, and proves by its singularity that this imbecile form of disloyalty is altogether exceptional in Valentia and the adjacent mainland.

TERRIBLE INCIDENT.—At the explosion of the oil train at Narrowsburg, New York, early last Sunday morning, through a collision, the petroleum was thrown from the tanks in every direction, and with it the remorseless flame, until it spread on all sides. Directly opposite the spot where the first explosion occurred, on one side, stood three comfortable country cottages. The most distant one was occupied by Mr. Charles C. Williams, his wife and two children, the latter aged respectively about two and a half and five years. The oil and flame were thrown about in such quantities that before Mr. Williams had time to become thoroughly awakened, the fiery brands were falling in his sleeping room in the upper part of the house. Mr. Williams sprang from his bed, seized his two children, and shouting to his wife to follow him, ran down the inside stairs to the stoop or porch with steps which led down by the side of the house. In his excitement he evidently never saw that the whole street through which he was plunging was one living mass of blazing oil half knee deep, and onward he went, dashing into the fire in almost a nude state, having on nothing but his night garment. In travelling through this sheet of flame, one of his children dropped from his arms, and he went back and picked it up. His determination and strength sustaining him, he reached a spot where the fire had not yet spread, and fell. He was picked up by his neighbors, and with his children were taken to a hotel near by, where the children both died. Mr. Williams' feet and legs were horribly burned; so much so, the flesh peeled from the bones while the doctors were dressing them. He was better the first part of Sunday, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery, but after lingering in the utmost torture until four o'clock in the afternoon, he died.

To give strength and tone to the digestive organs, take Parsons' Purgative Pills occasionally. They do not make the weak weaker, but give strength and elasticity to the system.

MR. EVERETT ON THE CABLE.—In 1857 Edward Everett, in his memorable oration delivered at the opening of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, thus spoke of the then projected Atlantic telegraph:

"I hold in my hand a portion of the identical electrical cable, given me by my friend Mr. Peabody, which is now in progress of manufacture to connect America with Europe I read it upon the following words: 'A part of the submarine electric telegraph cable, manufactured by Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co of London, for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to connect St. John's, Newfoundland, with Valentia, Ireland, a distance of 1640 nautical, or 1900 statute miles.' Does it not seem all but incredible to you that intelligence should travel for two thousand miles, alongside those slender copper wires, far down in the all but fathomless Atlantic, never before penetrated by aught pertaining to humanity, save when some foundering vessel has plunged with her hapless company to the eternal silence and darkness of the abyss? Does it seem, I say, all but a miracle of art, that the thoughts of living men—the thoughts that we think up here on the earth's surface, in the cheerful light of day—about the markets and the exchanges, and the seasons, and the elections, and the treaties and the wars, and all the fond nothings of daily life, should cloth themselves with elemental sparks and shoot with fiery speed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, from hemisphere to hemisphere, far down among the uncouth monsters that wallow in the nether seas, along the wreck-paved floor, through the oozy dungeons of the rayless deep—that the latest intelligence of the crops, whose dancing tassels will, in a few months, be coquetting with the West wind on those boundless prairies, should go flashing along the slimy decks of old sunken galleons, which have been rotting for ages; that messages of friendship and love, from warm, living bosoms, should burn over the cold green bones of men and women, whose hearts, once as warm as ours, burst as the eternal gulfs closed and roared over them centuries ago!"

THE NEW UNITED STATES LAW CONCERNING REVENUE STAMPS.—The new tax law concerning revenue stamps went into operation on Wednesday, and its provisions are especially interesting to bankers and brokers, from the fact of their being taxed at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of stocks, bonds, coin, bullion, promissory notes or other securities. On every bill or memorandum of sale stamps are to be placed equal to the amount of the above mentioned tax, and in computing the amount of the stamp tax any fractional part of one hundred dollars is to be computed at one hundred dollars. Heavy penalties will be incurred by neglecting to comply with the provisions of this law.—*Boston Journal.*

A horrible murder was committed a few days ago near Bellonte, Alabama, by some one unknown, upon the person of a boy named Hulsey, about twelve years of age. He was found near his father's house, in a sitting posture against a small tree, a hickory rope around his head, with his neck broke, and marks of violence upon his face. He had been murdered, and then placed in that posture to create the belief that he had hung himself; but the limb was not high enough, and his legs were bent upwards.

We particularly desire that all who are interested in their own welfare, should give Blood's Rheumatic Compound one fair trial and be convinced of its superiority.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—I have noticed in the *Patriot* an editorial article, in which it is stated that "Father Angus," while on missionary service at St. Peter's Bay, used his influence to secure the return of Mr. Whelan at the next election. The statement, I feel satisfied, is a falsehood. I attended Mass the last time the Rev. Mr. McDonald officiated here, and in the course of his instructions to the people he made not the slightest reference to election matters, and of course did not mention Mr. Whelan's name as a candidate. I presume that Mr. Whelan is well able to clear his own track when required to do so. I sincerely say for myself and a large number of the supporters of Mr. Whelan, that we feel assured he will be returned at the forthcoming election as triumphantly as ever. Why not, I ask? It was Mr. W. and his party who gave us Responsible Government, under which we have a right to manage our own affairs, and we are bound to have the honour of again returning Mr. Whelan at the next Election.

Yours, &c.,
TIME-KEEPER.

St. Peter's Bay, Sept. 5, 1866.

SOURIS TEA PARTY—PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS CORDIALLY UNITED.

DEAR SIR:—

I send you 7s 6d, being payment of your Bill for advertising our Tea Party; and you may tell your readers that it came off on the day appointed, and that it was "a decided success," that the weather was splendid, the ground pleasant, soft and dry—a large grass or pasture field kindly lent by Mr. Edward Kickham—that Dancing commenced about noon and was carried on with great spirit and glee—

"The piper loud and louder blew,
The Dancers quick and quicker flew,"

till a little after sun set, when all quietly dismissed—that most of the horses and carriages had stood in an adjoining field freely given for the purpose by Mr. Thomas Hylaird—that Political Demogogues of the G. S. stamp, who endeavour to stir up religious strife throughout the Island, for their own selfish ends, have no adherents in this section of the country; in proof of which about nine-tenths of all the people assembled (600 to 700) at this Protestant Tea Party were Catholics—that to each and all who were present, the shareholders of the Protestant Church, at Souris, tender most sincere thanks for their attendence,—and that the gross amount of money received at and for the Tea Party was nearly £80.

Dear Sir,
Yours, &c.,
A. LESLIE, Sec'y and
Treasurer for the Tea Party.

Hon. EDWARD WHELAN, Ch'town, }
Souris, 4th Sept., 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR:—

A small piece of paper was brought to me a few days ago by Alexander McDonald, son of Donald McDonald, Esq., St. Margaret's, on which was written in pencil the following words:—"James McDonald, 2 miles off Pictou Island—expecting a watery grave."

The bottle in which the piece of paper was found was picked up at sea on the 29th ult. by two boats from this settlement coming in from fishing. Vague as the few words seem to be, their publication, may convey to some one intelligence of a missing relative or friend. The paper remains in my possession to be seen by or forwarded to any person feeling interested in it.

Yours truly,
J. C. UNDERHAY.

Bay Fortune, Sept. 4th, 1866.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September, 10, 1866.

IT is a matter of no personal consideration to us whether this Colony be politically united to the other Provinces or not; but looking at public affairs from a purely political point of view, we are convinced that a change of some kind is imperatively demanded. It is now a well established fact that the Conservative party, as a body, cannot or will not go to a General Election without raising the religious cry. It seems to be their only dependence. In 1859, a most untruthful story was circulated about the Catholic Bishop seeking to deprive the public schools of the use of the Bible. The originators of the calumny—for it was nothing but a calumny of the basest kind—had no object in view but a political one. Their lives and antecedents showed that they cared no more for the Bible than they would for a bundle of waste paper. The late Bishop McDonald, who was so infamously traduced at the time, medtiated no such design as that with which he was charged; even if he entertained it, he had sense enough to know that he could not accomplish it. But the cry respecting the Bible served the turn of the political schemers—it aroused the prejudices of their less intelligent followers, who rushed in hot haste to the polls to vote for a party who were supposed to be alone capable of preserving to them their Bible. The question was not whether the Conservatives or Liberals were the ablest politicians, but whether the Bible should be excluded from the common schools, when nobody ever thought of excluding it. Falsehood and religious prejudice carried the election in favour of the Conservatives; and when they were comfortably seated in office the Colony was allowed to lapse into its former state of tranquility touching religious affairs. Not a word more about the Bible as soon as it was found that the Conservatives had a majority in the Assembly.

Again, previous to the general election in 1863, there was a terrible outcry raised by the political schemers and their bigot followers to the effect, that the Catholics were seeking to establish an ascendancy in secular affairs, and that Protestantism would be greatly endangered, unless the Catholics were put down at the elections. Orange Societies were established all over the Island, and each Society was vigorously worked as a political club so as to secure the election of Tory candidates. It is needless to say that the Catholics medtiated no aggression or ascendancy of any kind previous to the election of 1863. They have never done so at any time, before or since. Attempts at aggression would be foolish and wicked, and their accomplishment quite impossible. Nevertheless, the cry was effectual in alarming and exciting the prejudices of large bodies of Protestants in settlements where there was no intelligence to spare, where hatred of the Catholic was the rule and Christian charity the exception. The Tories again gained an election through most disreputable means, and when they had effected this end they suffered the religious cry to subside—while the Orange Societies collapsed in all directions. They received a crushing blow in the despatch of the late Duke of Newcastle, disallowing and censuring the Bill by which it was proposed to incorporate those Societies. Well meaning men who had been duped into joining the Orange Societies under the dread of Catholic ascendancy, withdrew from them when they were denounced by the Imperial authorities; and now at this time, although one or two *Lodges* may be called together occasionally, Orangeism cannot be said to have any sure *footing* in this Island. The "Institution" evidently is not in a fighting condition, or we should have heard of attempts to impart vigor to it. It shows how miserably poor are the devices of the political schemers who work up the religious element for political purposes, when they have *nothing* upon which to base their cry against the Catholics but the flying visit of an unfortunate Priest,—one who *had* been in Holy Orders—living, where his home is supposed to be, thousands of miles away—who has been expelled from communion with the Catholic Church—and who, like any other showman or play actor, makes a tour of some portions of the Provinces and United States, at periodical seasons, lecturing on what he presumes to call the "errors" of a Church of which he had been for many years a priest. Two of the local newspapers—the *Examiner* and *Herald*—noticed the arrival of this individual, and characterized him as a person who was made a tool of to disturb religious harmony in the community. Any other itinerant lecturer would be noticed in the usual discharge of editorial duties; but as for Mr. Chiniquy, the cast-off Priest, no paper that is edited by a Catholic should dare to publish a line to his prejudice. The *Patriot*, secretly laughing at his dupes whose prejudices he excites, professes to be horribly indignant at the "insult" offered to the "fallen" Priest—the Protestants are besought to come forward against their Catholic neighbours—to plunge the Island again in religious strife, for no other reason than this—that Mr. Chiniquy did not meet with courteous treatment at the hands of two of our newspaper editors. Was there ever such transparent hypocrisy and humbug as this? The electors throughout the Island are not asked to discuss the merits of the party in power and the conduct of public affairs—there must be perfect silence regarding the management of our public finances—the enormous increase of our public debt—the creation of a military establishment at great cost, while some of the ruling party and their friends declare that the Island is and must be indefensible from its peculiar situation—these matters must all be set aside in order to make Chiniquy the scapegoat of another religious feud in the Colony. Catholics are told to be quiet while their religion is reviled—but there must be no censure on the reviler—no remonstrance at the injustice of insulting the whole Catholic population of the Colony through the lips of a man whose mission it is to denounce for lucre the religion in which he was educated, and whose rites he administered for a long period. The cry that Protestantism is in danger again is sent forth through the land because the career of a bad and fallen priest happens to be somewhat severely criticised. It is certainly no compliment to the intelligence and good sense of the Protestants of this community when the unfortunate "Father" Chiniquy is put in the foreground as their champion. But as we said before, it is an electioneering scheme, and will no doubt be dropped as soon as the elections be over. It is, however, a scheme which prompts the serious enquiry—are our political institutions worth preserving in their present condition if they can be made subservient, every four years, to the designs of a handful of schemers, who profess a profound concern for religion, but have very little of it in their hearts? The experience of the last eight years convinces us of the necessity of a change in our constitution if we would preserve undisturbed by charlatans the tranquility of the public mind. In a union of the several Provinces there would be this advantage, the religious cry could never be raised to such a pitch in any of them as to affect the policy of the General Government. Even a Legislative Union with Nova Scotia, much as we dislike it in theory, would be preferable to our present condition. The majority of those who are strongly opposed to Confederation favour annexation to the United States. Now, we think it would be a great misfortune if we were annexed to the United States; but not near so great a misfortune as to have our political institutions perverted by a few knaves and hypocrites whenever the time for a general election comes round.

We have again mentioned, with deep reluctance, the name of Mr. Chiniquy. We have no desire to keep up a controversy about this individual, and refer to him now most probably for the last time. We stated some weeks ago that the story of his having a College at Kankakee, in Illinois, was a piece of the most flagrant misrepresentation, and we asserted that we had proof to shew that Mr. Chiniquy had no institution under his control worthy of the name of a College. The *Patriot* says this was a "slander," and that we had not a "particle of proof" for our assertion. Now, we will establish our case beyond all cavilling. The *Patriot* may deal out the most extravagant assertions, unsupported by any authority; but this is not the course we shall pursue. In the *Cork Examiner* (a Protestant paper), of the 19th July, 1861, the following correspondence appeared. The writers, Mr. "M. W. Staples" and "Thomas Biggs, L. L. D." are both Presbyterians, and there is no doubt they occupied a high place in the Presbyterian Church:—

"KANKAKEE, Nov. 1, 1860.

"DEAR BROTHER,—It is my painful duty to inform you that late developments relative to Rev. C. Chiniquy, compel us to withdraw our confidence from him. His brother, A. Chiniquy, has been deprived of his Eldership and suspended from the communion of the church. We apprise you of the danger of placing funds in the hands of C. Chiniquy. Since in Europe he has made his brother the only receiver of funds, and has given him the power of attorney to use those funds as he pleases. C. Chiniquy published a letter on the evening after his departure, in which he states that there were 30 or 36 young men who, in a most solemn manner, dedicated themselves to the gospel ministry, for whom he is now soliciting public charity. We were surprised and overwhelmed at the statement; but, for fear of doing him injustice, we made a most thorough examination by committee of the Presbytery, and find that the statement is *wholly untrue*. Our committee, last Monday, passed a resolution to warn the Christian public against him. Now, believing him to be either a deceived man, or a great deceiver, the committee of Presbytery appointed to watch over the people, &c., meet to-morrow to suspend him from his pastoral relations, and to commence a process against him. He wrote to me a short time since that he was only collecting money enough to pay his expenses: and yet the very same week his brother received from Edinburgh (so the banker told me) 1,200 dollars.

The French people of this city have protested against his course of begging, and then sending the money to his brother, whom all the people at St. Anne's, at a public investigation, by vote declared to be a dishonest man, making money out of the charities of generous people. I have been the first friend of the Rev. C. Chiniquy, and have done more to serve the people than any one man, and *up to* last June or July, would have sacrificed everything for him. I have now, from statements made by him, which I know to be false, gotten up for the purpose of exciting the sympathies and drawing out the charities of God's people, lost all confidence in him.

Knowing what I now do, I feel that I would be recreant should I not apprise you in Scotland, as he is there collecting funds for these young men. The young men have given us a paper which is contradictory of the statement of C. Chiniquy. It is painful beyond expression to make this announcement to you, but truth and righteousness demand it.

Yours, &c.,
M. W. STAPLES.

Again Mr. Staples writes to me under date March 20th:—"I hope the public will be saved from further imposition, both in Europe and America."

Among other copies of documents furnished me by Mr. Staples, is a letter from M. Chiniquy, imploring a quashing of the contemplated investigation, on the ground that it would create a "great scandal," and threatening if an exposure were to be made that he would not return to America, but remain in Europe. Mr. Staples has fully authorised me to use these documents as I please.

I would wish to add the conduct of the Presbyterians appears, as far as I am capable of judging, to have been straightforward and honest throughout. They now see that they were too credulous at the first in opening their arms to M. Chiniquy, and sending him forth in the world to beg for money, with their indorsement, in spite of the numerous warnings they received at the time; now, having discovered the imposture practised on them, they have the manliness to be the first to come forward themselves and state so to the public, and warn them from further impositions. They are jealous for their own reputation as Protestants, lest it should for a moment be imagined that they knowingly, through zeal for their denomination, favoured a swindle—and are they not right? Who would have any confidence in Presbyterians or any other denominations of Protestanism or in Catholicism either, if a pious fraud, when detected, were to be concealed and hushed up, for fear of injuring the cause, instead of being honestly denounced and rejected? In religion above all things in the world, what basis have we to stand upon, or where is our faith and truth if they be not founded upon truth and righteousness? As to M. Chiniquy's college (?) for which he has made such touching appeals, and from which were to go forth missionaries who were to convert all the French in the States as well as in Canada, it is a mere district country school, and the vaunted "young men" was mere little bits of boys. M. Chiniquy himself has been likened to Luther, and even to St. Paul, and now his own Presbytery has issued a trial against him for barefaced falsehood and embezzlement of money, &c.

As to the means by which M. Chiniquy, after being twice excommunicated and almost hopelessly estranged from his own church for matters entirely unconnected with faith or doctrine (?) some hundreds (magnified by him into thousands) of the French Canadians, settled in Illinois, suffice it to say that an amount of money, unknown to any one beyond himself and his brother, who, from a poor, suddenly became a rich man—was raised from charity and applied to these people, who were extremely poor and intensely ignorant—so much so that the *Chicago Tribune*, a journal which at first went in for Chiniquy, stated that a tithe of the sum would have converted them to Mormonism or anything else. One man named Zare gave me as his reason for not being "converted" that M. Chiniquy promised him 200 dollars, but that he could never get more than 5 dollars from him.

I found that one result of the proceedings amongst these people—and my statement is confirmed by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, Protestant Episcopalian Minister of Kankakee, in his answer to my original letter, who ascribed the fact to "*circumstances that ought not to have transpired*" (and I have found a similar result from the operations of the Irish Church Missions)—to be the creation of a number of infidels.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS BIGGS, LL. D."

Here we have the testimony of a Protestant of high standing—a Doctor of Laws—to the effect, that Mr. Chiniquy's story about the College was "a barefaced falsehood," "an imposture," and that he was guilty of "embezzlement" and "swindling" in appropriating to his own use and that of his brother the funds which he collected for it. Let it be borne in mind that this is the language of Dr. Biggs, a Protestant writer of high authority. We are not responsible for it, and if we be abused for reproducing it—as we have no doubt we will—the abuse of us will not make the testimony of Dr. Biggs one particle the weaker.

Now for another good Protestant authority. In the *Montreal Witness*—an over-zealous Protestant paper from which Mr. Laird often quotes with approbation—of the 6th May, 1862, there appeared the following note addressed to the editor by the Clerk of the Presbytery of Chicago, enclosing a copy of some Minutes of the Presbytery, in which Mr. Chiniquy's begging appeals on behalf of his "College" are fully exposed, and his attempt to collect money for it is shown to be a fraud:—

"FATHER CHINIQUY COLLEGE.

("*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

"Rockford, Illinois, April 29, 1862.

"Sir,—By direction of the Presbytery of Chicago, I send you the subjoined extract from the minutes, and respectfully request its insertion *in the columns of the Witness*. The Presbytery thus trouble you only because the members are informed that the allegations herein contradicted, obtained circulation in your excellent journal. Yours truly,

"JNO. M. FARIS,
"Stated Clerk, Chicago Presbytery.

"FRENCH COLLEGE AT STE. ANNE, ILL.

"Extract from the Minutes of the Chicago Presbytery in Session at Chicago, April 23rd, 1862:—

"Whereas, communications have, within a few months, gone out to the Christian world, and have been published extensively in England and Canada, that there exists in Ste. Anne, Kankakee County, Illinois, a College—that 'thirty-six talented, eloquent and pious young men are there pursuing their studies for the ministry—that funds are greatly needed for their support—are urgently solicited, and are from various sources acknowledged. Therefore

"*Resolved*—That the Stated Clerk of Presbytery be and hereby is, directed to write to the Editor of the London *Record*, to the Editor of the *British Ensign*, and to the Editor of the *Montreal Witness*, also, the Editors of the *Presbyterian*, stating, on the authority of the Presbytery, that no such Institution as those communications would lead the English and American reader *to suppose*, exists at Ste. Anne, or ever did, it being at most a Primary English Classical School; that there are no "thirty-six talented, eloquent, and pious young men there, pursuing their studies for the ministry;" but that the Presbytery, after a careful examination of the boys and young men, by the Committee on Education, who went there in Oct., 1860, for that purpose, found only five or six, who, in the judgment of charity, ought to be encouraged to enter upon a course of study, with a view to the gospel ministry; and that at the present time, as reported by our Standing Committee on French Missions, there are but three or four such youths.

"These statements are put forth to correct erroneous impressions which may have been made on the public in regard to the character of the Institution, and the boys who may have declared their desire to become ministers of the gospel.

"The Presbytery are aware that certain affidavits have been secured, with the view to proving the contrary of the above statements; but the Presbytery, notwithstanding, are perfectly satisfied of the truth of what they have stated.

"(A true copy,—attested.)
"JNO. M. FARIS, Stated Clerk."

Now, we think we have given conclusive proof of the assertion made by us three or four weeks ago that the story of the College was a piece of "gross imposition;" and is it not easy to determine the value of any other story coming from the same quarter?

We have no taste for this discussion, and we shall drop it—let Mr. Laird and his correspondents "peg away" at us as long as they please. We do not set ourselves up as a defender of the Catholic Church—she requires no defence—and if we professed the least concern for her in view of such enemies as Mr. Chiniquy, we would be playing the part of a hypocrite—a *role* we leave to the more congenial natures of the *Patriot* office. When we protested against the encouragement given here to Mr. Chiniquy, for mere party purposes, we did so in the interests of the peace of the whole community. Protestants and Catholics have mingled together as friends and good neighbours since the last election—there has been not the slightest attempt at encroachment on the religious interests of either; and now, forsooth, this happy state of affairs must be changed in order to keep the Treasury chest still longer at the disposal of the party in power, and to check a fair and full enquiry into the management of our public affairs. The Catholics of this community might, indeed, have hoped to be spared from an infliction of such abuse and persecution as they suffered in former years, when they call to mind the terrible calamity in which they have been involved with their Protestant neighbours. Charity and good will among men of all creeds and conditions are generously exercised on behalf of the sufferers; but one class are now sought to be arraigned against the other, with the view to serve the most selfish and sordid ends. There is another powerful reason for a total avoidance of religious strife. It is well known that the peace of the Colonies is threatened by bands of marauders under the name of Fenians; and Catholics and Protestants are expected to make common cause in repelling any attacks that may be made upon them. But their arms will be paralyzed and their strength made of no avail if the demon of religious strife be suffered to come between them. The Bishops and Priests of the Catholic Church in all parts of America, as well as in Ireland, have used their immense influence to put down Fenianism, and to preserve undisturbed the authority of the Crown. There is no doubt that the Fenian swindle and the Fenian invasion would have been much more formidable than they have been if the Catholic Church had never opposed them; and here we must behold, as a reward for the loyal and noble conduct of the Catholic Bishops and Clergy, a vile and unprincipled attack upon their ancient faith. We sincerely hope that all intelligent, liberal minded Protestants will promptly discountenance the infamous designs of the politico-religious schemers, and still preserve to the community the freedom from religious strife which it has for four years happily enjoyed.

WE copy the following paragraph from an article in the last *Islander*:—

"We have always advocated equal rights for all classes of the community, and we are satisfied that it is not for the interests of this Island, that the Party cry at the coming election should be Protestant and Catholic. The Catholics, at previous elections, raised that cry, and sought, by it, to gain supremacy in the Island; they were defeated, and the consequence was that, from the Government of the Colony, Catholics have been, for several years past, excluded. We trust, after another General Election, to see both Protestants and Catholics have a voice in the management of public affairs of the Island."

Whoever wrote the foregoing statement must know that he has written what is not the fact. *The Catholics did not, at previous elections, raise a cry against Protestants in the hope of gaining "supremacy" for themselves.* They would be the most stupid fools in the world if they imagined that they could succeed with such a cry, because they are in a minority in the whole population of the country,—the Protestants have, at least, a majority of ten thousand over them; and even if the Catholics were all united at the hustings, they would still be practically powerless in the Government. No—no—blame not the Catholics for such selfish party work as that referred to. "The political demagogues of the G. S. stamp" have had the merit of raising the so-called religious cry twice, and they are trying to raise it a third time.

MR. Laird pleads, "guilty to the charge," (such are his words) "of attempting to turn" Mr. Whelan's constituents against him, because he holds an opinion favorable to Confederation. Really Mr. Laird is very much concerned about the St. Peter's district. Does he remember his antecedents—his vile attacks upon Catholics during his whole career as a journalist? And is he aware that there are about three Catholics to one Protestant in the district? Let him go into to the district either as a canvasser against Mr. Whelan or as a candidate, and he will speedily learn how contemptibly small is the influence which he can exercise there.

THE editor of the *Patriot*, in that disingenuous spirit which characterises nearly every thing he writes—every thing of a controversial character—reprints our remarks on Mr. Chiniquy made shortly after his arrival here, and declares that with those remarks the "religious war" began. Now, every one of the least common sense must know, that the first attack was made by the unfortunate Frenchman against the religion of at least forty thousand inhabitants in this Island, and from which religion he apostatized, before a single word appeared in our columns. It seems to be the opinion of the *Patriot* scribe that Catholics should submit in dumb silence to every insult which bigotry and malevolence can heap upon them. The so-called "religious war" is not, however, going to amount to anything. Nobody seems disposed to get in the least excited about Mr. Chiniquy;—he was a bad investment for the bigots—his lecturing here was a species of stock that will not pay—any one but himself.

ROBBERY.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday night last a man named Charles Matthews committed a robbery on the person of another named James White, a sailor, while the latter was attempting to escape through the archway of Lord's wharf, at which, we believe his vessel was fastened. Matthews obtained £1 11s. 11½d. from threatening to take his life if he refused to give the money, and was about getting his coat also, when the altercation between the parties was heard by two young men who occupied a sleeping apartment over Mr. Lor's store. The alarm was given to Mr. Silas Barnard, who happened to be at work at his new building on the opposite side of the street, and with the aid of Messrs. Morris and N. Rankin, who were fortunately in the neighbourhood at the time, the robber was secured. He made several desperate attempts to escape, and nearly succeeded once; but the aid of two police officers having been obtained, he was handcuffed and marched off to the Police Station. He was examined before the Mayor's Court on Thursday, and the facts, so far as known, seeming to indicate a clear case of robbery of an aggravated kind, Matthews was committed to take his trial at the January Court for that offence.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Sept. 1st—evening.

The London *Times* of to-day, in view of the questions arising between England and America, growing out of the recent war in the United States, and the more recent raid by the Fenians into Canada, urges the British Government to take into serious consideration the feasibility, if not the necessity, of so extending the provisions of the neutrality law as to hold the different Governments to a strict liability for all acts in violation of that law committed by the subjects of each.... Consols 89¼; 5-20's 73¼.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Sept. 2.

The Atlantic Cable of last year was picked up this, Sunday, morning at 4.40 o'clock, in latitude 51.52 longitude 36.03. The splice was made and the Cable lowered at 7 a. m. The *Great Eastern* is now 700 miles from here paying out. Everything was going on well, and they expect to reach here on Saturday next. ....Gold 144⅞.

NEW YORK, Sep. 3.

Six new cases of Cholera were reported in this city yesterday. In Brooklyn the disease was about the same as on Saturday.....A prize fight yesterday, between Ted Bromley of Brooklyn, and John Cody of Red Hook, near Sheep's Head Bay, resulted in the defeat of Cody in 39 rounds, lasting one hour and two minutes. Stakes unknown.....An Ottawa, C. W., despatch says Mike Murphy and five Fenian companions escaped from the Common Jail Saturday night.....Gold 144¼.

SEPT. 7.

BERLIN, 4th.—Sixty thousand Prussian troops are ordered to the Rhine. The Austrian Ambassador has been recalled from Paris..... Public opinion in Canada is, that the Government connived at the escape of Murphy and his companions.

By Telegraph to A. McNeill, Friday Evening, Sept. 7.—Sept 6. On board of *Great Eastern* all goes well. They expect to be at Heart's Content on Saturday, 8th inst.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.

The King of Saxony will be deposed should he refuse to accept Count Bismark's terms, and he will be succeeded on the throne by a member of the Cobourg branch of his family.

Gold 145¾.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.—A telegram from London, dated Aug. 30, noon, states: "The Money Market is easier. The Bank of England to-day *reduced its rate of discount to six per cent.* Consols have advanced and are quoted at 89¼ for money."

NEWS FROM EUROPE BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BERLIN, September 5th.

Since the expiration of the armistice between Prussia and Saxony, the plenipotentiaries of the two governments have met, and peace negotiations have been formally opened by the representatives of Saxony.

Reports have been current that orders were issued, a few days since, to the military commanders to prepare for a material reduction of their effective force, and it is now stated in official circles that the reduction of the Prussian army commenced to-day.

In addition to three millions of florins paid by Hesse Darmstadt in compliance with the demand of Prussia, that Duchy has ceded to the latter twenty square miles of her territory as indemnity for war expenses.

WHAT THEY ARE AIMING AT.

The American papers which give "aid and comfort" to the Fenians do so not because they care a whit about Ireland, but because they would like very much to bring Canada into their Union, and think Fenianism is a certain means to this end. That this is what they are aiming at, is becoming every day more apparent. A short time ago we gave an extract from the New York *Herald* stating that the object of the Fenians is, that by constant threats of invasion, to worry this country into annexation. In Thursday's issue of the same paper there is a string of misstatements from an Ottawa correspondent, who, with brazen impudence, asserts that there is an overwhelming feeling in Canada in favor of annexation; and based upon these assertions is an article from which we make the following extracts:—

"Our correspondence from the Canadian capital, given in another column, describes the condition of popular sentiment in Canada as tending strongly towards general discontent, distrust of protection from England, and fears of future Fenian incursions, which are looked for in two or three weeks. The military power of the province is proved to be exceedingly small compared with the danger which may at anytime show itself upon their extensive frontier. The volunteers, it appears, are grumbling about their pay and the loss of time incurred by the invasion. A portion of them at St John are almost in a state of mutiny, and are resigning and going home. The artillery force is pronounced almost worthless, and the cavalry wholly inefficient. In this state of affairs the self-protecting capacity of Canada is regarded as most gloomy, while all hope of assistance is abandoned. The finances and industry of the province, too, are in a very unsatisfactory state. Many of the banks, it is said, are rather embarassed, and commercial operations are greatly obstructed by the unsafe and unsettled condition of the country.

"Under the pressure of circumstances the desire for annexation to the United States grows stronger every day. The confederation scheme, which for a time was pushed forward by the friends of the government and of British monarchy, has lost nearly all chances of success. It is reported that it meets no notice now from the masses but expressions of derision and contempt. The value, or more properly the want of value, to the province of a connection with England is being properly understood, and there can be no mistaking that annexation to this country is coming to be regarded by thinking people as the only safety for Canada. Congress has opened the door to the Canadians to come into the Union if they choose. It is a matter that concerns themselves whether they improve the opportunity, and it is of very little consequence to us one way or the other; but if they get themselves in decent condition, put on good clothes, get shaved and wash their linen of all the stains of the riots, bank raids, city burnings and other disreputable proceedings concocted on their frontier, we will welcome them into the republic, and take care of them."

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

In a debate in the House of Lords, Lord Kimberly, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, says:—

"A fact well worth attention is, that the persons who were most active in promoting the conspiracy were not the poorer and more ignorant classes, but persons I can best describe as belonging to the artisan and small tradesman classes. It would be a mistake to suppose that many intelligent persons were not connected with the conspiracy. It is quite true—and the circumstance is a most fortunate one—that there were no owners of property or persons occupying high social or professional positions in Ireland who took any part whatever in the movement, but at the same time the leaders and moving spirits of the conspiracy, although belonging, as I have said, to the artisans and humbler trading classes, were, nevertheless, persons whose energy and ability rendered them difficult to contend with. As regards the farming classes, of whom I have frequently seen it asserted that they did not sympathize with this sedition, I regret that in its full extent I cannot repeat this statement. In the south and west of Ireland, although the occupiers of farms did not take a prominent part in the conspiracy, yet, as a matter of fact, it was known that, had rebellion broken out, in many parts of the country they would have been perfectly ready to join it."

DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.—THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September contains Portraits, with descriptions of Count Bismark, of Prussia; Archduke Albert, of Austria; Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands; Joseph Sturge, of England; Horace Vernet, of France; F. N. Gisborn, of Newfoundland; Cyrus W. Field, of New York; and a Group of Native Africans, with articles on Anthropology, Physiology, Psychology, Pneumatology and Physiognomy; Characters in Shakspeare, Hamlet, Cassius, etc. Beaming Eyes, Impressions, Large Noses, Prenatal Influences, Sins of Society, Whom to Elect, Questions for Debating Societies, Phrenology, by John Neal; "Out of Place," by Mrs. Wyllis; Truth and Error, "Quack Medicines," Fagging and Flogging, Female Suffrage, Foreign Airs, etc. A rich number. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.