

One might be curious to know with what feelings three-fourths, say four-fifths, of the Fenian prisoners have read, or will read, the grand orations and triumphant doings of the Brotherhood in Philadelphia. In solitary cell, or in sad communion with each other, the majority of these poor men must be regretting the opportunity of starting the glad tidings of freedom wafted across the ocean, and curse in their hearts the mocking phantom of an Irish Republic, with its crowning harp and its glorious sunburst. And even if they should not have as yet awakened from delusions, and should still rejoice at the progress of the cause, exemplified by bonds and contributions, enthusiasm, and inviolable loyalty, they can easily imagine how their legal advisers and advocates estimate the enormous injury which these speeches and other published proceedings in Philadelphia have inflicted on their unhappy clients. We may likewise imagine how the majority of the Fenian wives and sisters of those in goal read or hear of the fine speeches of Head Centre and other great leaders—in which their incarcerated relatives are coolly referred to as a few of the advanced skirmishers who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and are as coolly left to their fate; that late being rendered more perous by the blustering nonsense of men whose limbs are free, and who speak as if they were in goal, and whose hearts are not so much as the language of cowardice or slavery, and they pronounce every man a traitor to his country who will not believe with them—believe against his judgment, his reason, the evidence of his senses—that the Brethren abroad are to wrest Ireland from the power of England, and establish an independent republic by the aid of one of the oldest and most powerful monarchies of Europe;—these are people who despise reasoning, and who only see and hear and believe according as their delusion prompts. But worst venture to think the majority of the poor fellows in goal and their relatives are now of the opinion that the whole thing is a sham, and a bitter and terrible sham, although the Head Centre and other leaders have not yet said a word in a plain and simple way, but have been so confident in their resources and deal contemptuously with the power to which they are opposed. The Confederates had fleets, armies, generals, resources, enthusiasm, unity, and had likewise the sympathies of Europe; but they were defeated, crushed, and all that remained was the people to rise in rebellion against a power greater than that which has trampled upon the very ashes of Southern Secession. Were not the consequences of the delusion serious and even calamitous, one could laugh at the misrepresentation by which innocent people are beguiled of their money, and the promises of aid and assistance which are made to people in this country are excited to idle hopes and mischievous organizations. But the whole thing is too sad, too solemn, too terrible, for mockery; and reasoning must be addressed to those who are so liable to receive as truth that which is spoken in the name of the country of their birth, and which they have done our part to cherish, and with God's help, will still continue to do it, in the attempt to contract the appeals and promises of those who, we charitably suppose, are utterly ignorant of the state of things in Ireland, and who rely implicitly on the communications of people at home, who must be either enthusiasts or knaves, egregious dupes or deliberate traitors.

The Cork Examiner thus forcibly remonstrates with the dupes of the Fenian delusion. One might be curious to know with what feelings three-fourths, say four-fifths, of the Fenian prisoners have read, or will read, the grand orations and triumphant doings of the Brotherhood in Philadelphia. In solitary cell, or in sad communion with each other, the majority of these poor men must be regretting the opportunity of starting the glad tidings of freedom wafted across the ocean, and curse in their hearts the mocking phantom of an Irish Republic, with its crowning harp and its glorious sunburst. And even if they should not have as yet awakened from delusions, and should still rejoice at the progress of the cause, exemplified by bonds and contributions, enthusiasm, and inviolable loyalty, they can easily imagine how their legal advisers and advocates estimate the enormous injury which these speeches and other published proceedings in Philadelphia have inflicted on their unhappy clients. We may likewise imagine how the majority of the Fenian wives and sisters of those in goal read or hear of the fine speeches of Head Centre and other great leaders—in which their incarcerated relatives are coolly referred to as a few of the advanced skirmishers who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and are as coolly left to their fate; that late being rendered more perous by the blustering nonsense of men whose limbs are free, and who speak as if they were in goal, and whose hearts are not so much as the language of cowardice or slavery, and they pronounce every man a traitor to his country who will not believe with them—believe against his judgment, his reason, the evidence of his senses—that the Brethren abroad are to wrest Ireland from the power of England, and establish an independent republic by the aid of one of the oldest and most powerful monarchies of Europe;—these are people who despise reasoning, and who only see and hear and believe according as their delusion prompts. But worst venture to think the majority of the poor fellows in goal and their relatives are now of the opinion that the whole thing is a sham, and a bitter and terrible sham, although the Head Centre and other leaders have not yet said a word in a plain and simple way, but have been so confident in their resources and deal contemptuously with the power to which they are opposed. The Confederates had fleets, armies, generals, resources, enthusiasm, unity, and had likewise the sympathies of Europe; but they were defeated, crushed, and all that remained was the people to rise in rebellion against a power greater than that which has trampled upon the very ashes of Southern Secession. Were not the consequences of the delusion serious and even calamitous, one could laugh at the misrepresentation by which innocent people are beguiled of their money, and the promises of aid and assistance which are made to people in this country are excited to idle hopes and mischievous organizations. But the whole thing is too sad, too solemn, too terrible, for mockery; and reasoning must be addressed to those who are so liable to receive as truth that which is spoken in the name of the country of their birth, and which they have done our part to cherish, and with God's help, will still continue to do it, in the attempt to contract the appeals and promises of those who, we charitably suppose, are utterly ignorant of the state of things in Ireland, and who rely implicitly on the communications of people at home, who must be either enthusiasts or knaves, egregious dupes or deliberate traitors.

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WHERE THE MONEY GOES. It will be some consolation perhaps to the poor dupes who have contributed money to the Fenian movement to know that, if their hard earnings have not "liberated Ireland," they have at least provided palatial quarters in New York for "Colonel" John O'Mahoney and the "senators" and other officers of the Brotherhood. The New York Herald, of Saturday, says that they have procured, and now use as their "headquarters," the large and costly private mansion, known as the "Moffatt House," Union Square, in that city. It gives a long description of the building, which, it says, has been noted as one of the most splendid family establishments in the United States. It is a five-story, brown stone edifice, fifty by one hundred and sixty feet in dimensions, finished and ornamented in the most gorgeous manner. The outer doors, we are told, are made of rosewood, and there is a great glass folding-door in the "reception room," which cost \$2,000. Stained glass windows, paintings, frescoes, statuary, marble floors, &c., give to the whole establishment a luxurious appearance, surpassed by none in the city. It is a pity that such a building should be prostituted to such base purposes as those to which the Fenians will undoubtedly put it, and we fancy that when the proprietor gets it back again—it will be only rented by the Brotherhood—it will be, as Rome was after an irruption of the Vandals, shorn of many of its beauties. The first floor is used by the financial department of the "Irish Republic," and has been fitted up with counters, &c., for the civil service clerks, who, it is expected, will be kept busy the time in paying out "Irish bonds" to the eager throngs who will rush forward to subscribe for them. A substantial safe has been provided, where the money in future will be kept secure, at any rate from recovery by the funds who in an excited moment may now be deluded into contributing. The upper stories are devoted to other branches of this powerful and respected "Government of Ireland," a splendid suite of rooms being reserved for the exclusive use of its pious head, Col. John O'Mahoney. The Herald says that already the "government" has commenced its functions in this classic capital, and we suppose that within a month or two Ambassadors will be rushing in from all the princes, potentates, and powers in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the Canibal Islands—from the latter especially—to pay their devotions to the illustrious chief who has restored liberty and happiness to "oppressed and weeping Erin."

COST OF LIVING IN THE STATES.—The Boston Courier says:—"From being one of the cheapest countries in the world to live in, taking the rate of wages into consideration, the United States has become the dearest. Five years ago, all articles of prime necessity were within the reach of every family in the land; but the taxes of every kind were so light that the burden of them was scarcely felt. What a change has taken place since then! Now every imaginable thing is taxed. The food we consume, the fuel that cooks it, the liquid we drink, the clothes we wear, the houses we live in, the income that we receive. We are taxed on the raw material, and taxed over and over again on its manufacture and sale. The business we do, the work we ride in, the watch we carry, the chair we sit in, the window we look through, the nail that we drive, the match that we light, even the very stones on the street and the bricks of the sidewalk, are indirectly taxed. Everything, in short, is taxed, except the air we breathe."

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It is due to their indolence, improvidence and vice, acted upon by the absence of good example and of civilizing influences in many districts, and by the evil teaching and agency to which I have already referred in all.

It is a remarkable fact, too, that many of the principal rebels in the late outbreak have been persons well off and well to do in the world—possessing lands, cottages, furniture, horses or mules, or other property, and with an education above the average of the peasantry. It is necessary to bring these facts before you in order to convince you how widely spread and how deeply rooted the spirit of dissatisfaction is, how daring and determined the intention has been, and still is, to make Jamaica a second Hayti, and how imperative it is upon you, gentlemen, to take such measures as, under God's blessing, may avert such a calamity.

These measures may be summed up in a few words. Create a strong Government, and then, under a firm hand, to guide and direct, much may be accomplished. It is in order to obtain a strong Government, but in one case upon you—that of abolishing the existing form of Constitution, (compensating the officers whose offices are abolished), and establishing one better adapted to the state and requirements of the Colony—in which union, co-operation, consistency and promptness of action may, as far as practicable, be secured.

I invite you, then, gentlemen, to make a great and a generous sacrifice for the sake of your country, and in immolating on the altar of patriotism the two branches of the Legislature, of which you yourselves are the constituent parts, to hand down to posterity a noble example of self-denial and heroism.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The news from this long-distracted country is beginning to assume unusual interest. That the United States Government are anxious to provoke a war with the new Empire, and thus find employment for their large army, can hardly admit of a doubt; and a war with Mexico would unquestionably involve a war with France. Whether the United States are competent to undertake such a gigantic work remains to be seen. The following items of news may be interesting to our readers:—

The latest advices from Gen. Sheridan state that the Imperial troops are in pretty large force in the State of the Rio Grande. The general impression is that the United States Government will not be content with the month of Gen. Grant will extend his southern tour to New Orleans to meet Gen. Sheridan for consultation on Mexican affairs.

The New York Herald's correspondent, writing from Richmond under date Nov. 28th, says that Gen. Grant has arrived in that city, and was heartily welcomed by the military authorities. Contrary to the General's usual course, he is reported to have expressed himself freely, especially in regard to the state of Mexico. He said emphatically that the advent of Maximilian to the pretended throne of Mexico was a part of the late rebellion, and his immediate expulsion should be a part of its history. France did not ask the consent of Americans to establish a throne in Mexico, and Americans should not consent to power in re-asserting the throne of the Rio Grande. He said that he had no right to interfere in the question, but if he would involve himself in a war with us on this point, now is the time to have it, while our army and navy are yet organized.

The Empress had started for Yucatan, accompanied by Maximilian, who follows. The reception of the Empress along the route was quite tame, except at Vera Cruz. Fourteen hundred reinforcements had arrived at Vera Cruz, and more were looking for it. The Liberals were actively collected at all points. Passengers who are four days from Matamoros state that the Liberals, about 2,500 strong, were encamped ten miles above that city, the garrison of which consisted of about 1,700 regulars, some volunteer citizens and a detachment from a French man-of-war. Two or three French vessels were reported at the mouth of the river, to co-operate with the Imperials. No other reinforcements had arrived by sea. The Government forces were supposed to be ample to defend the city, but insufficient to keep away the seizers.

Reports of the Liberal Army in Mexico, heavier of despatches from Juarez to the United States Government, arrived at Kansas City on Friday morning, and led immediately for Washington. He states that the Mexicans have 25,000 troops under arms, and 75,000 more can be put in the field as soon as the means are raised, which will be very speedily.

President Johnson has appointed General Lejeune a bitter opponent to the Franco-Mexican arrangement, as minister to that republic of Mexico; but it is extremely doubtful whether the offer will be accepted. General Logan wishes to have 20,000 United States soldiers to go with him as an escort. It is doubtful whether Mr. Seward will see it advisable to send this number of men with his delegate just at present.

We have before spoken of the trade of Jamaica, and shall simply note here the quantities of a few leading articles of its importations in the year 1867:—

Table with 2 columns: Article Name and Value. Items include Flour, bread, biscuits, corn, wheat, pork, beef, fish, sugar, molasses, ginger, coffee, and various other goods.

The island of Hayti also does a trade of stands first in the list of countries trading with Hayti; its exports to that amount to from two to four millions annually. These exports consist of flour, pork, beef, fish, household furniture, cotton goods and manufactures of various descriptions. The commercial regulations of Hayti do not discriminate against the exports of any of Cuba and Porto Rico, and we have no doubt that liberal arrangements can easily be made on behalf of these Provinces.

What we have shown to be true of the chief West Indian Islands, is true of the smaller ones as well. They all import largely of articles which our people can sell them on advantageous terms. Had we time we could go through the statistics of the trade of Brazil and Mexico, and show that the same is the case with the trade of those countries. But without that, we have given facts enough to show the importance of the negotiations and enquiries which a commission is about being sent to make in the West Indies and other tropical American countries.

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.

The diabolical and unprovoked rebellion of the blacks in Jamaica is now happily crushed out. On the part of the rebels it was characterized by the most cruel and brutal ferocity. That the rebellion would and could be put down in a very short space of time, no intelligent person could or did doubt. The ring-leaders of the rebellion—for whose fate the world will not shed one sympathetic tear—have been brought to a terrible and shameful account. May all such black fiends—or fiends of any other colour—be thus dealt with, when murder, rapine and robbery are their objects, without the slightest cause for the excitement of their horrible passions.

We have given in other columns some details of the atrocities committed in Jamaica by the rebellious blacks. We now proceed to give some extracts from the very able speech of the Governor of Jamaica, at the opening of the Parliament of that Colony, at Kingston, on the 8th ult. On that occasion His Excellency said:—

"In appearing before you to-day to open our ordinary Legislative Session, I cannot but feel that the sad and solemn events of the past few weeks impart to our meeting a deeper interest than ordinary, and they certainly make me more than usually anxious to seek your advice and co-operation.

"The present is indeed a most critical period in the history of Jamaica, and the Session now being convened will be one of the most important and momentous ever held in this colony.

"The occurrence of a most wicked and unprovoked rebellion in the eastern division of the Island has brought sorrow and suffering upon the whole community. The valuable lives of many noble and gallant men, who were ornaments to the land, have been sacrificed; (while peacefully meeting in the discharge of their duties to the State) by a most savage and cruel butchery, only to be paralleled by the atrocities of the Indian mutiny. A large amount of property has been destroyed; an immense loss has been entailed upon the country, and one of the richest and most productive districts of the Colony has been left without resident proprietor or manager to reap the abundant crops now ready for the harvest.

"Through the hearty co-operation of the Civil, Military and Naval authorities, and through the prompt and able management of the Government, the rebellion has been speedily and completely crushed out. The rebels have been brought to a shameful and ignominious end. The diabolical and unprovoked rebellion of the blacks in Jamaica is now happily crushed out. On the part of the rebels it was characterized by the most cruel and brutal ferocity. That the rebellion would and could be put down in a very short space of time, no intelligent person could or did doubt. The ring-leaders of the rebellion—for whose fate the world will not shed one sympathetic tear—have been brought to a terrible and shameful account. May all such black fiends—or fiends of any other colour—be thus dealt with, when murder, rapine and robbery are their objects, without the slightest cause for the excitement of their horrible passions.

These prices are much in excess of those which ruled five years ago. Prices in the States may not remain as high as they are for any great length of time, but the taxation and other fiscal burdens which the war has left upon the shoulders of the American people, will, for many years, prevent a return to the prices which prevailed before the rebellion. Our neighbours must, therefore, expect to see their old foreign customers going elsewhere for manufactured goods. Much of the manufactures which have hitherto gone, as is said, to Europe. But there is no reason why a good deal of it may not be brought to these Provinces. We have the advantage in point of distance, and, in a good many articles, we can have the advantage in point of price. In proof of this, we may say that the manufactures of the States, which we have already ascertained that his war can be sold at a good profit in the markets of Cuba. We have no doubt that the enquiries of the commissioners will show that the same can be said of other markets and of other articles of our production.

We have already noted the large trade which exists, or recently existed, between the United States and the tropical countries of America. The trade with Cuba especially is a large one. Nearly all the exports from the United States to those countries, consist mainly of articles which can be furnished from these Provinces. For the purpose of showing how many of the wants of those tropical countries could be supplied from British North America, an examination of the trade returns of the Island of Jamaica will be in place. The chief exports of that Island are sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, coffee, pimento, arrowroot, and coconuts. Much of these articles we import and sell in the West Indies, and they are also imported articles which are nearly all produced in these Provinces, and produced cheaply too. There is a basis of exchange, for one. Flour, meal, wheat, corn, beef, pork, butter, lard, and fish of various kinds, are imported in considerable quantities by Jamaica. Oak and pine lumber, Canadian iron, and various other articles, which the West Indies and other tropical countries could be supplied from British North America, an examination of the trade returns of the Island of Jamaica will be in place. The chief exports of that Island are sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, coffee, pimento, arrowroot, and coconuts. Much of these articles we import and sell in the West Indies, and they are also imported articles which are nearly all produced in these Provinces, and produced cheaply too. There is a basis of exchange, for one. Flour, meal, wheat, corn, beef, pork, butter, lard, and fish of various kinds, are imported in considerable quantities by Jamaica. Oak and pine lumber, Canadian iron, and various other articles, which the West Indies and other tropical countries could be supplied from British North America, an examination of the trade returns of the Island of Jamaica will be in place. 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