THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

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

Vol. XV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, October 23, 1865. New Series.---No. 47.

Dawson's Building,
Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. WILSON

HAS completed his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, per *L. C. Owen* and *Edwin and Lizzie* from LIVERPOOL, and *Urania* from LONDON, consiting of:

Grey, White and Striped Cottons,
Grey and White SHEETING, Fancy Shirting, Prints, Striped Skirtings, Jean, Osnaburg, Tickings, Hollands, Grass Cloth, Linen, Fancy Flannels, &c. &c.

Ladies' Dress Material,
in Plain and Fancy Poplinetts, Barathea, Mohairs, Checked Lustres, French Merinos, Black Silks, and Printed Muslins.

Shawls, in Paisley, Black Indiana, Silk Baraze, Fancy Cashmere, &c. &c.

Mantles, Flowers,
Feathers, Ribbons, Fancy Willow, Straw and Crinoline Bonnets; White and Coloured Hats, Dress Ornaments, &c. &c. Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Edgings, Veils, Muslins, Corsets, Laces, and a large selection of Worked Embroidery.

A choice selection
of Scotch Tweeds, White Shirts, Scarfs, Collars, Braces, Revolving Ties, &c. &c.; Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes in great vaffety.

Groceries,
TEA, warranted good; Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Starch, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Blue, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, &c. &c.

Hardware,
Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Ploughmounting, Glass, Weavers' Reeds, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

The above Goods have been well selected in some of the best English and Scotch Houses, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

Ch'town, May 29, 1865. h rw isl pro

LONDON HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

1865! SPRING! 1865!

BY the Ships *Undine*, *L. C. Owen* and *Edwin & Lizzie*, from Liverpool; *Urania*, from London; *Helen Davies*, from Barbadoes; *City of Bath* and *Commerce*, from Boston; and *China*, from Liverpool, th subscribers

Have Completed
THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE SEASON,
which having been bought on the BEST TERMS they are enabled to offer at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
For Prompt Payment.
☞ Wholesale buyers supplied as usual
G. & S. DAVIES

Char'town, June 5, 1865.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.
GEO. BREMNER,
Printer, Book-binder,
AND
STEREOTYPER,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,
Having engaged an experienced
BOOK-BINDER
is prepared to execute all orders with PROMPTITUDE and NEATNESS.

☞ Entrance to Printing Office and Bindery at Mrs. Bremner's Book and Stationery Store, Prince Street, where all orders may be left.

Prince Street, June 5, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
AT
Bell's Clothing Store,
QUEEN STREET.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to his numerous customers in town and country, that he has just received, per 'UNDINE,' a NEW and SELECT
Stock of Goods,
suited for the PRESENT and COMING SEASON, and which he is confident will give satisfaction in
Style, Quality and Price.
to all who may favor him with their orders.
JOHN BELL,
Merchant Tailor.

May 22, 1865. tf

Flour. Flour.

THE subscribers have JUST Received,
100 Bbls. Bakers' FLOUR,
150 Extra Family Ditto,
Warranted Cheap for Cash.
DODD & ROGERS.

August 7, 1865.

TO SHIPBUILDERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received
10 BALES NAVY CANVAS direct from the Manufactures in ARBROATH, SCOTLAND—Assorted numbers.
1000 lbs. SEAMING and ROPEING TWINE,
20 Coils BOLT ROPE,—assorted sizes,
10 do. POINT LINE,
Lead SCUPPERS,
20 Barrels PITCH,
10 do. BRIGHT VARNISH,
2 do. MACHINERY OIL,
5 do. Paraffine Varnish,
3 Tons Oakum,
Iron, Paints, Linseed Oils, Putty, Flour, Nails, &c.
100 Coils Cordage,—assorted sizes.
The whole of which will be sold at a small advance on the costs.
H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, June 5, 1865.

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at
Coles's Brewery and Distillery,
☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article o Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1865.

Register Grates

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of REGISTER GRATES and MANTLES, a very choice lot.
DODD & ROGERS.

Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal-street,
August 14, 1865.

A RARE CHANCE!

To lay capital well and honestly out should be the aim of every man.

A splendid Leasehold Farm, Saw and Grist Mills, Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Mill and Agricultural Implements, &c. &c. &c.

THE subscriber, acting under instructions, will offer for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, **on THURSDAY the 9th day of November** next, at CARDIGAN RIVER, Township No. 53, the following VALUABLE PROPERTIES, being of the Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq:

1st—The LEASEHOLD FARM of 100 acres of Excellent Land, from Lord Melville, for the period of 999 years, 50 of which are expired, at a yearly rental of 1s per acre, 65 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, being under crop this season, fenced off into 10 fields; 20 acres are in a state almost ready for the plough; the remainder is a forest of hard and soft wood in its primitive growth, being saved by the owner, and is fit for ship timber, scantling, fencepoles, and firewood, valued at £300; a powerful stream of water runs through the centre of the farm, on which are a new SAW MILL, of great power and speed, capable of sawing any lengths for ship plank, by a full gang of saws in working order; likewise a GRIST MILL, with three run of stones; a good KILN, of large size, all in working order. The revenue from these Mills, for some years past, has averaged £300. There is also a new FRAME in position for a Dwelling House, 28 x 24 feet, with an attached Kitchen, 16 x 19 feet, ready to close in.

This Farm fronts on the Cardigan River, two miles below the new Bridge, which has been the means of inducing great improvements and enhancing the value of property in this locality; a Shipyard is in front of the premises, where a ship of any size built in P. E. Island could be launched with safety. These are all points in a property which men of energy and enterprise will know how to appreciate.

Farm Stock:
1 Strong Farm Horse, 8 years old; 1 do. Mare, 5 years old; 4 Milch Cows, excellent breeds; 1 Ox and Heifer, 2 years old; 2 Heifer Calves, 18 Sheep 2 Ram Lambs, improved breeds, 12 Pigs, a large lot of Poultry, &c. &c.

Farming Implements:
1 good Cart, almost new; 1 Wagon, do; Riding Sleigh, Jaunting do., Plough, set Harrows, Roller, 1 Wood and 2 Bob Sleighs, Wheelbarrow, Swingletrees, &c.; 2 sets Cart Harness, 1 set Carriage do., Buffalo Robe and Cushions, Saddle and Riding Bridle, Rakes, Dung and Pitchforks, Scythes, Axes, Cross-cut Saws, &c. &c.

The whole Crop of the Farm,
consisting of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Turnips, Hay, about 5 tons; Straw, the same quantity.

A large lot of INCH BOARDS Do. Beach PLANK, suitable for carpenters; lot of other useful Lumber.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

Terms of Sale for Stock, Furniture, Crop, &c., will be:—All sums under £20, three months; all sums above £20, six months.

Terms for Farm, which will be liberal, may be known on application to J. CRAWFORD, Esqr., on the premises, or to
WILLIAM SANDERSON,
Auctioneer.

Cardigan River, Oct. 2, 1865

Farm, Stock, Crop, Dwelling House, &c. &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to change his residence to Georgetown, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY the 15th November next, (if not previously sold by private contract), at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Premises at Hollow River, Lot 42 King's County, the undermentioned Property, viz:—

50 ACRES OF LAND, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation, 40 acres having been under Crop this year, a part of which Crop will be sold at the same time; the remaining 10 acres are covered with hard and soft wood.

There is on the Premises a DWELLING HOUSE well finished inside and out, 30 x 20 feet, and 10 feet post, with a good Well of Water at the door; and a BARN, finished, 46 x 20 feet.

Also the following STOCK: 1 Horse, 7 years old; 1 Mare, 3 years old; 1 double-seated Wagon, 1 Riding Sleigh; with Plough, Harrows, Harness, and other Farming Implements.

This Property is admirably situated, being fronting the Sea, where any quantity of Fish and Manure can be easily obtained.

TERMS:—For the Farm—one-half down, the remainder in 12 months. For the Stock and Crop—3 months for any sum over £5, on approved Joint Notes of Hand. — Any other particulars may be learned by application to the owner.

CAPT. HUGH McDONALD.

Hollow River, Oct. 9, 1865.

West India Produce.
Ex "HELEN DAVIES."

BY the arrival of the above Vessel, the undersigned is now receiving—
10 hhds. } Bright MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
30 tierces }
51 bbls }
220 puns. } Choice Retailing MOLASSES,
5 hhds. }
25 Heavy OX HIDES.

The above Cargo will be sold at private sale. Apply to J. & T. MORRIS, or to
DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, Aug. 21, 1865.

JUST ARRIVED!
Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.

THE Subscriber has just received from the FOUNDRY—
A Cargo of Improved Stoves,
—CONSISTING OF—
The celebrated FARMERS' COOK, PARLOR, BOX, and other **STOVES,** Per Schr. *Blue Nose*, from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

These Stoves can't be beat for
Neatness, Strength, Heat, Comfort, Economy and Terms.

Persons wanting to purchase will please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. J. P. TERLIZZICK.

Ch'town, Queen-st., Sept. 4, 1865. rw 3m

RECEIVED by the Spring Ships from England, and for Sale *Cheap*—
20 Tons Iron,
12 Bundles Sheet Iron, 12 Boxes Tin,
3 " Galvanized Do 42 Bdls. Steel (in spring,
230 pieces Plough Metals, cast, shoe & blister.)
195 Bags Nails and Spikes,
1 cask Chain Traces, 1 cask Files,
1 " Sad Irons, 1 " Screws,
1 " Zinc, 1 " hook & eye Hinges.
134 Kegs Paints,
1 cask Vices, 1 cask Bolts and Nuts,
3 pairs Bellows, 1 case Saws,
3 Anvils, 1 " Slates,
380 Gls. Paint Oil,
1 cask Shot, 1 Bag Curled Hair,
1 case Rifle Cartridge, 1 bale Shoemaker's
1 " Percussion Caps, Hemp,
50 coils Cordage, 12 dozen Scythes,
3 barrels Putty,
15 Casks and Cases
General Hardware Goods.

ALSO,
Barrels Washing Soda, Kegs Baking Soda, Boxes Soap, Boxes Pipes, Bags Walnuts and Filberts, Cases Confectionery, and
General Groceries.
W. E. DAWSON.

June 5th, 1865.

NOTICE.

PARTIES indebted to the Estate of the late GEO. F. C. LOWDEN, will take notice that all debts due the Estate, by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, must be positively paid before the close of the present year, as the books of the Estate are to be wound up at that time. Any accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection. For the Administratrix,
WM. CUNDALL.

Ch'town, Sept. 25, 1865. till 1st Jan.

Labrador Herring for Sale.

122 BBLS. No. 1 HERRING,
13 Half Bbls. do do
40 Bbls. No. 2, do
JOHN S. PURDIE.

Charlottetown, Jan. 30, 1865. tf

POETRY.

OUR CHILDREN.

"The beautiful vanish and return not."

They are stricken, darkly stricken;
Faint and fainter grows each breath,
And the shadows round them thicken,
Of the darkness that is death,
We are with them—bending o'er them—
And the Soul in sorrow saith,
"Would that I had passed before them,
To the darkness that is death!"

They are sleeping, coldly sleeping,
In the graveyard, still and lone,
Where the winds, above them sweeping,
Make a melancholy moan,
Thickly round us—darkly o'er us—
Is the pall of sorrow thrown;
And our heart-beats make the chorus
Of that melancholy moan.

They are waking, brightly waking,
From the slumbers of the tomb,
And, enrobed in light, forsaking
Its impenetrable gloom.
They are rising—they have risen—
And their spirit-forms illume,
In the darkness of Death's prison,
The impenetrable gloom.

They are passing, upward passing,
Dearest beings of our love,
And their spirit-forms are classing
In the beautiful above;
There we see them—there we hear them—
Through our dreams they ever move,
And we long to be anear them
In the beautiful above.

They are going, gently going,
In their angel robes to stand,
Where the River of Life is flowing
In the far off distant Land.
We shall mourn them—we shall miss them—
From our broken little band;
But our souls shall still caress them,
In the far-off Silent Land.

They are singing, sweetly singing,
Far beyond the vale of Night—
Where the angel-harps are ringing,
And the Day is ever bright.
We can love them—we can greet them—
From this land of dimmer light,
Till God takes us hence to meet them
Where the Day is ever bright.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FENIANS.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND —HIGHLY INTERESTING PARTICULARS BY LAST MAIL—ARREST OF A FENIAN LEADER AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY NIGHT. — The information which has accumulated during the last few days, inculpating certain persons in Liverpool in the Fenian conspiracy, has at length attracted the attention of the authorities in Dublin, and to-day two officers of the Dublin police (detective department) arrived here for the purpose of executing a warrant for the arrest of a man who has long been known as the leader-in-chief of the par y in this neighborhood, George Archdeacon, formerly a schoolmaster, and latterly a news agent for the *Irish People* newspaper. The officers commissioned with the arrest were Sergeants Smallen and Dawson; and they having obtained the co-operation of the Acting Chief of the detective force here, Mr. Superintendent Kehoe, proceeded to Archdeacon's house, No. 11, Sidden Street. They found him in the shop and called him into the street, where they charged him with high treason, explained their errand, and apprehended him. Without allowing him to communicate with his family, and with the object of preventing any excitement in the neighborhood, they conveyed him at once to the police station in Dale Street, and placed him in a cell. When he was first confronted with the officers outside his own house, he said: 'You have no right to touch me; I am an American subject, and I have a paper in my pocket to show it.' At the Detective office he was again formally charged, and he asked to see the authority for his arrest. The warrant, in which he was charged with divers other persons for treasonable purposes, was shown to him, and he repeated that he was an American subject, and produced a certificate (or what purported to be a certificate) of his naturalization as an American subject. After he had been locked up, the officers returned to his house and made a search, which was, I believe, so far successful that they obtained possession of most important papers. Some of these, it is said, were letters from headquarters in America recognising him as the 'delegate representing Lancashire in the Fenian Brotherhood.' Others are alleged to have been communications from New York, London, Sheffield, and various towns in Lancashire, showing that Archdeacon had visited a large number of places in promotion of the objects of the movement. Others were documents referring to sums of money transmitted from America to enable him to agitate as a Fenian agent in various districts, and one was a receipt for money apparently received by him in support of the movement as the result of a collection made at the close of a lecture in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. In the shop they found a large number of copies of the *Irish People*.

BOLDNESS OF THE FENIANS.

The *Liverpool Post* of Saturday says the agitation is still rife in that town in spite of the vigilance of the police, and both drills and meetings for discussion are conducted with comparative freedom. During the present week a numerous meeting has been held, which was attended not alone by men of the lower ranks, but by some persons of considerable means. At the last meeting resolutions were adopted to support the Fenian objects and organization both by money and also physical aid if necessary. The question was also (says the *Post*) discussed of the purchase of vessels, and of the formation of an armament for privateering purposes, and the idea of preying upon British commerce at sea appeared to be keenly relished. A resolution to carry out an object of this kind was put, and carried with enthusiastic demonstrations and much violence and wildness of language. As a proof, however, that the resolution was not mere froth, a call was made for subscriptions, and in a very few minutes nearly £200 was laid down. With the exception (observes our contemporary) of the vapouring and declamatory style of talk which might be expected on such occasions, the proceedings were orderly and business-like. Minutes were read of previous meetings, and memorandums made of the resolutions above described by a person who acted as secretary. The same paper says it is feared, with regard to the Royal Naval Reserve, that the Fenian disaffection has spread considerably. A strong feeling is entertained in Liverpool in favor of a rigorous and prompt canvass of both the Volunteer and Naval reserve forces, in order to discover 'recreants.' It is stated that delegates from Liverpool and Dublin proceeded to New York by the steamer on Wednesday, having previously met at Queenstown; the object or mission, it is alleged, being to consult the stronger party in America as to what action shall be taken. There is a story circulating in Liverpool that the person who has acted as treasurer of the Liverpool centre, and who left the town some days ago, but has since returned, was asked to return the funds that had been subscribed. He was much annoyed at the application, and said if it were persisted in he would make a statement that would 'hang the lot of them.'

THE FENIANS IN CORK.

The *Cork Examiner* of Wednesday says: Yesterday a sergeant of the 2nd Queen's was arrested at Cork Barracks, and two non-commissioned officers of the 99th stationed at Buttevant, were likewise placed in custody; all on the charge of being connected in some manner with the Fenian movement. Beyond these facts we have not been able to ascertain any particulars, as the local military authorities exercise the greatest reserve. Indeed, we understand reserve is a matter of necessity with them, as they only execute orders, despatched without explanation, from head-quarters in Dublin.

Messrs Cronin, R.M. and Macleod, R.M, sat at the Governor's office in the city jail to-day, when the eight persons charged with high treason were again brought up. The proceedings were strictly private, but we understand that no evidence was tendered, and that the prisoners were further remanded for eight days, on the application of the Crown Solicitor. It is rumoured that when the Government resolve on bringing up the prisoners for final committal, it will be publicly at the police office.

The steamship City of Manchester arrived in the harbour about one this morning, and the passengers landing at Queenstown were, as has been the case for the last week or two, closely searched by a large force of police. A number of revolvers, &c., were seized, and one of the passengers, Charles H O'Riordan, was arrested, the police having found on his person documents which they consider of a treasonable nature. He states that he served as a captain in the Federal army, and had, before the breaking out of the American war, been an officer in her Majesty's 10th Hussars. He was lodged in the Queenstown Bridewell until the authorities in Dublin shall be communicated with.

All passengers arriving from America are subjected to the closest scrutiny, but up to the present only two arrests have been made—those of Captain M'Afferty of the Federal army, and Captain C. N. O'Connell, who is not an officer of the American regular army, but one of the numerous irregular military bodies in America. He is a native of Ballincollig, near Cork, and his relatives were respectable farmers in that locality. He and M'Afferty, with a seditious ballad singer, were conveyed by train from Queenstown on Thursday evening, and marched handcuffed through the city to the county jail, surrounded by a somewhat formidable force of constabulary, and followed by a large crowd of women and boys, who occasionally cheered them. He and the two other prisoners were lodged in the county jail, the mob not extending their sympathy for them farther than cheering now and again

The eleven prisoners in the city jail are confined in separate cells, and are allowed to see no one without an order from the High Sheriff, except their Solicitor, Mr. M. J. Collins. Funds are being rapidly contributed for their defence, and Mr. Collins has retained as their counsel Mr. Butt, Q.C., and Mr. Waters. One of the alleged principal organisers in the city, Mr. J. J. Geary, for whom a reward of £100 has been offered, has not as yet been arrested, and it is rumoured that he has contrived to escape to France. On three occasions since his escape his house, which is said to have as many intricate windings as a labyrinth, has been searched by the police. The alarming rumours circulated of disaffection amongst the military in garrison, have not in the least abated, and the strict confinement of the men to barracks, and the galloping of mounted couriers through the city almost every ten minutes, from Barrackton to Ballincolog, the artillery station, seem to lend some confirmation to the rumors. The only fact, however, which has come to the knowledge of the public is the arrest of Drum-major Butler and Sergeant Farrell, both of whom have been sent to Dublin.—*Correspondent of Daily Express.*

(*From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.*)

Although we are not called on to record any arrests as having been made in Dublin on Monday, the despatches from our provincial contemporaries prove that the attention and vigilance of the authorities are not confined to either the metropolis or to Cork. In Kerry, Tipperary, Cork county, and even in Dungannon—the stronghold of Orangeism—the police have, within the last few days, added considerably to the roll of prisoners now in custody charged with participation in the alleged "treasonable conspiracy." In Clogheen two *suspects* have been taken — one a shop assistant, and the other a returned American and a reputed captain in the United States army. In Killarney also five arrests have been made, two of them being rather remarkable One of the captured was a clerk to the Crown Prosecutor of the county. And the second an employee in the local post office. In the county of Cork arrests have taken place in Clonakilty, Glandore, and Roscarberry. In the first mentioned place a man named Deasey, who represented himself to have been for three years a lieutenant in the Federal army, was taken into custody, and all his documents &c., seized. Archdeacon, who was arrested in Liverpool, and Morrissy, who was taken in Parsontown, were on Monday brought before Mr Stronge, and remanded until Saturday.

FENIANISM IN LIMERICK.

LIMERICK SATURDAY.—The people of this city were thrown into some excitement today on account of the reported arrest of a person charged with Fenianism, and the finding in his possession of documents connected with the Brotherhood which would implicate many more of our young men, and on which the authorities were going to act almost immediately. The report turned out to be true. The person arrested is said to be a clerk employed on the Corkanoli Embankment, but I cannot state positively whether such was or was not his occupation. The matter is endeavoured to be kept as secret as possible by the magistrates. Immediately after the arrest had become known a detachment of Lancers was seen marching into the city, and this added to the general excitement, so that people are now expecting to hear every moment of several arrests. At about five o'clock another detachment of Lancers arrived, and I believe there are to be eight hundred infantry soldiers sent here by this evening's train from the Curragh. The arrests in Dublin and Cork have produced a great effect on the Fenians here. they were previously to be seen marching and heard singing almost every night through the streets, but such displays have now altogether ceased.—*Correspondent of Saunders' of Monday.*

LIMERICK, MONDAY.—The young man who was arrested in this city on Saturday last, on a charge of connection with the Fenian Brotherhood, has finally been fully committed for trial by the magistrates, after a long and careful investigatian of the whole case. It appears that the real facts of the case are, that the prisoner was in company with some soldiers, whom he endeavoured to persuade to join the Fenian organization; of course they refused, and when they went home to the barracks they told what had happened to the adjutant, or some other superior in the army. He informed the police, and they at once arrested the prisoner, who, as I said, is now committed on a charge of having been connected with the Fenian Brotherhood. The prisoner's name is John Allen, an ex-soldier, and gauger on the Cookville embankment. It is said that a book of names was found with him.

FENIANS IN OTHER PARTS OF IRELAND.

(*From the Ulster Observer.*)

The Fenian panic has spread to Carrickfergus, and the old castle, which was fast becoming a fitting home for the bat and owl has been once more converted to warlike purposes. A small Government steamer containing supplies of ammunition, anchored under its walls on Sunday, and on this day for the first time these fifty years guards were placed on the mouldering battlements. This event has created considerable surprise in the town and neighbourhood. All sorts of rumours are afloat, and old people ominously shake their heads, and repeat the alarming stories rife half a century ago. The armament of the castle is of the most antique kind. It consists of some old cannon arranged on the parapets, and some flint muskets, preserved as curiosities in the armory. The troops occupying it are a few old veterans incapable of active duty, but it is said that the Antrim Militia will be called out, and ordered to do garrison duty in this fortress.

BALLAGHADERREEN, Sept. 27.—On awaking at grey dawn on yesterday your correspondent was surprised to hear and see from his bedroom window police moving to and fro, and who at this hour had their "day's work over." On coming to the door the cavalry orderly galloped by and in a moment my curiosity was satisfied. I learned that during the night no less than 13 young men had been arrested and lodged in the police barrack here on a charge of being members (some very active and prominent) of the Society of Fenians, and of being engaged in practising drill. Among those arrested and now transmitted to Castlebar Gaol are two or three militiamen and a national teacher. I shall probably send you in a day or two the names of all, with their respective callings.

THOMASTOWN, Sept. 27 —This evening, at about five o'clock, the police arrested two young men in this town accused of being involved in the prevailing foolish conspiracy. The unfortunate dupes are James Connor, a sawyer, and James Nixon a carpenter, the latter an ex-militiaman. Their accuser is said to be a fellow, a brogue maker, who has been committed to the county gaol, to be brought forward at the proper time to give evidence against these and doubtless other mis-guided youths. The prisoners are remanded for a further investigation.

WHO WERE THE FENIANS?

Many of our readers will be asking this question; but, to prevent any annoyance in not being able to obtain a satisfactory answer, we publish the following extract from Morley's "Writers before Chaucer:"—"Irish tradition says that the Fenians were an ancient militia or standing army, employed only on home service for protecting the coasts from invasion. Each of the four provinces, says the tradition, had its band; that of Leinster, to which Fionn and his family belonged, being called the Clanna Baoisghe. This militia is said to have been paid by the King, billeted on the people in the winter, but to have lived in the summer by the chase; and these are supposed to have been the qualifications of a Fenian:—'Every soldier was required to swear that, without regard to her fortune, he would choose a wife for her virtue, her courtesy, and her good manners; that he would never offer violence to a woman; that so far as he could he would relieve the poor; and that he would not refuse to fight nine men of any other nation. No person could be received into the service unless his father and mother, and all his relatives, gave security that none of them should revenge his death upon the person who might slay him, but that they would leave the matter to his fellow soldiers. The youth himself must be well acquainted with the twelve books of poetry, and be able to compose verses. He must be a perfect master of defence; to prove this, he must be placed in a field of sedge reaching up to his knees, having in his hands a target and a hazel stick as long as a man's arm. Nine experienced soldiers, from a distance of nine ridges of land, were to hurl their spears at him at once; if he was unhurt, he was admitted, but if wounded he was sent off with a reproach. He must also run well and defend himself when in fight; to try his activity he was made to run through a wood, having a start of a tree's breadth, the whole of the Fenians pursuing him; if he was overtaken or wounded in the wood, he was refused, as too sluggish and unskilful to fight with honour among such vailant troops. Also, he must have a strong arm and be able to hold his weapon steadily. Also, when he ran through the wood in chase, his hair should not come untied; if it did he was rejected. He must be so swift and light of foot as not to break a rotten stick by standing upon it; able also to leap over a tree as high as his forehead, and to stoop under a tree that was lower than his knees. Without stooping or lessening his speed, he must be able to draw a thorn out of his foot. Finally he must take an oath of fidelity.' The Rev. Geoffry Keating, who wrote a history of Erin in the year 1630, gravely says: "So long as these terms of admission were exactly insisted upon, the militia of Ireland were an invincible defence to their country, and a terror to rebels at home and enemies abroad." Goll Mac Morna had slain Fionn's father, Cumhail, in battle, and was Fionn's mortal enemy in early life. Afterwards he made a peace with him, and fought under him as Chieftain of the Connaught Fenians. But the supremacy of the Clanna Baosigne led to feuds, and at last Fionn and his clan, defying the throne itself, were attacked by all the forces of Erin except those of the King of Munster, who took part with him, and suffered carnage in that battle of Gabhra, wherein Osin's son, Oscar, and the King Cairbre, fell by each other's hand. Fionn, who was absent, arrived only in time to close his grandson's eyes, and after this defeat peace had no sweets for him, and war no triumphs. Fionn died at last, it is said, by the lance of an assassin.

It is noticeable, however, that the Fenians were not confined to Erin. In the ancient poem on the battle of Gabhra we read of 'the bands of the Fians of Alban'—Alban being the old name of Scotland north of the Firth of Forth and Clyde, 'and the supreme King of Breatan'—Breatan being Southern Scotland, of which Dunbreaton, now Dumbarton, was the chief seat, 'belonging to the order of Feinne of Alban;' and also, 'that the Fians of Lochlan were powerful.' Now Lochlan was an ancient name for Germany north of the Rhine; but when the Norwegian and Danish pirates appeared in the ninth century, they were called Lochlanaels, and the name of Lochlan was transferred to Norway and Denmark. It has been argued from this that the Fenians were not a militia of Gaels, but that they were a distinct Celtic race, connected with the only two races who are spoken of as having come in oldest time from Lochlan, namely, the Tuatha de Danann and the Cruithne. These are thought to have been some of the Celts who preceded the Germanic peoples now occupying the north German shore and Scandinavia."

INDEPENDENCE, OR RETROGRESSION.

Our Canadian contemporaries, who have appeared somewhat nettled by our plain speaking of late on the future policy and consequent prospects of British America, must have found, on perusing the London *Times* of the 14th inst., that we have but correctly foreshadowed public opinion in the mother country, as now more harshly expressed in that journal. We, having more direct sympathy with the Colonies, and actually taking a lively interest in everything pertaining to their future progress and happiness, calmly advise; while those who have never set foot on Colonial soil, declare on the part of mother England that she "will go no further in concessions and subsidies for the sake of retaining their allegiance," and further assert bluntly that "the issue lies with Canada, and with Canada alone." But truth is truth, whether ungraciously blurted out, or whether rounded off by courteous phrases. Granted, as correct, the views of a Halifax, N. S., contemporary when it says that "the magnanimity and generosity with which the mother country now treats her Colonial off-spring are altogether unprecendented in the history of the world"—does it follow, therefore, that the machinery of Government, necessary to the proper management of half a continent, can be as well administered through an irresponsible Colonial Minister three thousand miles away, as by Representatives elected from and directly responsible to the people? The dream, that "distinguished Colonists" will ever fairly share the "honors of the Empire," we fear is delusive, and will never be realized at this distance from Westminster.

We note that a leading ministerial paper in Canada has come to see with us—and acknowledge—that even the promised Intercolonial Railway gaurantee is in danger of being withheld; and we should be glad if we could believe the same journal to be as sincere in its desire for either the connecting railway, or the enlarged scheme of Confederation, as we are ourselves. That jarring elements on these points do exist in the present Coalition Ministry is perhaps better seen from this side of the Atlantic than the other, and we fear that on this head the pompous *Times* even may have reckoned without its host, when it asserts that "the Government is, doubtless, in earnest about it, but to the mass of the population it is a pecuniary question."

If the British American Colonists will persist in remaining such for ever, contrary to either the wish or interest of the mother country, they must not be surprised at being told that they resemble great overgrown children. Nor will it profit them to sneer at the Railway Kings and Money Princes now among us, directing their particular attention to the more manly and independent youth who exhibits to the world "this superiority of energy," which inspires the confidence of capitalists notwithstanding his enormous debts, and—in plain words—causes them to invest hundreds of millions in the public works of the United States—with promises of more—while they pass by the British Provinces with scarcely any encouraging words Sir Morton Peto and his friends are not blind to the whims and indefinite policy of the Provinces, nor to the local jealousies and contracted views that prevail there in certain circles. They are, no doubt, as tired of promises without fulfilment, as we are of Conventions without action or results. Yet let us still hope that all our bright visions of British American greatness may not be thus delayed and dispelled, and that we may yet see unity of action and independence of disposition, before we see the Colonial children shaken from the mother's skirts without a parting blessing. —*New York Albion, Sept. 30.*

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—EIGHT THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED.

Constantinople correspondence London Daily News.

Roughly estimated, it may be said that the disaster has laid waste nearly a quarter of the whole area of Constantinople proper, destroying, it is reckoned, about eight thousand houses, nearly twenty mosques, ten baths, five christian churches, and some fifteen khans. No such calamity has befallen Constantinople during the present century, if, indeed, since the conquest. Nearly half the space thus reduced to a desert of ashes was inhabited by the poorest mussulman population, fifteen or twenty thousand of whom are thus reduced to absolute want. With its usual prompitude the Government has not lost an hour in dealing what relief it can to the poorest of the sufferers. Shelter has been given nearly half of them in the empty khans and other available buildings, and most of the remainder have been camped under tents, in the Hippodrome till wooden huts or other accommodation can be found. A ration of bread is also being served out at the Porte's expense; and, in short, every effort that the pinched means of the Government will allow is being made to relieve the distress which the calamity has occasioned.

THE REPORTED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON.

A despatch from Madrid says:—"The mysterious telegraphic despatch sent to San Sebastian, some assert from Paris, others from Madrid, announcing the existence of a plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon while in Spain, caused the most rigorous precautions to be taken along the whole route of the Imperial party from Paris to Sebastian. The scene of the projected attempt was stated to be Hondaga, and the intended assassin a Spaniard.

Travellers, arrived here by the Northern Railway from France, speak of having been detained whole hours in the waiting rooms at the stations, in order that they should not even see the Imperial train pass through.

LOWER PROVINCE TRADE.

A proposition has been submitted to the Commissioner of Public Works, by Mr. Closter, to negotiate with the Government for the purchase of the Provincial steamers *Napoleon* and *Victoria*, for the purpose of forming a weekly line of steamers to ply between Quebec and Halifax; calling, going and coming, at Father Point, Gaspe Basin, Perce, Paspebine, Dalhousie, Miramichi, Pictou, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., carrying mails, passengers and freight; and also, if required, to perform the contract for the supplies of the light houses and stations of the Lower St. Lawrence. Such a scheme as this seems to be viewed by some as desirable, and worthy of encouragement, in view of the termination of Reciprocity with the United States; and it is said that Mr. Closter has received every encouragement from the Hon. John A. Macdonald with reference to his project. We gather from a printed memorandum, a few of the numerous advantages which, in Mr. Closter's opinion, would be derived from the establishment of a weekly line such as he proposes. First, he sets down, the additional facilities which would thus be afforded to the merchants of Quebec and Montreal, and others doing business with the Lower Ports—the fortnightly communication kept up, under the present system, being, as he states, avowedly insufficient. A little promptitude at this moment, will, in his opinion, secure to Canada not only a great majority of the coast population of the Maritime Provinces as customers, but will also secure to British subjects the carrying trade between the ports on the Gulf of St. Lawrence—the latter being, at present, entirely monopolized by the Americans. Another advantage to which he alludes is this, that the conclusion of an arrangement such as he proposes, would at once utilize and turn to account those steamers in the hands of the Government, which are at present of comparatively little service, and which the Government has already shewn a disposition to part with; while it would also relieve the public departments of the burthen of directly controlling the mail service to the Lower Ports, and the light house supplies, by placing these branches of the service in the hands of responsible parties. Mr. Closter offers cash for his proposed purchase, and approved security for the fulfilment of any contract entered into as above. — *Quebec Gazette, Oct. 11th.*

HOPES REALIZED.—Young women lamenting in secret the first grey hairs, those ugly harbingers of decay. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, never fails to restore grey hair to its youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, invigorating them, rendering the hair soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position. Every Druggist sells them.—W. R. Watson, Agent for P. E. Island.

WASHINGTON AND OTTAWA.

(Dr. McKay's Correspondence to the London Times.)

Washington is a place of immense promise and small performance. Its design upon the topographical chart is magnificent. Its actual condition is pretty and disappointing—a mixture of imposing public edifices, separated from each other by long intervals of inferior or half-built streets; in which the pig-stye, the cabbage garden, and the wooden shanty, alternate with the brick house and the marble mansion. Unpaved and unfinished, dirty and, disreputable, swarming with beershops, groggeries, gambling dens, and brothels, Washington can give no other excuse for its existence than the meeting of Congress, which would have been much better housed at New York.

To a great extent this unflattering but not incorrect description applies to Ottawa, the legislative capital of Upper and Lower Canada, and, if the proposed Confederation of the Provinces be consummated, of the British American Union. Its situation is much more picturesque than that of Washington, and the noble quadrangle formed by the Houses of Parliament and the Government offices, standing on the crest of a hill which overlooks the beautiful valley of the still more beautiful river from which the city takes its name, is alone sufficient to impress upon it a character of individuality and grandeur which few cities in America possess. In Ottawa, the memory of the oldest inhabitant extends no further into antiquity than 38 years. It was but in 1826 that the first tree was cut down in the wilderness on which the city now stands, and when Colonel By, of the Royal Engineers, gave the name of Bytown to the little collection of wooden huts that were the first results of his scientific "prospecting" in this lonely region. Now the streets of the capital that have been arbitrarily, and, perhaps, unfortunately, fixed in this out of the way spot, are laid down on a scale sufficient to accommodate 150,000 or 200,000 inhabitants.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, or SORE THROAT, which might be checked by a simple remedy like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, and Consumptive Coughs, '*the Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.