

# The Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

VOL. XVI. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1865. NO. 3.

**THOMAS KELLY,**  
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.  
OFFICE—Queen Street, (over Welsh & Owen's)  
Residence—North America Hotel,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
November 6, 1865.—6ms.

**Dr. FRANK D. BEER,**  
Physician & Surgeon.  
Surgery & Drug Store,  
KING SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN  
September 14, 1865.

**ROBERT L. WEATHERBE,**  
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,  
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.  
Office over Merchants' Exchange,  
156 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.  
Sept. 11, 1865. 6m

**ARCH'D. McNEILL,**  
Auctioneer, Accountant,  
AND  
GENERAL AGENT.  
Office—Reading Room Building, upstairs,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

**DR. C. L. STRICKLAND,**  
Surgeon-Dentist,  
Great George Street,  
CHARLOTTETOWN.  
April 17, 1865.—1y

**WILLIAM JAKEMAN,**  
Blacksmith & Farrier,  
Old Stand, near Temperance Hall,  
HAS REMOVED his business to the  
City, and can be consulted at all hours  
SPEAKING on the most improved principles.  
Prepares all kinds of Agricultural Implements  
on the most approved terms.  
WANTED, a person who has had some expe-  
rience in Horse Shoeing. Highest wages will be  
given.  
Charlottetown, August 7, 1865.

**F. P. NORTON,**  
Commission Merchant,  
AND  
Auctioneer.  
GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.  
October 24, 1864.

**J. S. CARVELL,**  
Auctioneer,  
Commission Merchant,  
AND  
General Agent.  
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
12th June, 1865. 1st prof

**JOHN BELL,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
QUEEN STREET,  
CHARLOTTETOWN.  
July 24, 1865.

**BAZAAR.**  
THE LADIES of St. James' Church  
Intend to hold a BAZAAR of useful and  
valuable articles, during the month of  
December next. Contributions thereto will be received  
by the following Committee of Ladies—  
Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. P. W. Tremblay,  
A. L. Brown, M. Kennedy,  
Miss Brown, Mrs. Kennedy,  
Miss Dean, Mrs. Levesque,  
Miss Elliott, Mrs. Levesque,  
Miss Henson, Mrs. Levesque,  
Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Stewart,  
Miss Gray, Mrs. Watson,  
J. W. Galt, J. W. Galt,  
Further particulars in due time will be given.  
October 23, 1865. A. RANKIN Secy.

**Just on the Square.**  
**NEW TOBACCO FACTORY**  
AT  
**SUMMERSIDE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having JUST  
OPENED A FACTORY at SUMMERSIDE  
intending to supply the Colonies with  
the Island Manufactured TOBACCO, warranted a  
good article, at the very lowest prices, and on the  
most reasonable terms—will engage his Factory  
being the first of the kind established in Prince  
County, will meet with liberal patronage from the  
Traders and Merchants of Summerside, and Prince  
County generally.  
PATRICK RILEY,  
Summerside, July 31, 1865.

**KEROSENE OIL**  
JUST RECEIVED, ex Steamer  
GROTON, from BOSTON—  
50 Casks Kerosene.  
For sale by  
J. S. CARVELL,  
October 23, 1865.

**Sugar! Sugar!**  
LANDING, ex WILLIAM, from  
HALIFAX—  
5 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.  
J. S. CARVELL,  
Oct. 30, 1865. 1st & pat

**English Malt Vinegar,**  
For Sale by  
W. E. DAWSON'S,  
July 24, 1865.

**COPPER PAINT.**  
THIS subscriber has received a consign-  
ment of Ware and Worsen's PATENT  
METALLIC or COPPER PAINT, a superior  
article for Wood bottomed Vessels, and completely  
preserves them from Worms, Bark-eaters, Grass  
Scurf, Mussels, &c. &c. and is superior to  
Shell-lac, Fishing Schemes, small Vessels, and  
Boats of all kinds, will find it greatly to their ad-  
vantage to give this valuable Paint a trial.  
Printed directions for use accompany each can.  
I. C. HALL,  
Charlottetown, June 26, 1865.

**FINAL NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber wishes to inform all those  
indebted to the Estate of the late PATRICK  
STEPHENS, Esq., that unless they pay their  
accounts in full this Fall, they shall be sued for  
without any distinction of persons, after the closing  
of the Navigation. 1/2 All kinds of Merchandise  
Produce taken in payment.  
R. J. CLARKE,  
Orwell, Sept. 25, 1865.

**NOTICE.**  
OUR Country Customers will please  
take notice that the WHOLE AMOUNT of  
their accounts will be required by the  
Fall. Those who have not received their accounts  
will please call for the same.  
BEER & SON'S,  
Oct. 30, 1865. 3m

**MAILS.**  
THE MAILS for GREAT BRITAIN,  
the WEST INDIES and NEWFOUND-  
LAND, will, until further notice, be made up and  
forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlot-  
teton, every alternate MONDAY MORNING, at  
nine o'clock.  
SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS will also be for-  
warded the following WEDNESDAY evening at  
8 o'clock, viz:  
MONDAY, October 9, MONDAY, Nov. 6,  
WEDNESDAY, 11, WEDNESDAY, 14,  
MONDAY, 20, MONDAY, 27,  
WEDNESDAY, 29, WEDNESDAY, 31.  
I. C. OWEN, Postmaster, General,  
General Office, Charlottetown, Oct. 9, 1865.

**NEW STORES!**  
Dorchester Street.  
Liquors, Molasses, Tea, Sugar,  
Flour, Tobacco, Sundry  
Groceries, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in his  
New Brick Store, Dorchester Street, Charlot-  
teton, the following  
Extensive and Valuable Stock  
OF  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
comprising WINES, BRANDIES, and other LI-  
QUORS of the best quality; fresh GROCERIES  
of all kinds; FLOUR, TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO,  
MOLASSES, &c. &c. and all articles of the kind in  
market, which he offers to wholesale and retail  
customers.

At the lowest prices for Cash,  
—viz—  
70 Pouches choice Demerara RUM,  
70 Hogheads HoLAND GIN,  
6 Hhds. Irish and Scotch MALT WHISKY,  
6 Hhds. Pale and Dark BRANDY,  
6 Hogheads PORT WINE,  
6 Hogheads of SHERRY,  
100 dozen Edinburgh ALE,  
100 dozen Guinness' POITER,  
300 chests and half chests of TEA,  
10 Hogheads of SUGAR,  
30 Pouches of MOLASSES,  
500 barrels of FLOUR,  
Boxes of Home Dew TOBACCO,  
100 boxes Liverpool SOAP,  
80 boxes of PIPES,  
1800 JARS, (assorted sizes.)

Together with a full assortment of all articles in  
the GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the  
attention of his friends in Town and Country, whose  
past favours are respectfully acknowledged.  
OWEN CONNOLLY,  
Charlottetown, May 29, 1865. 1st

**TO THE  
TENANTRY  
OF  
P. E. ISLAND.**  
THE Legislature, during the late Session,  
having passed "An Act to assist Tenants in  
the purchase of the Fee-simple of their Farms,"  
by advancing to the Tenant ONE HALF of the  
amount agreed upon by the Proprietor and Tenant,  
as the Purchase Money of his Farm—  
The Commissioner of Public Lands  
herby gives notice to all tenants  
desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of the  
above recited Act, that he is now prepared to  
ASSIST SUCH TENANTS in the purchase of their  
Farms, as in manner and extent provided under  
said Act.

FORM OF APPLICATION and full particulars  
may be obtained at the office of Crown Lands,  
Colonial Building, Charlottetown.  
JOHN ALDOUS,  
Commissioner.  
Public Lands Office, May 8, 1865.

**North British and Mercantile  
Insurance Company  
OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.**  
Accumulated Funds - £2394,512 7 10  
Annual Revenue, (1864) - 565,455 16 2  
THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he  
has been appointed AGENT for the above  
Company, by Power of Attorney in his favor, and  
that he is prepared to transact  
**Fire, Life, and Annuity Business,**  
on the most liberal terms. In the Life Depart-  
ment, the best rates of Interest will be made  
on the close of the Books on 31st December next.  
Terms of proposal and every information will be  
furnished by  
G. W. DEBLOIS,  
Agent and Attorney.  
Ch'town, Aug. 28, 1865. 6m 1st

**THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
HAYING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,  
AND RESPONSIBLE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

**DR. G. W. SUTHERLAND**  
RETURNS thanks for the very liberal  
patriotic attention to him since commencing  
the practice of his profession, in its various branches,  
in this City, and trusts, by attention and assiduity,  
that the same may still be continued towards him.  
By the LATEST ARRIVALS he has increased  
his present large Stock of  
Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety,  
selected from the best London House, by those  
competent of doing justice to the business.  
The Dispensary Department will be under his  
own immediate superintendence.  
DR. SUTHERLAND begs also to observe that  
he treats the feet of having practised in Scotland for  
several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive  
Colonial practice in every branch of his profession,  
combined with unflinching assiduity and personal  
attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence  
and ensure satisfaction.  
Office—To the poor gratis.  
Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.,  
December 26, 1864.

**SPECIAL NOTICE!!**  
I AME undersigned has ap-  
pointed Mr. H. J.  
RICHARDSON, of Summ-  
erside, their AGENT, where  
TOBACCO can be had at the  
SAME RATE as in Char-  
lottetown.  
LOWDEN & RICHARDSON,  
1st, 1865.

**WATCHES and JEWELLERY.**  
JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND,  
of the best quality, and for sale at a low price—  
Horizontal Watches in Silver Cases,  
—Chimes Jewelled, £2 10 0  
—Chimes Jewelled, £3 10 0  
—English Levers, £3 0 0  
Watch Chains and Keys, Finger Rings, Steel and  
Kings and Brooches, Gents' Pins in great variety,  
&c. &c.  
A PURCHASE, Watchmaker,  
Simiridon's Corner,  
Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

**GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.**  
TROUBLE IN SOUTH AMERICA.  
(From the St. John Globe, Nov. 15.)  
The easy manner in which some French sol-  
diers overthrew the Government of Mexico,  
seems to have emboldened Spain to adopt a most  
extraordinary course towards Chili, and, indeed,  
towards other South American Republics. She  
has hardly settled her differences with Peru be-  
fore she pounces down upon Chili, one of the smallest,  
as well as one of the most prosperous and enter-  
prising of the nations of South America.

The Panama Star and Herald, of the 31st of  
October, contains the correspondence between  
the representatives of Chili and Spain, which has  
resulted in the war and the establishment of a  
(paper) blockade of the Chilean ports. For some  
months past, various matters had been in dispute  
between the two countries, but in May last, cer-  
tain explanations given to the Spanish Minister  
were accepted as final, and the whole affair was  
looked upon as closed. In the meantime, how-  
ever, the Spanish Government sent out certain  
instructions to S. M. Paraja, its Admiral, and on  
the 17th September—the eve of the anniversary  
of Chilean independence—the officer announced  
that he "had received orders from his govern-  
ment to make the present declaration on account  
of the injuries received by Spain, the explanation  
and apologies for which, as they were accepted by  
the resident minister of her most Catholic  
Majesty, have not, nor can satisfy the Spanish  
Government upon the questions in dispute." The  
questions of difference, he says, "had their origin  
in the systematically hostile position towards  
Spain interests which the government of Chili  
assumed during the progress of the conflict—now  
happily terminated—between Peru and Spain?"  
Then follows a series of grievances, of which the  
most serious are—1st—"The outrages and in-  
sulting cries and threats committed and uttered  
against Spain in front of the house then occupied  
by her most Catholic Majesty's legation." 2nd—  
"The publication of the disgraceful newspaper  
called the *Son Matina*, whose columns were filled  
daily with the gross attacks against Spain." 3d  
"A Peruvian steamer received supplies of pro-  
visions in the ports of Chili, &c." In addition  
to this, the Admiral stated—  
"The undersigned has received orders from his  
government to ask from that of the Republic of  
Chili, that in view of just causes of redress and  
complaint presented by the minister of her most  
Catholic Majesty, and reproduced in this com-  
munication, that satisfactory explanations be  
given for each and every one of the grievances  
mentioned, and, moreover, that one of the *hijos* of  
the republic salute the Spanish ensign with a salvo  
of 21 guns, which will be answered by one of  
an equal number to the Chilean flag. If the govern-  
ment of the republic does not accede to this re-  
quest it will be exclusively responsible for all  
the consequences which may arise, knowing that  
the government of her Catholic Majesty is deter-  
mined upon retaining the right of punishing  
justly those who seek for outrages frequent  
committed against the honor of the nation they  
represent."

He allowed four days for an answer. At the  
end of that time, the Chilean minister replied in  
a calm, dispassionate and dignified note, in which  
he expressed the surprise of his Government that  
Spain had placed the arrangement in the hands  
of the Commander-in-chief of its forces in the  
Pacific, instead of in its representative within the  
Republic; and he declares the avowed object of  
Spain to be "the revelation of a spirit decidedly  
unfriendly and hostile; the desire to inflict, at all  
hazards, a disgrace upon a country almost un-  
armed and without naval forces, because it has  
trusted to its defence in its moderation, recti-  
tude and justice, and has consecrated all of its  
forces to the happy labours of peace." The minister  
concluded with an energetic and solemn protest  
against a resort to hostile measures. On the 22nd,  
Paraja renewed his demands, and the Chilean  
minister again responded—  
"The undersigned has had to communicate the  
instructions of his government, relating to the  
Paraja's matterable resolution adopted by the  
republic, never to submit herself to such dishon-  
ourable and unjustifiable propositions as those  
offered now to her—Chili will never give peace at  
the cost of her rights and honor. Her flag will  
tomorrow assume the warlike attitude, and will  
give to the civilized world the sad sight of an  
international war, which, wherever justice is  
known, and wherever conscience is not sup-  
pressed, and whose bitter fruits will soon be felt  
by the aggressor. But Mr. Paraja allows himself to  
be greatly deceived if he places any hope in the  
project of indemnification he enounces. The  
government of the Republic, ever ready to meet  
whatever may be the future contingencies, all in-  
demnification arising from the employment of the  
forces at the command of the Spanish Admiral, and  
as for the rest, although Mr. Paraja cannot  
withhold his admiration for the courage and  
valour of the Chilean people, he is not prepared to  
civilized people when he prepares to exercise a  
violence, which equity and knowledge unite  
in condemning. The government of the republic  
will still maintain the position of honor, public  
faith and international right. The entire  
and exclusive responsibility, incalculable evils  
which the coming conflict will bring to Chili and  
her people, foreign as well as native, must rest  
upon the aggression, every one who is not  
inspired by a sense of right will be taken by  
Chili. The undersigned protests a thousand  
times against any hostile act of the squadron  
which may produce war between Spain and  
Chili."

On the next day, the 24th, the Chilean per-  
sons were declared blockaded. Thus, in one short  
week, and without any warning, Chili finds itself  
at war. Both Houses of its Congress at once re-  
fused the ultimatum, and made a declaration of  
war. A loan of twenty million dollars was, at  
the same time, authorized, and ultimate power  
were granted to the Executive for raising troops,  
procuring ships, and proceeding with energy  
against the public enemy. Men of every shade  
of political opinion rallied round the administration.  
A panic ensued in mercantile circles, the banks  
immediately suspending cash payments. The  
harbour of Valparaiso was full of neutral vessels,  
and they were only allowed ten days in which to  
get away, by the Spanish Admiral.  
On the 25th of September, the foreign consuls  
at Valparaiso addressed a note to the Admiral,  
asking him to specify the ports where the block-  
ade was established. In his proclamation he  
simply declared "the ports" blockaded. The  
Admiral replied that he could not specify the  
ports; that he uses the force under his command  
to the best advantage, and that he has to attend  
to all of them. The consuls rejoined that his  
blockade was not a "real and permanent block-  
ade," but a "fictional" one, and a "blockade by  
cruisers," and they protested against it, in so far  
as it might result in injury to vessels of the  
nations they represented. The Admiral had seized  
a steamer sailing under the British flag, as a  
Chilean vessel, but he afterwards released her  
and seized a vessel carrying  
the Italian flag on the same grounds, but had  
not released her.

The President of the republic has given an or-  
der, dated October 7th, which cannot fail to offer  
a splendid opportunity for blockade running.  
Said order allows the importation and exportation  
of goods by foreign vessels, free of custom house  
duties of any kind, in all of the more considerable  
of the smaller harbors and inlets along the coast,  
thirty-eight in number.

**THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FENIAN  
BROTHERHOOD.**  
The New York papers publish the constitution  
of the Fenian Brotherhood. It is a lengthy and  
not very interesting document; very elaborate,  
but not very well written. We learn from it  
that the object of Fenianism is "to establish just-  
ice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the  
blessings of liberty for the Irish race in Ireland."  
The association is not confined to Irishmen, but  
"is composed, in the first place, of citizens of the  
United States of America, of Irish birth and  
lineage; and, in the second place, of Irishmen  
and friends of Ireland living on the American  
continent, and in the Provinces of the British  
empire, wherever situated." Its headquarters are  
within the United States, and its members are  
bound by the following pledge:—  
"I, —, solemnly pledge my sacred word of  
honour, as a truthful and honest man, that I will  
labour with earnest zeal for the liberation of Ire-  
land from the yoke of England, and for the estab-  
lishment of a free and independent government for  
the Irish soil; that I will implicitly obey the  
commands of my superior officers in the Fenian  
Brotherhood, in all things appertaining to my  
duty as a member thereof; that I will faithfully  
discharge my duties of membership as laid down  
in the constitution and bye-laws thereof; that I  
will do my utmost to promote feelings of love,  
harmony, and kindly forbearance amongst all  
Irishmen; and that I will foster and propagate  
the above said Fenian Brotherhood to the utmost  
of my power."

The 3rd section of the constitution declares  
that the Brotherhood shall be divided into "State,  
district, and local circles;" but we do not find  
anywhere any other reference to State or district  
circles. The general inference that we draw is,  
that the subordinate branches of the Order are  
the local circles, presided over by an officer called a  
Centre. This officer is subordinate to the State  
Centres, to whom he is to make all his reports,  
&c., and the Centre for each State communicates  
directly with the President of the Order. The  
term "district" applies to places where the  
Order is organized outside of the United States  
of America. State and district Centres are ap-  
pointed by the President; local Centres are  
elected by their circles, approved by the Presi-  
dent, and commissioned by the State Centres.  
Of course, so elaborately organized an affair  
would be incomplete without a ruling body, and  
this brings us to the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives. The latter is elected directly from  
the local circles, in the proportion of one repre-  
sentative from every hundred members. The  
Senate is composed of fifteen members, elected  
from the House of Representatives. The Presi-  
dent is annually elected by a general vote of both  
these bodies. The Chairman of the Senate is  
Vice President of the Order. The other chief  
officers of the society are, the Secretary of  
Military Affairs, Secretary of the Treasury, Sec-  
retary of the Naval Affairs, and Secretary of Civil  
Affairs, an Agent of the Irish Republic, a Subscrip-  
tion Agent, and a Treasurer; all to be appointed  
by the President, and with the approval of the  
Senate. Thus, it will be seen, the whole power  
and patronage of the Order is in the hands of the  
President. We need scarcely say that these offi-  
cials are all paid ones, and there is a singular  
provision that the salary of the President is not  
to be increased or diminished during his term  
of office.

The "bonds" of the Irish Republic—the means  
by which poor servant girls and unthinking la-  
borers are to be wheeled out of their money—  
are to be signed by the "Agent of the Irish Re-  
public;" the "Subscription Agent" is the Jay  
Cooke who is to receive orders for bonds, and  
he is to be trustworthy, he is to take all his  
letters, unopened, to the Treasurer and Cor-  
responding Secretary, and read them in their  
presence. The Treasurer (who has to give  
\$500,000 bonds) pays out all the money. He is  
to pay nothing but what may come within the  
following heads:—  
"First—Remittance to I. R., on order of the  
President and President of the Senate.  
"Second—Secret service by endorsement of  
the head of the Military Department.  
"Third—Organizing expenses, by endorsement  
of the Secretary of the Treasury.  
"Fourth—Salaries of officers by endorsement  
of secretaries of their respective departments.  
"Fifth—Military essays, by endorsement of the  
head of that department, or his deputy during  
his absence.  
"Sixth—Naval affairs, by endorsement of se-  
cretary of that department."

The price of admission into a subordinate  
Circle is not less than one dollar; every member  
pays ten cents dues weekly; and all the money  
remaining in a Circle, after paying off its ordi-  
nary expenses, is remitted to the Secretary of  
the Treasury. Centres or Circles that do not  
pay up their dues promptly, are "cut off" from  
the Order. Perjury on the part of a member  
results in his expulsion. Maligning the objects  
of the organization, calumniating its officers or  
members, carrying information to the enemy, or  
injuring seriously the organization by discredi-  
tated conduct or conversation, constitute perjury.  
This brief sketch of the constitution of the  
Order will give our readers an idea of the Asso-  
ciation. Upon the face of it, this constitution is  
an elaborate piece of machinery for raising money;  
first, by the assessment on the members of the  
local Circles; second, they will, of course, be  
expected to subscribe liberally to the bonds. The  
officers will have comfortable salaries, and live in  
clover, out of the money thus raised; and the  
balance, if any, will go to the "Irish Republic."  
How or in what way the independence of Ireland  
is to be achieved through it we cannot see, but  
the secret has been entrusted to Mr. George  
Francis Train, and he declares that it is going to  
do the work.—St. John Globe, Nov 17.

**THE EARL OF ENNISKILLEN AND THE  
ORANGEMEN.**  
From the London Saturday Review, Oct. 25.  
In the middle of the anxiety and alarm caused  
by the Fenian conspiracy, it is a comfort and a  
consolation to know that the Orangemen of Old  
Ireland have been upon the alert. The eye of  
the Earl of Enniskillen, Grand Master of that  
honourable Society, never sleeps. When the  
Gaule invaded Rome, the Capitol was saved by the  
cackle of the Roman geese, and the loud cackle  
of the Earl of Enniskillen and his Orangemen  
is saving Ireland and calling all true Protestants  
in the Garrison to arms. The Earl of Enniskillen,  
wiser than his generation, always knew that the  
Fenians were coming. He went on the broad  
and safe principle that every Irishman who was  
not an Orange Brother would sooner or later  
turn out to be a rebel, and he feels very naturally

that the Fenians have proved the accuracy of his  
observation. Nobody knows the awful lengths  
to which a belief in the infallibility of the Pope may  
lead its miserable votary. That is to say, nobody  
but the Earl of Enniskillen knows. He sees all  
the fatal consequences, and marks down the Pa-  
pist's progress in his mind's eye. It may per-  
haps be said that the Fenians are not Papists,  
and do not believe in the infallibility of the Pope.  
Possibly. It is doubtful whether that makes  
much difference. If they do not believe in the  
Pope, very likely they believe in something still  
worse and more discreditable. One thing is cer-  
tain—that they are the born enemies of the  
Orange body. Surprisingly, muskets have been  
introduced into Ireland by fanatics who were  
no allegiance to the Earl of Enniskillen, and a  
monstrous conspiracy, having for its object "the  
massacre of the Protestants and loyal inhabi-  
tants," has been brought to light. The C. 125  
men always said it would be so. From time  
immemorial they expected to be massacred, and  
now their patriotic suspicions have been justified.  
Guy Fawkes only proposed to blow up the En-  
glish Parliament; while the Fenians, if they had  
their wicked way, would blow up the Lord  
Lieutenant, the Dublin Rotunda, the Irish  
Church, and the Irish Lodges. Fortunately, as  
the Earl goes on to remark, the Orange body is  
excellently organized, and has for many years  
been on the look-out. Many districts owe their  
protection and their feeling of security to the  
institution, the best apology for the existence of  
which is such a movement as the Fenian plot.  
John Mitchell, and Meagher of the Sword, would  
have caught the British Government napping;  
but it is not so easy to take in the Earl of Enniskillen,  
who has for years gone to bed with one eye  
open, and that eye sternly fixed upon Ribbon-  
men, Roman Catholics, and rebels. From this  
time forth, it is plain that no one can object to  
the Orangemen; and it is to be hoped that England  
will not grudge them a little license in respect of  
breaking the head of an occasional Papist.  
Fenianism cannot be put down without the as-  
sertion of those glorious Protestant principles  
which date back to the time of King William and  
the siege of Londonderry, and which still once a  
year are the cause of so much employment to the  
glaziers of Belfast.

The advice of the Earl to his followers is  
practical enough. Extend your organization, observe  
in all respects a rigorous discipline with the  
law; and exercise the utmost vigilance in sus-  
pected districts, for "you have ample means of  
detection." Up to the present moment the  
Fenians have been on the trail of the Orangemen.  
On the eve of a second massacre of St. Bartolo-  
mew, the scene changes, the Earl of Enniskillen  
sounds his horn, and the Orangemen are seen  
gliding stealthily in single file on the trail of the  
Fenians. This is very cheerful and promising for  
the peace of Ireland. It is hardly necessary to  
take such trouble to keep up the police when  
Fenians and Orangemen perform for one another  
all the most invidious duties of policemen with  
the keenest satisfaction to themselves. This  
passion to take other people up is a healthy fea-  
ture in the Orange institution, which has long  
been characteristic of it—a virtuous folly that  
must be excused in consideration of the aggravat-  
ing habits of Irish rebels. Ordinary Englishmen  
would have been tempted to offer to Orange  
Lodges a precisely opposite piece of advice.  
One's first idea would be to beg them to leave the  
Fenians alone, and to trust Ireland's safety to the  
constabulary force. But the Grand Master has  
no notion of anything so tame. He insists, in  
spite of all remonstrance, upon helping the police.  
It is not every day—says the proverb—that  
Mans kills a bullock, and it is not every day that  
an Orangeman has the opportunity of catching a  
rebel. Obedient to the orders of their chief, the  
Orangemen are doubtless by this time sniffing  
about all over the country in quest of Centraevan  
Head Centres. We are afraid that in the course  
of their hunt they will come upon a remarkable  
number of marcs' nests, and get themselves into  
a good deal of hot water. Superficial eyes are  
one of the many awful virtues that adorn Irish  
Protestantism; and if the Orangemen of Ireland  
fail to improve this splendid opportunity for  
vorrying their neighbours, they must indeed be  
degenerating into a quiet, phlegmatic, spiritless  
race. The Earl of Enniskillen seems to be of  
opinion that the present emergency will convince  
the world of the thingness of the Order of  
which he is the ornament and head. Many who  
have hitherto misunderstood and disregarded it  
will now be disposed to cooperate and unite. An  
association so faithful and vigilant, devoted to all  
that Christian men hold sacred and dear, and  
spread far and wide through the land, "can  
scarcely be contemplated with any feelings but  
those of thankfulness for its existence by the  
great mass of Protestants in the Empire." It is  
right to be thankful for small mercies, and all of  
us ought to be thankful for the existence of the  
Order of the Earl of Enniskillen. But our thankfulness  
for this crowning favour would certainly be in-  
creased if his Lordship would choose some other  
moment for founding on his Orange troops. If  
Ireland is finally disaffected, the best service  
Orangemen can do her is to take down their  
flags, put their ribbons in their pockets, and re-  
frain quickly indoors. The police are perfectly  
capable of doing their own work. Their duties  
will be increased tenfold if the Orange Order per-  
sists, quite unnecessarily, in showing in force upon  
the stage.

Whether, in the long run, Fenians or Oran-  
gemen are likely to do Ireland the most harm would  
be a curious and perhaps an insoluble question.  
In respect of misdeeds and braggadoos, both might  
be bracketed as equal. In respect of disloyalty,  
the Fenians, of course, have for the moment the  
advantage; but the reason of this is simple in the  
extreme. The Orangemen, as a rule, keep the  
law, and the Fenians break it—because the law  
suits the Orangemen, and does not suit the  
Fenians. We have a higher opinion of both than  
to suppose that either would obey the law a  
single hour longer, than they close. The rival  
savages tribes are far too intent on mutual ex-  
termination to permit their paying much attention  
to the minutiae of legal technicalities. There is  
a great deal to be said in favour of the superior  
claims of the Fenian brotherhood upon our sym-  
pathy. In the first place, they are down in the  
world, and are fit objects for gentle pity. No one  
goes to their balls, and very few listen to their  
speeches. On the other hand, the Orangemen  
may boast that on fitting occasions the Rotunda  
is all their own. The Grand Master of the  
Orangemen lives in splendour in the midst of his  
admirer countrymen, but the unhappy Head  
Centre is an exile from his native shore, and is  
compelled to content himself with "a fixing" in  
the back streets of New York. Generous souls  
will incline towards the humble exile, and turn  
away from the fortunate and happy peer. If it  
is, of course, pleasant to be the Earl of Ennis-

killen, but it is almost a nobler thing to be a Head  
Centre and to maintain an undying hostility to  
Great Britain from the other side of the Atlantic.  
And the Head Centre, at all events, has a definite  
purpose in the world. His high ambition is to  
put an end to a bloated aristocracy. All the  
commonplaces of history speak in his favour, and  
spectators naturally feel a veneration for the un-  
compromising virtue of a patriot who proposes to  
put to death all the landed gentry of his country,  
in order to do away with the inconveniences of  
primogeniture and entail. The Grand Master  
gives us much fine talk, but we do not notice that  
he has any scheme for doing good to his flow-  
creatures which can compare with this modesty  
and consistency. His chief notion of his mission  
seems to be to keep holy the anniversary of the  
battle of the Boyne, and to worry those of a dif-  
ferent religion from himself. This is a tame  
policy compared with that of the Transatlantic  
exile. In one respect, however, they both stand  
on equal footing. Each, according to his lights  
and opportunities, endeavours to keep Ireland in  
a chronic state of agitation and of fuss. Each  
honestly feels that he would fail in his duty if he  
were not, as far as in him lies, to fan every pos-  
sible spark of party animosity into a flame. The  
one proclaims unrelenting war against the Saxon,  
the other preaches eternal antagonism to the  
Catholic. The rival programmes seem curiously  
adapted for the welfare of a country which is in  
want of industry, capital, and secure repose.

The Fenian, at any rate, has something with  
which he may fairly pretend to be dissatisfied.  
He does not belong to the dominant race. He  
objects to a system of centralization which gives  
to an English House of Commons the power of  
legislating for Ireland. He cannot feel anything  
but dislike of the Established Irish Church. But  
the Earl of Enniskillen and his friends have no  
such grievances, if grievances they are. The  
Orangemen of Ireland fill the first places, and the  
Protestant Church is fed upon the fatness of the  
land. Their only complaint is one which would  
disgrace even a rebel—that toleration is ex-  
tended to a religion which, after all, is the religion  
of the majority, and that they are not permitted  
with impunity to insult the feelings of their neigh-  
bours, or wantonly to provoke bloody breaches of  
the peace.

The Orange Lodges are too blind to deduce the  
proper lesson from the present Fenian agitation.  
Instead of bristling up into unnecessary activity  
at the bare mention of disaffection, they would  
play a more loyal part if they resolutely kept  
themselves at present in the shade. The Fenian  
movement has at least proved that one part of  
the Orange programme is both unjustifiable and  
offensive. The Catholic clergy of Ireland are  
plainly disinclined to cast in their lot with ex-  
treme revolutionists; and, whatever the motives  
of their loyalty, deserve to have their conduct  
carried to their credit. Nothing has been more  
thoroughly established than that Fenianism has  
nothing in common with Catholicism. By sound-  
ing the Protestant trumpet, and calling out the  
Orangemen in force, the Earl of Enniskillen is  
unjust and imprudent at once. Good sense might  
tempt him to leave the Pope and the Catholics  
alone, on the one occasion on which the Pope and  
the Catholics have shown a becoming wish to  
strengthen the arm of the English Government.  
Good sense, however, is not a flower that grows  
in Orange lodges. If the quiet and loyalty of  
Ireland was any object to the Order, it would re-  
frain from flaunting its flag in the face of a dis-  
turbed Catholic population and an ineffective  
Catholic clergy. Fortunately for Ireland, Pro-  
testants on this side of the Irish Channel blush  
for the enormities thus committed in the name of  
Protestantism, and are far more likely to be led,  
by recent events, to consider whether, consistently  
with principle, anything can be done permanently  
to reconcile the Irish priest hood to English rule.

**THE NEGROES OF JAMAICA.**  
THEIR SAVAGE ATROCITIES—BRAVE RESISTANCE  
OF THE WHITES—INTERESTING DESCRIPTION  
OF THE SCENES.  
A Havana correspondent of a New York  
paper furnishes us some painfully interesting  
descriptions of the uprising of the negroes of  
Jamaica. We make an extract:  
The scene of the disturbances in Jamaica is  
around Morant Bay, which is the part of  
the island nearest to Hayti, and is in the Dis-  
trict of St. Thomas. Lately, previous to the  
dreadful slaughter committed by the furious  
mob, there had been a dispute between some  
sailors of the navy and the police, but this  
was promptly suppressed by the Government.  
The preceding events are of a more serious  
character, and are authoritatively declared to  
be a decided and marked rebellion.  
The first alarm was given by a letter,  
dated Oct. 11, read in the Commercial Ex-  
change of Morant Bay, announcing that the  
Governor of Jamaica, Sir James Bayly, and  
George of Morant Bay, announcing that the  
Baron is afterwards mentioned as arriving in  
Kingston in a steamer; so he escaped at  
length with his life.

The beginning of the outbreak is thus de-  
scribed: On the 7th it was said that the peo-  
ple were greatly enraged especially at an  
arrest. Sunday passed, and on Monday the  
magistrates issued warrants for the arrest of  
twenty persons who had figured on Saturday  
in the rescue; but the magistrates were from a  
confusion, with which the people were heard—  
"Here the cry of arms coming." From the  
windows of the court house could be per-  
ceived a furious mob of four or five hundred  
persons rushing down the main street to the  
police station. In they rushed, seized the  
keys, swords and powder, and triumphantly  
hurried on to the court house. They local  
magistrate caught up the "Hit Act," which  
he read amid a storm of stones and bricks;  
the volunteers were ordered to fire, and  
when the smoke rolled away, several of the  
rioters were seen dead or wounded.  
Then came a momentary pause, when the  
mob rushed furiously on the handful of vol-  
unteers, who fought bravely. Over the  
railing climbed assistants, and an obstinate  
effort was made to break open the door. In  
the meantime the volunteers had succeeded  
in retreating into the building, and set to  
work to barricade it, trying also to save the  
portrait of Sir Charles Metcalfe from the  
confusion, with which the edifice and