FENIAN MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

[Dublin (Nov. 27) Corres. of the London Post.]

The public excitement regarding Fenianism, although nothing has yet taken place except, the repetition, on a small scale, of the arrests, seizures of arms, and searches of last winter, is increasing every hour. In fact many persons seem to expect before long some catastrophe. The result of this state of alarm is that trifling occurrences are magnified by the more easily frightened portion of the public into matters of moment, and that each groundless rumor rapidly swells into startling proportions. A case in point happened yesterday. The correspondent of a Dublin paper, who appears to be firm in the belief that a convulsion is imminent, stated in his last communication that Stephens was reported in Fenian circles to be "either at the Limerick or the Clare side of the Shannon," and that two hundred "enrolled and sworn in members of the Brotherhood" had left the city of the violated treaty to meet him at the place where he had disembarked. Also that "from all parts of Ireland volunteers had started with the same object in parties of threes or fours, so that they might not be suspected." The story, preposterous though it was, found not a few prepared to put faith in it, and, as the day advanced, and it was repeated from mouth to mouth, "it lost nothing," as the phrase is, "by the telling." By evening it had developed in the astounding statement that the rebellion had broken out in Limerick, and that the first blood had been shed in the conflict. So general did this rumor become, that the late editions of the papers were bought up to "see what they contained about Limerick," and many persons seemed positively disappointed when they discovered that they had been hoaxed.

One thing is already clearly evident. The gentry and persons of means in the provinces fear the conspiracy more than they did last year. It was not until it had been nearly supressed by the vigilence and stern measures of the last government, that they really learned that Stephens and his conspirators aimed at a subdivision of property as well as the establishment of a republic. All the large estates have been, it was discovered, parcelled out in comfortable farms for the reward of those who might assist the then Head Centre, but now the "Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic," in his destruction of the Saxon, and certain of these unfortunate landholders, thinking discretion the better part of valour, were flying from the fate that is intended for them when Stephens had possession of this unhappy and much humbugged country. It is known that within the last few days several gentlemen of property have removed their families to England, and if the existing alarm continues, this example will be followed by others. A correspondent in *Saunders' News Letter* alludes to this aspect of the crisis. "It an opinion can be correctly formed," he says, "that of your correspondent is, from all he has learned within the last three months, that whatever the result will be, (and every one can guess it) an attempt will be undoubtedly made to establish a republic in Ireland. According to the plan laid out the public banks are to be first rifled, the residences of all the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland attacked and taken possession of and allotted to the leaders of the besieging party. It is a fact that, so far as the county Limerick is concerned, the most prominent leaders of this secret and insidious confederacy have actually named the mansions and demesnes of which they are to become possessors." The writer takes a gloomy view of affairs in Ireland. He conceives that "disastrous results" must follow the propogandism that has been going on through Ireland of Fenian principles, assisted by a liberal distribution of money. "Within the past week," he declares, "emissaries from America have arrived in Limerick, and brought with them not only an abundance of money but their republican uniform. They have already distributed their gold most liberally. This day, as I learn from an authentic source, a person who refused to be "sworn in," but had previously promised to join, could have pocketed £100 upon condition of accepting it with a proviso (being acquainted with the constabulary) that he got three members of that force well disposed towards their country to join at £10 a head, and to be appointed to commissions.

There is no doubt that money has been disposed of in this way through every part of Ireland to an almost unlimited extent, and has been conditionally accepted, both in the military and constabulary services; in fact it is only a matter of time to know what the result will be."

A large number of arrests were lately made in Mallow, Drogheda, Trim, Carrickmacross and other places, mainly for uttering sentiments favorable to Fenianism, and in denunciation of British rule. All or nearly all were remanded for further examination, and a few were discharged.

ALARM IN THE PROVINCES.

[From the Cork Examiner, Nov. 27.]

A number of arrests for Fenianism have been made since Saturday. In Drogheda two men were taken into custody on Sunday, one arrest has been made in Belfast, one in Tuam and four at Carrickmacross. In the latter case the prisoners were charged with attempting to administer an unlawful oath.

Unusual vigilance is being displayed by the military authorities in the principal garrison towns. In Cork and Dublin the troops were kept under arms all through Saturday night; and the suburbs of Dublin were patrolled by cavalry.

In Limerick the military force is being strengthened, and it is stated that an important position on the Shannon is to be occupied.

A force of two hundred marines will arrive in Queenstown in a few days; and the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* states, under reserve, however, that a project for sending twenty regiments of English militia into this country is under consideration by the War Office.

The large naval force on the Irish coast, including several iron clads and frigates of the first class, is, according to report, to be reinforced by a flotilla of gunboats, to be distributed in various directions.

THE FENIAN UNIFORM.

[From the London Times, Nov. 28.]

Yesterday the Liverpool detectives seized a large box recently arrived from America, which on examination was found to contain a very handsome Fenian officer's uniform, to wit:—A rich tunic of green cloth, elaborately braided and with gold lace on the collar; a dress waistcoat, with harp buttons and a cap of green silk, with the Irish harp in gold on the front. The box also contained three revolvers, a dagger, leathern belt and cartridge box, and a copy of "official regulations."

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO IRELAND.

[From the Cork Examiner, November 28.]

The Admiralty despatched a telegram to Portsmouth dock yard directing the immediate coaling and preparation of the screw transports Tamar and Orontes for the embarkation of troops on the following morning for conveyance to Ireland. Gangs of men were immediately told off to coal the ships, which was carried out throughout the night, as was also the issue of all other stores required from the various storehouses of the yard. Both vessels were to be ready to embark the troops (understood to be the Second infantry regiment) by eight o'clock in the morning.

Orders were received at Aldershott camp at six o'clock on the evening of 26th for the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-second regiments to be held in readiness to move to Ireland at a moment's notice.

An order was received by telegraph at Chatham on the same day, from the Admiralty directing the screw gunboat Sepoy to proceed forthwith to Queenstown, there to await further orders. In accordance, also, with a sudden order received from the Admiralty, a detachment of Royal Marines left headquarters, Chatham, on the 26th of November, for service in Ireland, proceeding by rail to Plymouth, there to embark for Queenstown on board of Her Majesty's steamer Fredrick William.

The transport Tamar was to embark the Twenty-eighth regiment at Portsmouth, on the 28th inst., for Ireland, but she would take back from Ireland the Thirty-ninth regiment. The Orontes, on the 26th of November, would proceed with the Fifty-second regiment to Queenstown, and would then go to Liverpool and there embark a regiment for Belfast.

NAVAL PRECAUTIONS.

[From the Cork Examiner, Nov. 29.]

The same rigid precautions are apparently taken in Queenstown on board the Frederick William, guardship, as have been taken in this city at the barracks. A variety of rumors have got a pretty general circulation in Queenstown in reference to those precautions. The principal one, and to which some credit has been given, but for the accuracy of which we cannot vouch, that at midnight on Monday the Flag Lieutenant of the Frederick William proceeded on board and placed all hands under arms, each man being supplied with ten rounds of ammunition. The ground for this proceeding is said to have been an extravagant story that a large body of Fenians were going down the river by steamer, with the object of blowing up the Frederick William and some of the gunboats stationed in the harbor. Rumors of this character have frequently recurred during the past few weeks.

BREECH-LOADERS FOR THE POLICE.

[From the Dublin Freeman, November 23.]

An additional consignment of breech-loading rifles were received yesterday evening for the use of the constabulary. They were received in the course of the day at the Pigeon House Fort, whence they were conveyed to the depot, Phœnix Park, under the escort of a large body of mounted constables. Considerable excitement was produced in the city by the appearance of the cavalcade.

TROOPS IN TIPPERARY.

[From the Tipperary Free Press, Nov. 28.]

A company of the Sixty-fourth regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Chadds, proceeded per rail from Templemore on Thursday morning last to Cahir.

THE ANCIENTS AHEAD OF US.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, gave a lecture in Dumfries last month on "The Good old Times." We extract the following passage:—

"Men did as wonderful intellectual feats 2,000 and 3,000 years ago as are done in the present time. If it be true that man was only an improved gorilla we don't find that he showed a greater resemblance to it then than now—for his own part he believed that there were more monkeys now than then, and possibly the gorilla might not so much represent the race from which we sprung as the destiny to which we are hastening. Abraham he believed to be as thorough-bred a gentleman as any in the nineteenth century—Jacob as good a man of business as they would find on the Liverpool Exchange; while Joseph was a statesman and Moses a legislator worth a good deal more in their time than all our Lords, Commons, and Town Councils put together. Our mechanical appliances for building are far superior to what they could have been known to the people of the olden times, but they reared up buildings that are the just astonishment of the civilized world, and which we cannot equal. We may copy them, as we may copy a painting of an old master, but till we strike out something of our own as good as the Parthenon or Strasburgh Cathedral, we must knuckle down to the old times. We think we do things on a grand scale, and a Cockney will boast that the largest theatre in London will hold 4,000 people; 80,000 would scarcely have filled the Colisseum of Rome. St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is justly regarded as a very magnificent building, but it was only a reproduction of a very little bit of the Baths of Diocletian, which were nearly a quarter of a mile square, the whole structure being a very great deal larger than our Houses of Parliament. We thought we had made great progress in sanitary science, but he believed we were at a disadvantage compared with the ancients. In Rome alone there were 800 public baths, and it never had more than half the population of London. They had hot, cold, and vapour baths,—and something like our Turkish bath, and what was better still the people constantly used them We boasted of our civil engineering, but it was questionable if it had advanced much since the time when the Romans built their acqueducts, which were carried over valleys, supported on thousands of arches, or tunnelled for miles through the solid rock, while the greatest scientific skill was required to give the supply the proper gradient. There was a great deal of talk about that wonderful triumph of genius, bringing the water of Loch Katrine to Glasgow, but the quantity of water delivered to every inhabitant of Rome was ten times the water supply of London. An abundant supply of water was a special characteristic of ancient cities. We often read of the inhabitants of a besieged city suffering from hunger, but rarely, if ever, from thirst. And there was no overcrowding. Nineveh contained 600,000 inhabitants, but the population of London was, for its size, five times as dense as that of Nineveh. The ancients did not allow the dead to be buried within the walls of their cities—a practice only beginning to be abolished with us. They read the other day of some people taking cholera, from washing the clothes of persons who had died of that malady. According to the Mosaic law these clothes would have been burned. Moses would not allow people to live in houses that were unhealthy, but it was no use turning the people out and allowing the house to stand; he knew people would live in it if it remained, and so he said—"Down with every stick and stone of it." In the matter of sewerage, the Romans were superior to us. The city was built on arches for the purpose of complete sewerage, and there yet remained a sewer in Rome so wide that a cart loaded with hay might pass through it. Excellent and well contrived drains had been discovered in Nineveh and other towns. The refuse of cities were burned in the open plains. The hand-looms of 3,000 years ago produced cloth of as fine a quality, in point of texture, color, and style, as we can produce; and the Hindoos and some of the Africans knew the process of manufaturing iron and steel, which led them to look with contempt, and to reject as rotton, the specimens of these metals which we sent them. In all these points the past compared favourably with the present.

HOW THE REVENUE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH IS APPORTIONED.—The *Investers' Guardian*, and English journal, thus explains how the revenue derived from the Atlantic telegraph is at present apportioned: "A through message from London to America of 20 words is charged £20: the British line to Valentia gets 6s; the American lines, Port Hood to New York, 10s. This leaves for two companies £19 4s. The Newfoundland Telegraph Company takes one third of the gross receipts, of the two cables, £6 8s.; the Atlantic Telegraph Company receives only £12 16s. This amount of £12 16s per message has to meet the following claims: Working expenses and maintenance of the cables, with a staff at London and Valentia: Debenture holders, per annum, £5,000; the Anglo-American Company—20 per cent. per annum on £600,000, £120,000. This can be paid off at three months' notice by finding £1,200,000. One year's interest is nearly due now Then follows the Atlantic Telegraph 8 per cent. preference stock of £600,000, £40 000; and the original 4 per cent stock of £600,000, £24,000. Should any balance remain after the £12 16s. per message of twenty words has supported the above charges, the Anglo-American Company can claim one half; and the remaining half is equally divided between the 8 per cent. preference stock and the four per cent. original stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. If this, which we believe to be a tolerably accurate statement of the question as to profit, is correct, it seems to us that the Newfoundland lines take an undue proportion in appropriating one-third of the gross receipts, and that it would be a much fairer partnership arrangement if they took the proportion of the net earnings, after providing for the working expenses and debenture and preference charges."

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.—The following new anecdote of the "Godlike," is taken from *Frazer's London Magazine*, for Sept.:—"At the political dinners, of which Webster was rather fond, he almost invariably became tipsy before his speech-time arrived; and some of his most admired after-dinner speeches were the composition of friendly reporters On one occasion he had to be prompted by a friend, who sat just behind him, and gave him successively phrases and topics. The speech proceeded somewhat after this fashion: Prompter: "Tariff." Webster: "The tariff, gentlemen, is a subject requiring the profound attention of the statesmen. American industry, gentlemen, must be—" (nods a little). Prompter: "National Debt" Webster: "And, gentlemen there's the national debt—it should be paid (loud cheers, which rouse the speaker); yes, gentlemen, it should be paid, (cheers) and d—d if it shan't be—(taking out his pocketbook)—I'll pay it myself! How much is it?" This last question was asked of a gentleman near him with drunken seriousness, and, coupled with the recollection of the well-known impecuniosity of Webster's pocketbook, excited roars of laughter, amidst which the orator sunk into his seat and was soon asleep

We never mean to lend an influence to make a reputation for a worthless patent medicine, but believe we are doing our readers and the public a favor by calling attention to Blood's Rheumatic Compound. It will relieve pain in any form.—*St. John paper.*

In a little while St. John will have added to her numerous manufactories an establishment for the manufacturing of Paper Collars—an article now very generally in use. The work will be carried on in the *Morning News* Building, by a Company having a capital of $100,000.

Furred tongue, heart-burn, piles, distention of the stomach, loss of appetite, pain in the side, back or limbs, can be cured by the use of Parsons' Purgative Pills.

"La California" is the monster restaurant of Paris and the world. It will accommodate 1800 people. Thirty butchers are constantly employed to supply the establishment with meats. A regiment of waiters answer calls for wine alone. The proprietor has purchased 800,000 wine glasses, 100,000 forks and 150,000 knives for the use of his restaurant. It is frequented by all classes, every person going direct to the kitchen where the dish delivered is selected and paid for. Three thousand pounds of meat and two casks of wine are consumed daily.

The wages for mechanics in Portland ranges from $3 to $5 per day.

THE GROWTH OF THE U. S. PUBLIC DEBT.—The following statement of the public debt of the United States has lately been compiled. Those marked with a star are unofficial, but are said to have been made up from trustworthy data. This table will be useful for reference in the future.

January 1, 1861	$66,243,721
March 1, 1861	76,445,299
July 1, 1861	90,867,828
December 1, 1861	267,654,153
April 25, 1862	*443,299,945
May 29, 1862	*491,445,984
July 1, 1862	514,167,979
August 29, 1862	*575,027,683
November 14, 1862	696,803,366
December 19, 1862	*727,417,655
January 1, 1863	764,535,854
January 30, 1863	*810,664,896
March 3, 1863	*894,178,471
April 10, 1863	*939,761,625
July 1, 1863	1,098,793,181
October 1, 1863	1,222,113,550
December 1, 1863	*1,293,243,544
April 26, 1864	*1,671,138,875
June 14, 1864, less cash in Treasury	1,719,395,168
July 12, 1864, less cash in Treasury	1,795,033,569
August 9, 1864, less cash in Treasury	1,832,649,835
August 30, 1864, less cash in Treasury	1,878,565,233
September 30, 1864, less cash in Treasury	1,955,973,719
October 31, 1864, less cash in Treasury	2,017,100,515
February 13, 1865, less cash in Treasury	2,270,582,484
March 31, 1865, less cash in Treasury	2,366,955,077
May 31, 1865, less cash in Treasury	2,635,205,753
July 31, 1865, less cash in Treasury	2,756,900,825
August 31, 1865, less cash in Treasury	2,757,689,571
September, 30, 1865, less cash in Treasury	2,744,947,726
October 31, 1865, less cash in Treasury	2,740,854,758
November 30, 1865, less cash in Treasury	2,714,633,014
January 1, 1866, less cash in Treasury	2,716,581,536
February 1, 1866, less cash in Treasury	2,716,898,162
March 1, 1866, less cash in Treasury	2,711,850,000
April 1, 1866, less cash in Treasury	2,705,646,515
May 1, 1866, less cash in Treasury	2,689,689,842
June 1, 1866, less cash in Treasury	2,670,288,367
August 1, 1866, less cash in Treasury	2,633,099,276
September 1, 1866, less cash in Treasury	2,595,683,168
October 1, 1866, less cash in Treasury	2,572,336,941
November 1, 1866, less cash in Treasury	2,551,310,005

THE BENEFIT OF GOING BAREFOOT.—A letter has been addressed to the Committee of the Ladies' Sanitary Association by the Comtesse de Noailles, on the benefit of going barefoot. There is a great deal to be said in favor of this plan, whether we regard development, temperature, or cleanliness. Look at the magnificent gait of a barefoot Highland girl, and the elastic play of every muscle, and compare her feet with those of our girls who have been tortured in boots, too short or too narrow at the toes, the object of which seems to be to compress the foot into one unshapely and inelastic mass like a bootmaker's "last." As to warmth, it is pretty certain that boots, as they are, quite as often make the feet cold as warm. If people have good stout boots to walk out in and change them when they come in and sit still, it is very well. But as for the poor, thin, leaky, half-worn boots of poor women and children, they are but a sham; they do not keep out cold and wet; and it is needless to say that people who have no boots at all cannot "catch their death" by sitting indoors in wet boots. As for cleanliness, the thing speaks for itself. Feet freely exposed to the air are not offensive, and if soiled by a walk would be washed or wiped as a matter of course. "The smell ina close school-room," says Madame de Noailles, "of so many unwashed feet, carefully enclosed in still dirtier stockings and shoes, is very unwholesome;" whereas "no one ever felt disgusted at the little bare brown feet of the Italian peasant children." The thing is so rational that it needs only to be set agoing, and the benevolent authoress suggests to her aristocratic fellow sanitarians that they should set an example by allowing some of their own children to go barefoot in the park. Probably a simple sole, worn as a sandal, would obviate some difficulties It would allow of free aeration and free play of the muscles, and would necessitate cleanliness; it might be elegantly fitted on, after the antique, and it would ensure the sole of the foot from injury, and from contact with disgusting dirt.—*Medical Times.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DUNDAS.

A public meeting of the electors of Lots 54 and 55 was held at Grand River Bridge on Monday, the 17th inst. Mr. Thomas Clay was called to the chair. Mr. John McMullin was appointed Secretary. Hon. A. A. McDonald first addressed the meeting—said he still approved of the policy of the Liberal party, but that he would support any good measure no matter from which side it came—declared it to be his intention to oppose Confederation on any terms, and to satisfy all parties gave the chairman a written pledge so to do.

John Hamilton, Esq., next addressed the meeting—said he was in the field as a candidate for the Legislative Council—that he believed in the Conservative principle—thought the country safer under the present Government than it would be if the Liberals were in power—was not prepared to say what difference there is between the Conservative and Liberal principle.

Mr. McDonald spoke again at some length upon the actions of the Government—read extracts from public accounts clearly showing the most reckless waste of the public money. Mr. Hamilton rose again, not, he said, to defend the Government in *all* their acts—thought it necessary to give them a *check*, but still declared it to be his intention to support them if returned, and warned the people against supporting a Confederate.

Mr. D. D. Clay replied—said that the electors here were determined to oppose Confederation in every form, and since Mr. McDonald had pledged himself to oppose it, felt quite satisfied; but said that all who supported the Government supported Confederation, as it is evident that the leaders of the Conservative party are in favor of that scheme, or they would not place "red hot Unionists" in the highest offices in the Island—said that the Government had disgraced the Island by representing it to be in a state that rendered it necessary to call in a military force—pointed out the extravagance of the Conservatives, and called upon their friends present to defend those acts if they could.

James McDonald, Esq., of New Perth, said they did not come prepared to defend the Government, but thought their acts would compare favourably with those of the Liberals—warned the people against Confederates.

Mr. R. Dewar made an appeal to the people in favor of Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. D. D. Clay rose to reply to both, but the gentlemen from New Perth, seeing that nothing was to be gained by keeping up the debate, took their leave. Mr. Clay said he was sorry the friends of the Government would not stay to defend it, but thought it still his duty to disprove or explain away their statements, which he did to the evident satisfaction of all present.

Mr. Ronald Campbell then proposed Charles Clay, Esq., as a candidate for the Lower House to represent this district.

John McMullin seconded the proposition. Before the proposition was put to the meeting Mr. Clay was called upon to state his political principles.

Mr. Clay said he was opposed to the present party; his reasons for opposing them was because they had violated every pledge they ever made the people; that the interests of the Island were completely neglected while the Government were expending thousands in wild and visionary schemes. Mr. Clay proposed a complete change in the expenditure of the Road Money; wanted to see Statute Labour and Small Debt Courts abolished. Mr. Clay was listened to throughout with marked attention, and his remarks received with applause.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and supported unanimously.

It was then moved by D. D. Clay, seconded by P. McPhee:

Resolved, That this meeting having now nominated one candidate, do leave it for the electors of Lots 51, 52, and 53 to nominate another, and agree to support any Liberal candidate fairly nominated by said electors, provided said electors agree to support Mr. Clay, and further provided that the candidate they nominate give a written pledge to oppose Confederation.

After the usual votes of thanks the meeting closed, when three cheers were given for Mr. McDonald, three for Mr. Clay, and three for the Queen.

JOHN McMULLEN, Sec'y.

Dundas, Dec. 20, 1866

Herald and *Patriot* will please copy.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, December 31, 1866.

THE EXAMINER.

WE proposed to have a gossip with our readers to-day about the past career and the future prospects of THE EXAMINER, but, on reflection, we have concluded to enter into no minute detail of our labours, nor to draw fancy pictures of the work and its recompense before us. We could say nothing bad of ourselves in the past, but a great deal of good;—we could not, and would not, and should not, draw a gloomy picture of our future, but a very enchanting one (to us) might issue from our pen, if we had time to indulge in this kind of very light literature. Enough to say, that amid all the obstacles, obstructions, and open opposition which we have had to encounter in our editorial career, we have succeeded in making THE EXAMINER a journal second to none in the Colony for the extent of influence which it exercises on the public mind. Its circulation is quite extensive for a small population like that of this Colony; and it circulates amongst all classes, all denominations of Christians, all political parties. The value of the advertizing patronage we have received, and do receive, from the whole commercial community, as well as from others whose object is publicity for the purposes of trade and traffic—may be roughly estimated from a glance at our advertising columns, from which want of space compels us, every week, to exclude many favours. We are firm, and, we believe, invariably courteous, in the assertion of our political principles,—by this course we offend no one, except the most captious and unreasonable. This course we shall continue to pursue in all our dealings with public questions. Shadows, indeed, have often crossed our path—(whose path has not been crossed by them?)—but the cloud with the silver lining seldom failed to come and cheer us on our way.

Now, we have said more than we ought to have said—more than we intended to say about our humble selves. To the next No., (which will be nearly altogether original; and, mark you, gentle reader, a rich and racy No. it will be, although we say it ourselves who should'nt say it,) the whole editorial staff of THE EXAMINER will contribute something each towards the entertainment and edification of our readers. We will print a larger edition than we usually do, so that extra copies may be furnished to those who may desire them. Well, we have nothing further to say than to express the hope that every man, woman and child in the community will be richly endowed with the happiness and cheer which this genial and gracious season is calculated to afford.

NO DISSOLUTION YET.

It was rumoured about Town last week, that, at a meeting of the Executive Council, held on Thursday last, the House of Assembly would be dissolved. The Executive Council is very weak—(having only five members in the Island out of nine)—and, perhaps, they did not feel themselves capable of making such an effort as to dissolve the House. Certainly it was not done. It is said that the Government are waiting to see what shape Confederation will take with regard to the other Colonies before they dissolve the House. If this be the case they are only preparing themselves for their complete destruction by the return of an overwhelming majority against them at the elections. In the present state of the public mind of this Colony, the Confederation question will not be favourably entertained, no matter what the other Colonies and Great Britain may say or do in the matter. The Quebec Report, as a plan of Confederation, is objectionable to this Island; if other and better terms were proposed, there might not be such an opposition to a Federal Union in this Island as there now is; but we must look for a proposal of better terms from the other Colonies; and, in the meantime, protest against Union as strongly as we can, on the basis of the Quebec Report. The Government, it appears to us, by dallying with this question, are taking the most effectual means of throwing themselves (politically) to the dogs.

THE MAILS.

FOR more than half the past week we were without any Mails from abroad, owing to the suspension of the navigation for the season, and it seemed a relief not to be burthened with piles of newspapers which do not afford a great deal of instruction or amusement; but on Wednesday the Curiers crossed the Cape for the first time this winter, and brought a large load of Mail matter; and on Friday morning we had another mail in the same direction—so that we are not likely to want for newspaper reading, of all sorts, good, bad and indifferent, for some time to come. We must refer our readers to our columns for the most interesting gleanings we could find in our fyles.

We may say that there appears to be no news of stirring importance. The New York press continues to manufacture sensational telegrams—and charges them to the innocent Atlantic Cable—respecting Fenian movements in Ireland. On one day the Fenian movement is described as rampant—on the next day, almost, we are assured that the conspiracy has subsided, and that the unfortunate country which it proposes to wrest from the Government of Great Britain is restored to tranquility. We place very little reliance on either statement. We do not believe that Ireland is tranquilised, or ever will be while several manifold grievances, patent to all the world, remain unredressed; but we sincerely hope she will not be so mad as to rush into rebellion, which would be a disastrous failure at the present time, and only serve to postpone the redress of her grievances. The Fenian conspiracy will have one good effect, if it should not culminate in open rebellion, and that will be, to direct the more earnest attention of British statesmen to the condition of Ireland, with the view to its amelioration. The Lord grant that this much good may come of the evil by which the unhappy country is now menaced.

In the United States, Fenianism continues to make much noise, but the wild enterprise of another raid upon Canada seems to be prudently abandoned, for this winter, at all events. The unprincipled fellows who direct the movement in the States have two objects in view—the first, to put money in their own pockets at the expense of their dupes,—and the second, to complicate international relations so far as to involve the Republic in a war with Great Britain. In the first object they will undoubtedly succeed, for the credulous Irishman never refuses to bleed for his country through his pocket, especially when the process is not a dangerous or distressing one. As to the second object, very much depends on the secret machinations of the statesmen at Washington. That they entertain no friendly feeling towards Great Britain, is quite evident from the tone of their correspondence on the *Alabama* claims, and on the Fenian trials in Canada, as well as from the recent Message of President Johnson relating to these matters. Questions of local policy would make a foreign war not undesirable to Mr. Seward or Mr. Johnson, who can scarcely hope, by any other means, from diverting a hostile Congress, and a great fanatical party of Republicans at the North, from pursuing *their* schemes with respect to a reconstruction of the South. Every friend of civilization and progress must hope that no such lamentable thing as a war will occur between two nations connected by so many ties, endeared to each other by a common language, and literature, and history—and which should control and advance the civilization of the age,—but if unwise councils should so far prevail at Washington as to continue the system of menace and bluster which Johnson and Seward seem to affect for local political reasons, it is certain that Great Britain must lose caste if she continues to accept the menace and bluster in a meek and humiliating spirit.

ELECTION DAY IN KING'S COUNTY.

A finer day for an election could not have been selected than the 19th of December proved to be. The roads were good, the temperature was mild, and the day more bright and beautiful than could have been expected at this season. At an early hour of the morning the music of the merry sleigh bells might have been heard, as the candidates and their representatives, or friends, drove along the various roads leading to the polling division at which each proposed to take his stand for the day; and as some of your readers may feel as much interested in the result as your correspondent did, he will briefly state a few incidents which came under his notice during the day. At the first polling division which we visited, voters were coming up rapidly at ten o'clock; at the second one but few had polled before eleven; but between eleven and three o'clock there was a general rush, and after the latter hour but a few stragglers remained to poll at any division. Each man, as he came to the Polling Booth, stepped up at once, and recorded his vote in a way which shewed that he had fully settled in his own mind, before he came there, which candidate he would support, and no ill feeling was shown between the supporters of either candidates except in a rare instance or two.

Towards evening the hopes of the officials who had induced Mr. Hamilton to offer in opposition to Mr. McDonald began visibly to die out; by the time the Poll was closed they became pretty well convinced that their candidate would be returned to rusticate at New Perth, and about eleven o'clock, p. m., when the returns from all the Polling Divisions were received at Georgetown, their fears were confirmed, and the last spark of their expiring hopes died out, as they learned that Mr. McDonald was returned by a large majority. The numbers polled were as follows:—

	McDONALD.	HAMILTON.
Georgetown,	53	15
Sentner's, Lot 61,	69	14
McLean's, Lot 51,	73	66
Alley's, Head Cardigan,	100	84
Murray Harbour, South,	39	63
Montague Bridge,	33	111
Grand River Bridge,	135	43
Edmond's, Lot 66,	36	9
	538	405
Majority for McDonald,	135	

We imagine that this majority will demonstrate beyond doubt to the Government tool who proposed Mr. Hamilton that his influence was not as great as he expected, even with that of all the officials at his back. It will also make patent to those who employed him the fact that the pay of seven shillings and sixpence per day which he was in receipt of for a great part of the summer, as inspector of public works at Georgetown, was an investment of Government funds as profitless to them as it was worthless to the country which paid it.

[OUR gifted friend of the three stars (*,*) gives, as follows, two more of his "political portraits," having commenced with Mr. Coles in our last No. These portraits are such queer ones that we are almost tempted to believe that the artist is merely quizzing the public men whom he has exhibited to the community. We have a keen relish for fancy sketches, and the more highly they are coloured the better we like them; but we don't think it is exactly fair to put to such fancy sketches the names of veritable living public men. Will the honorable gentlemen portrayed below pardon what may seem to be a liberty taken with their names? We know we have some able gentlemen in the Legislature of this country; but, bless us! if we had such paragons of wisdom, statesmanship, eloquence, and all that, without a blemish, as are here presented to us, why, half the world and his wife would be flocking here to cultivate the acquaintance of the prodigies. Let us hope that the "honorable and *larned* member for Tryon," Cornelius Howat, Esquire, will next be put upon the canvas, and that he will be painted with the same highly coloured brushes used for the others.—ED. EX'R.]

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

POLITICAL PORTRAITS.

HON. JAMES C. POPE.

In contemplating the political or public character of the Hon James C. Pope, although it cannot be said that we discover in it evidences of that comprehensive legislative genius, or of those surpassing administrative talents by which a Pitt and a Canning were so eminently distinguished; yet we find in it most unquestionable proofs of his being a man of energy, resolution, and practical sagacity—a man of quick apprehension and prompt determination—a plain, straight forward, business statesman, scorning all deception and subterfuge.

As a public speaker, the Hon James C. Pope certainly displays neither the rhetoric of a Gladstone, nor the eloquence of a Bright; but "in plain and rugged honor bold," sustained by sincerity of spirit, by coolness and self-possession, his plain and business-like style of speaking renders him a most formidable opponent, not only of the flashy orators, but of the best debaters on the Opposition side of "the House." He is no "smooth-lipped Plausible;" but clear-headed, intelligent, and independent, he lays down facts in the plain, unhesitating, and uncompromising language of truth; and his deductions from his premises are generally as incontrovertible as his facts.

As a statesman, he manifests his belief that the path of justice is the path of wisdom. In the Assembly, as the Leader of the Government, he has never sought unfairly to avail himself of the strength of his "majority" to impair the liberty of discussion; no doubt justly recognizing in it the safeguard of all other liberties. And, whilst thus honorably and patriotically regardful of the rights and privileges of the minority, he has never been the man to overbear and affront his colleagues or supporters by any undue assumptions of superiority and wisdom. Indeed, the most striking features of his public character, as exhibited in "the House," are indomitable good-nature, unflinching courage, and moderateness of opinion, sustained by unwavering and conscientious faith in the wisdom and justice of the policy he advocates.

He has never been found wanting to the cause of party allegiance; and neither is he unjust or uncharitable in his estimation of the policy and labours of the party to which he has always been opposed. He is not one of those who would wish to keep out of sight, or to cancel the heavy obligations under which the country lies to Lthe iberals for the free Constitutional Government which it now enjoys. On the contrary, he has been one of the foremost to make honorable acknowledgment of the great public services and merits of his political opponents.

But, good-natured as he undoubtedly is, he has, by way of retort, occasionally dealt some of the shrewdest and sharpest hits at his opponents that they have ever been subjected to: and these hits have been rendered all the more telling by the very non-irritability of his temperament.

Generally speaking, it is admitted, I believe, that the virtues or vices of the statesman are merely those of his private life, exhibited in a more extended and more important sphere of action. As respects the Hon. James C. Pope, however, I think it is quite certain that the acceptance and respect accorded to him by both parties, in the high political position which he now occupies, are, in a very great measure, owing to the happy reflex, in his public life, of those qualities of urbanity, candour, fairness, and liberality, which have justly earned for him so much respect, and given him so much influence, amongst those who have had the most intimate experience of his every-day, social and business life.

He and the Government of which he has lately been the Leader have however, been most acrimoniously assailed by a portion of our local press; the chief grounds for the assault being afforded by the introduction of the military for the suppression of the seditious doings of the Tenant League. But the action of the Government in that respect, has been approved by every sensible and honest man in the Island; and, as a complete justification of the measure, it must be admitted by all who have any regard for truth, that, unless the military had been called in for the assertion of the supremacy of the law at the time they were, we should soon have had a living illustration of the picture of the poet:—

"Last came *Anarchy*: he rode
On a white horse, splashed with blood;
He was pale even to the lips,
Like Death in the Apocalypse;
And he wore a kingly crown;
And in his grasp a sceptre shone;
And on his brow this mark I saw,
I AM GOD, AND KING, AND LAW!"

HON. COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

The career of the Hon. Colonel J. H. Gray, as a public man, in this his native country, extends, comparatively, over but a few years; but, yet, in these few years, he has, by the unselfish and honorable devotion of his time and abilities to the public service, earned for himself a much higher character for true liberality of spirit and genuine patriotism, than some who have laboured three times as long, and honestly too, in the same field of duty.

When here he first appeared upon the stage of public life, it was emphatically as the friend of the tenantry—the friend of the people. His only aim was—

"Their best, their noblest interests to secure;
To make them free as Freedom's noblest sons,
In mind, in person, and in substance free,
In rural labor free, and happier far
Than throned monarchs in their anxious state."

When he took upon himself the difficult task of devising a scheme for the settlement of the Land Question, he entered upon it with all the chivalrous and patriotic feelings which have ever been the distinguishing characteristics of all who have liberated any portion of the human family from tyranny and oppression. The design conceived by him for that porpose, was just and complete; and had they—the Royal Commissioners—on whom devolved the duty of giving it effect, been possessed of the wisdom, integrity, and industry necessary for its completion, the result of the Commission would have been a perfect realization of the philanthropic and patriotic views of its enlightened and liberal projector, the Hon. Colonel Gray.

The scheme, however,—just and complete as it was,—was wrecked in the hands of the Royal Commissioners; not indeed on account of their incompetence to deal with interests so broad and complicated as were involved in it—for three public men of greater ability and experience are not to be found in these Provinces; and neither was it on account of the insufficiency of the time granted them for investigation and reflection; or inadequacy of remuneration for their labours; for, as to time, its limitation or extension depended wholly upon themselves;—and, as to remuneration, their style and title being "*Royal*," their pay, to equal it, was "*Royal*" also. No; the truth is—and it was lately freely declared and admitted, in the House of Assembly, and on the Ministerial side too,—that the scheme was wrecked in the hands of the Royal, and *Royally* paid, Commissioners, not from any insuperable obstacles in their path of duty, but *willingly*, on their own part, by a most unpardonable dereliction of duty. The very period of their labours at which they chose to abandon the further prosecution of their mission, is calculated to throw suspicion upon their motives. When, under the most absurd pretence of devolving upon others—which, at the same time they well knew they could not do—the completion of their task, which was the determining of the various values of the proprietary lands, they were actually in full possession of all the information which it was necessary they should possess in order that they might be able to make their Award in a full, fair, and equitable manner. At that time there was an end of all that had proved laborious or perplexing in their mission; and all that remained for them to do, was, from the ample and well digested data which lay before them, judicially and finally to declare how many years' purchase, tenants, on the several proprietary estates embraced by the scope of their Commission, ought to pay for the freeholds of their farms. To do this might, perhaps, have necessitated a prolongation of their mission; but it certainly could not have involved any great amount of actual labour; and, had it been done, the policy which instituted the Commission would have been regarded, by the tenantry, as the wisest and most beneficent that had ever been originated for their benefit and the general welfare of the Colony. Its failure was not occasioned by any want of wisdom, integrity, or foresight on the part of its originator, the Hon. Colonel Gray, or on that of his ministerial or parliamentary coadjutors therein. He, and they with whom he acted—either both ministerially and legislatively, or simply legislatively—for the furtherance of that patriotic scheme, were, I believe, animated by the most enlightened and liberal regard for the best interests of the Colony; and the large and free spirit of their views, with respect to that work, acknowledged no restraints but such as were imposed upon it by their sacred regard for the principles of justice.

For the cheering prospect of the harmonious and happy settlement of the long-vexed Agrarian Question, which now lies immediately before us, it must, the writer thinks, be freely admitted, throughout the Colony, that—even with a full and grateful popular acknowledgment of the previous services of the Liberals to the same end—the people are directly indebted to the *liberal* agrarian views and efforts of the Conservatives; and that the Land Commission—abortive as it proved, with regard to immediate effects—and the other wise and *liberal* measures devised by the Conservative Government for the gradual extinction of the leasehold tenure in this Island, are positively the measures which have brought—nay, it may be said which have *compelled*—the proprietors to listen and accede to fair and reasonable terms of accommodation, and final adjustment of all rental or tenure differences between themselves and their tenants.

In Prince Edward Island there is not a man better qualified for a seat in its Legislative than the Hon. Colonel Gray. His principles and his fortune alike place him above all temptations of a sordid kind. He is a man of a lofty spirit, above meanness and selfishness and indolence. He is not, however, above ambition; but his ambition is of the noblest and holiest kind. It is to prove himself, and to be acknowledged, one of his country's benefactors; and, in seeking a public position, it was only that, by the attainment of it, he might have a wider sphere for humane, beneficent, and generous activity. He has proved himself to be one of the most enlightened, energetic, and independent of our statesmen; and no constituency in the Island has been more faithfully and efficiently served than that of which he has been one of the parliamentary representatives for the last eight years. To a very large portion of that constituency—the people of Belfast—he has been an especial benefactor; and, if any of the finer feelings and graces of humanity—as honor, gratitude, and intelligence—have place among them, time and events have now placed it in their power to make a most honorable manifestation of them.

Even before he had done any thing for their benefit, when he had merely given them promises, and inspired them with hopes of relief, the Scotsmen of Belfast—greatly influenced, no doubt, by their consideration of his honorable and independent position in life—placed implicit confidence in his declarations, were proud to hail him as a countryman, and eager to constitute him their *elected* chief. This in fact they did: and fully and honorably did he redeem his promises to them; for, chiefly through his exertions in their behalf, it is that now distrust and despondency, in their bosoms, have been displaced by confidence and contentment; and that, amongst them, the inactivity of despair has given way to the energy of hope.

That these men can now be prepared most ungratefully to withdraw their political confidence from him who has been chiefly instrumental in effecting so happy a change in their condition; and for no other reason than his having honestly avowed his belief that there has grown up in these Provinces a feeling of fraternity which demands our being constituted a people "one and indivisible," and that he is convinced we must, eventually, yield to the great laws of unity and progress, and become an integral portion of it,—is scarcely credible.

True, however, it certainly is that a little religio-political "*Confederation*" has been formed for the express purpose of dissolving the tie between the Hon. Colonel Gray and the men of Belfast. For the accomplishment of this *worthy* and *philanthropic* design, these *Patriot Confederates*—to the complete exhaustion of all the powers of insolence, malignity, and mendacity—have laboured incessantly for the last four or five months, or more, and have, according to their own exultant boast, been at length completely successful.

The calumny which, by means of this boast, these *Confederates* have boldly circulated against the men of Belfast, will, however, it is honestly to be hoped, meet, ere long, with a most triumphant refutation. The infamous manner in which the Hon. Colonel Gray has been assailed must be reprobated by every man of true religious sentiment, or sound morality; and of such men, surely, Belfast contains a sufficient number for the complete justification of its vilified character.

That the people should have so little sympathy with intellectual power, eloquence, and unquestionable devotion to their interests, as the partial success of the conspirators against the public character of the Hon. Colonel Gray proves them to have, is enough to create disgust in the minds of men who look to public life as the arena for the display of the highest gifts of the Almighty. Reflection, however, it is to be hoped, will shew the Hon. Colonel Gray that—highly disgusted as, with such manifestations, he has reason to be—his task as a public man is not ended, and that he has a duty to himself and the country to perform which no private feelings can exempt him from discharging, and which he can fulfil in no other way than by a generous response to the cordial and unanimous Requisition, which will yet be presented to him by the clear intelligence and manly strength of the Fourth Electorial District of Queen's County.

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CONCERT AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—On Tuesday evening last the pupils of the Convent de Notre Dame gave a Concert and Dramatic Entertainment at the St. Andrew's Hall, under the auspices of the Ladies of the institution. The Hall was well filled by an audience which fairly represented all classes in the community, who seemed to enjoy very highly the rich musical and literary treat afforded. We understand that there will be a similar Concert at the same place, and by the same parties, to-morrow evening.

QUICK PASSAGE TO EUROPE.—We learn from a correspondent at Georgetown, that the Brig *Athlete*, owned by the Hon. A. A. McDonald and Brothers, arrived at Queenstown, Cork, on the 4th inst., making the passage in the short space of twenty-two days, beating the Charlottetown clippers by some days.

TROUBLES BREWING IN UTAH.

A correspondent of a Boston paper writes an interesting letter from Utah concerning the Mormons and their designs. He accuses them of magnifying their numbers in order to impress the 'Gentiles" with their strength and resources, and says their total population is about 100,000, of which number there are in Salt Lake city about 15,000. He then proceeds:—

"Children fairly swarm here. Stout, strongly built ruddy faced, it must be confessed that so far as physical deterioration is concerned, polygamy cannot yet be justly charged with degenerating the race. The more one considers this Mormon problem the more difficult and complicated it appears, and at last I have been forced to the conclusion that a peaceable solution is next to impossible. Polygamy is hopelessly entwined with Mormonism; in fact it is its only distinguishing feature. I find nothing else in their belief that would bring them in conflict with the laws of the United States. They believe in the same God, the Saviour of mankind, the same Bible and the same baptism as the large majority of Protestant Christians, but they also believe in a later series of prophecies through Joseph Smith, which are to be found in their 'Book of Mormon.' To deny that the great mass of the followers of the Mormon church are earnest and sincere, whatever the leaders may be, is to confess an entire ignorance of their nature. They are even fanatical in their belief, and I have no sort of doubt would fight without hesitation at the command of their leaders in defence of their faith. And this result, however much to be deplored, appears to me, sooner or later, to be inevitable. This Gordian knot cannot be untied, and must be cut by the sword. If this be the fact, and I am by no means alone in my opinion, the sooner the national government makes its power felt the less will be the expense, the bloodshed, and the difficulty, for the Mormons are increasing in their defensive power each day, and when the trial comes they will use their means to the utmost. I should not be surprised at any time to hear that hostilities had commenced between the Gentile and Mormon residents of Great Salt Lake City. The Mormon leaders have adopted a policy of secret assassination, midnight attacks, and terrorism generally, and the Gentiles are becoming very indignant, and if in numbers they bore any proportion to the Mormons, would long since have retaliated in kind. The Mormon leaders do not seek to conceal their belief that the north and south are on the verge of another war. They even claim that Joseph Smith predicted the late war, and that it would go on until it became 'a war of neighborhoods,' as one of their leaders told me, and that north and south, would ultimately succumb to Mormonism. The young men are all united and enthusiastic, and when questioned as to a possibility of a collision with the United States authorities do not hesitate in saying they would endorse the action of their leaders 'to the death.' They shake their heads and say: 'Nauvoo is not forgotten, and we have an old debt to pay off one of these days."

The Steamer *Princess of Wales* towed the Brig *Clara R.*, Byrne, master—from this port, bound to Liverpool, laden with Oats—through the ice into clear water in the Bay, yesterday, the 27th Dec., so that she might proceed to sea. The *Clara R.* sailed some days since, and was caught by the ice in the Bay, brought down by a strong westerly breeze, and had been driven about by the wind and ice for some days. On Wednesday she drifted into the harbour, in the midst of a large body of ice, and came near being stranded. The Steamer was sent to her assistance, and after much difficulty succeeded in extricating her, and bringing her into a place of safety. Part of the crew, in the Bay, left in the ship's boat to land the Pilot, and had been unable to reach the vessel again in consequence of the ice around her. The Steamer brought into port last evening, the Schr. *Cronola*, from Halifax, for this port.—*Isl.*