

Martha, despite her weakness in having become the wife of one who had been the cause of her first husband's death, was not weakly depraved. She was weakly, but she was not depraved. She was weakly, but she was not depraved. She was weakly, but she was not depraved.

What Kate had learned was a kind of masculine character, which in her position in the world was of considerable use to her, and without which she would never have undertaken the present journey to Sewall Hall.

In a few moments the usual signs of the approach to a plantation were seen. Fields of corn, open meadows, a few huts, were visible. Still, on the side towards the river, the wood was thick, and Kate kept on the verge of it, to the right of the trail, for she had no wish to be seen by any of the overseers, white laborers, or negroes of the plantation.

She saw several workings in the fields, but they were too busy to notice her.

Presently the sound of dogs barking came upon her ears, and she moved more cautiously and slowly. She was in quite a thick and tangled wood.

Suddenly she started. Voices were heard near her, and one voice she knew too well, that of one she loved and feared.

A moment more she hesitated, and then, remembering the object of her coming, she crept forward, and in another moment saw James Barton seated on a bench smoking, while Phoebe stood on his coffee table.

Phoebe was a white, only half a negro, and not ill-looking, as we have already said. Kate felt a burning sense of shame and disgust as she recollected that even her ignorance and weakness she could have loved this man.

Conquering all other sentiments in one of earnest desire to fathom the mystery of that man's life, she glided a step or two forward and listened.

"Phoebe," said Barton, "no more whispering and grumbling, or I'll send you away South—you are getting foolish."

"Say no more," replied Phoebe, with a flash of suppressed anger in her eye.

"Listen, I have arranged with Girty, Regia and others to catch Any from that traitor, Toussaint. She will be here before the week is out."

"Your wife, he supposes," said Phoebe, with another flash of the eye.

"As my wife—and hearken, Phoebe; I wish her to be my lawful wife," repeated Barton, who was very pale.

"How you manage that, eh?" asked Phoebe, quickly.

"I repeat, she must be my legal wife," said Barton, fiercely.

"Mass Barton," cried Phoebe, "I know you wicked, cruel man; but you no murder her."

"I don't want to murder her," continued Barton, sulkily; "she talked of murdering me."

"How else you marry Any legal?" said Phoebe.

"Well, I do not know," added Barton; "I haven't the least idea; but I know this—if my marriage with Any does not result in a legal marriage, free from all detraction, I will give you within an inch of your life, and hunt you out of Ohio with bloodhounds."

"Tog me!" screamed the woman, wildly.

"Yes, Miss Phoebe; you ain't too pretty to be flogged now."

The woman bowed her head, annihilated at the cool will of the man who had been her master for so many years, and whom she had served at the peril of her own soul.

"You understand me now, I hope," said Barton.

"No," said the slave, rising her head, and confronting the master with a courage quite unbecoming in one who has so long bowed the neck to the most abject of servitude.

"What mean you," roared Barton, snatching up his heavy riding-whip.

The mulatto stood still, crossed her arms, and waited for the blow. She had never received one before.

"Take that!" shrieked the infuriated ruffian.

"Coward, move and you die!" said a well-known voice, which a rifle barrel came into dangerous proximity with his breast. He stood transfixed with surprise and terror, his uplifted whip in his hand.

"Kate," he cried, really alarmed at the menacing post of a cold, bitter sneer.

"Fahaw! a mulatto—she offended me! Ah!" he cried, as a sudden thought flashed across his mind, "what mean you here? You have been listening!"

"Said I not the hour of vengeance would come?" said Kate, coldly, still holding her gun pointed towards him. "I have heard all! But I shall reveal nothing on any condition."

"That condition?" asked Barton, who now folded his arms with an assumption of coolness, quite contrary, however, to his real sentiments.

"That you resign Any Moss, and reinstate her in her rights," said Kate, quietly.

"Never!" replied Barton. "What business is it of yours? What know you of Any Moss? and whom do you mean by her?"

"I would not have Any Moss oppose a villain," began Kate.

"Tush, girl; this is folly—own whistle and you are overpowered. Lift up your gun and let us talk calmly."

in connection with the movement, which appears to have been overlooked by all previous writers. The Fenian Society is an illegal one in the eyes of the neutrality laws of the United States, as can be seen from the following language of the Neutrality Act:

"If any persons shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from those against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace; every person so offending shall be found guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than three years."

This clause is explicit enough, and would seem to demand of the Washington Cabinet the suppression of the Fenian organization, the declared object of which is "to provide means for a military expedition against a state at peace with the United States;" and yet, the American Government, so far from proscribing the Fenians, or visiting them with fines and penalties, receives their donations, permits them to take part in national displays, and in every way recognizes and encourages them.

Have any of our readers attempted to account for this extraordinary conduct on the part of the American Government? That the Government, if it desired to employ them, has the means to suppress the Fenians, strong and powerful as the organization undoubtedly is, cannot be questioned; and it is absurd to suppose that Fenianism is tolerated in defiance of law, merely to gratify a passive spirit of revenge by annoying England. There is something beneath the surface not yet brought to light, which urges the American Government to wink at the Fenian movement, and induces prominent citizens to swell its ranks by their contributions. We may be wrong, but we give it as our opinion that the probability of trouble with England as a very distant day, explains the cause of the American Government's tolerating, in violation of the neutrality law, a powerful armed organization like the Fenian Brotherhood. The Alabama claims are not yet abandoned, and the animosity against Great Britain, engendered during the late war, and which only bides its time to secure satisfaction and retaliation, has not been allayed by the exploits of the practical *Shenandoah*, and the termination of her inglorious career. In case of any difficulty arising out of these claims, and the existence of this deplorable national animosity, the services of 200,000 Fenians, who have been trained and disciplined in the rough school of war, and who could be buried on Canada in a moment's notice, are not to be despised. This view of the case explains to our mind the position and importance of the Fenian organization to-day. Under any other supposition, we should be inclined to admire the wisdom of the Hon. Mr. McGoey in treating with ridicule a movement which, under ordinary circumstances, might be laughed at, but which, judging from the signs of the times, may yet be destined to play an important part in the world's history. In case of war, the Fenians would be a powerful body in the hands of the American Government, for if their forces be not greatly exaggerated, one-half their number would sweep Canada from end to end before succor should arrive from the Mother Country; and, with the aid of privateers and gunboats, another portion of them might prove really annoying to British power on Irish soil. Had the Imperial Government accepted the counsel of Napoleon III., two years ago, and drawn the sword in favor of the Southern Confederacy, Canada and Mexico would both be safe now. We would be little troubled with Fenianism, nor would the future be regarded so apprehensively by both France and England as it now undoubtedly is. How no man can tell, and our conviction that it is nearer at hand than is generally supposed, may be realized before another year shall have rolled away. There is one thing evident—and that is, that the American people have two articles of national faith upon which they unanimously agree, and which they are determined to uphold and enforce at the first favorable moment. These are: the Monroe doctrine and the Alabama claims. "Maximalism must go," and "compensation must be made by England for the damages inflicted upon American commerce by the Alabama," are declarations which you hear every day in all sections of the Union, and from every class of citizens. These declarations may be said in advance for a time, but that they will be attempted to be enforced when the Union re-opens its strength, cannot be doubted. When that time arrives, then, and set till then, will the numbers and arms of the Fenians be fully known, and the object of the American Government in tolerating a dangerous organization of this kind, made manifest.

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS.

The two companies of soldiers, lately stationed here, having been ordered to join their regiment in New Brunswick, without delay, the steamship *Merlin* was despatched on Monday last from Halifax with two companies of the 17th to take the place of the 16th. The latter will, doubtless, be conveyed to Pictou or Halifax in the *Merlin*, and thence proceed to New Brunswick. The rumored cause of these changes at this important season is that a Fenian raid is dreaded in Canada, whether the 15th Regiment has been ordered. What truth there may be in the rumor, we know not; but if there be really any danger to be apprehended in Canada, we think this colony might now very well dispense with the presence of troops altogether. This would relieve the colony of an unnecessary expense, and place an additional force at the disposal of the Canadian authorities to meet the needs of the Fenians. The Barrack buildings—cook-house, canteen, and all—which are said to have already cost the colony \$28,000—might then be converted into a House of Industry or Refuge for the Poor. We hope His Excellency, who is a passenger in the *Merlin*, will make the suggestion to his Council.

Since writing the foregoing, a second despatch has been received by the military authorities here, countermanding the first order, so that the companies now stationed here will remain for the present. Our latest news despatches also explain the cause of the sudden movements of the troops—both here and in the Sister Provinces. If there is any reliance to be placed on despatches, it would seem that the Washington Cabinet had relinquished to the Government of New Brunswick that a Fenian raid was about to be made on that Province, and hence all the available troops in the Lower Provinces have been marched to the frontier. If the despatch does not turn out to be a hoax, we shall have reason to be thankful for the advance of which Fenianism, for while our neighbors are threatened with lively times this winter, we shall remain in complete security in our ice-bound fortress, which would defy even the ingenuity of Brother Jonathan to capture. But where are the gallant Col. Gray, Col. Hayward and his "Brigade" now? If we remember rightly, these martial gentlemen declared, last summer, after one or two champagne suppers, that they would stand

the last drop of their blood in defence of British connection and Magna Charta, either on the soil of this island, or on the borders of Canada or New Brunswick. We hope their courage has not subsided with the effervescence of the wine or the heat of summer, and that they will be ready to offer their swords and services to defend from invasion, the soil of the Sister Province, whose safety, interests and allegiance are identical with our own. We have no doubt that if the occasion requires it, many of the able-bodied young men of this island would gladly volunteer their services and march to the frontier of New Brunswick to assist their fellow-colonists in preserving the Province to Her Majesty's Crown. We hope, however, that there will be no necessity for such a display of loyalty, and that those despatches about rumored Fenian raids will be found to be the work of some political wags.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for October has been received from the American publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. This No. is fully up to its predecessors in point of interest and range of topics, as may be judged from the following table of contents: 1. Journal and Correspondence of Miss Berry; 2. Life in the Criminal Class; 3. The Rock-cut Temples of India; 4. Life of Carl Maria von Weber; 5. Campbell's Frost and Fire; 6. Posthumous Writings of Alexis de Tocqueville; 7. Palgrave's Arabia; 8. The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland; 9. Sir Thomas Wye's Polynesian; 10. American Psychomania. The second article is a deeply interesting one, as well as suggestive as to the modes in which criminals are treated in Great Britain, a class which seems to be ever on the increase, notwithstanding the laws that are being enacted for the suppression of crime. The eighth article treats on a period of Irish history not the most redolent of pleasing associations, namely: The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland. That period, we think, we more appropriately term, "The Cromwellian Butcheries in Ireland," some of the horrors of which are recorded by John P. Pendergast, Esq., of London, whose book forms the subject of the present critique. The reviewer concludes with the following remarks, which will give the reader an idea of the conclusions drawn by the former from the study of the history of Ireland whilst under "English legislation":

"In closing this review, we cannot but congratulate the sister country upon its altered condition, since English legislation palliated the arm and broke the heart of the Fenian, or that she would be doing 'God send, spring-tide of general reason and substantial improvement, which is rising and swelling all over the country; and though, in the Southern provinces, where there are no manufactures to employ the redundant population, the unsatisfactory state of the land question must, for some time to come, be a bar to agricultural progress, it cannot now be justly charged upon England that she governs less by the love of the many than by the power of the few, or that she steadily sacrifices a noble and warm-hearted people to the caprice of power or the supremacy of an intolerant faction."

The prompt and complete success of the vigorous measures adopted by the Government in the course of this autumn to expose and crush the Fenian association, has earned for Lord Wodehouse the respect and gratitude of all the educated classes in Ireland, and of the clergy of all denominations. Perhaps it is the first time that measures of repression taken by the Government have been heartily supported by the Irish nation. We hope this will be the last of those obsolete and patriotic youth of Ireland which the ardent and patriotic youth of Ireland will learn that they have nothing to gain from secret societies or foreign intrigues, but that the future welfare of their country depends on their steady adherence to a liberal policy in obedience to the laws of the United Kingdom.

We have received from Messrs. Strahan & Co., 50 St. Peter Street, Montreal, the November No. of "THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE," price 15 cents a No., or \$1.75 a year. It contains twenty original articles, including continuations of previous ones, extending over seventy pages, thus making it one of the cheapest publications of the day.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that an accident of a very sad nature occurred on Tuesday evening the 6th inst., at Mount Stewart Bridge, where appears that a young woman, named Mary Feehan, daughter of Mr. Edward Feehan, of French Village, left her home on Tuesday morning to proceed to Charlottetown by the *Heather Bell*. On her return to Mount Stewart the same evening, she stepped from the steamer on to the wharf in safety; but, the night being dark and stormy, she unfortunately fell over the wharf. An alarm was given, when a young man named McEachern, at the imminent risk of his own life, plunged into the watery flood, to rescue the young woman, but in vain:—he himself being saved with great difficulty.

body of the unfortunate young woman floated ashore a short distance down the river, when every means were used to restore animation, but without effect, as the vital spark had irrevocably fled. It is supposed that in falling she struck the wheel of the steamer, or, being stunned, she made no struggle and gave forth no cry, so that no trace of her could be discovered until her lifeless corpse was found upon the bank of the river. The deceased was beloved by all who knew her, for her unaffected piety and amiable and exemplary disposition, and her death cast a gloom over the neighborhood of which she resided.

The frequent occurrence of accidents at Mount Stewart Bridge calls loudly for some protection there for human life, in providing a good and substantial railing to the bridge and in placing a sufficient light thereon in the night. Surely no additional heart-rending sacrifices are demanded to urge the providing without delay those ordinary means of protection for human life which sad experience and common prudence alike dictate.

BURGALARY.—We learn that a warehouse, at present in the occupation of W. McGill Esq., and situated on Lower Water Street, was burglariously entered on Thursday night last, and ten barrels of flour stolen therefrom. No clue which can lead to the discovery of the robbers has as yet been found. We learn that the premises of Mr. Wellington Nelson were also entered by some thief during the past week, who abstracted several articles of clothing. In this case the unknown Ketch found the door conveniently open, and on his departure hid the key.

CLOSE OF THE NAVIGATION.—Charlottetown harbor was frozen over on Saturday night, and several ship-owners, whose vessels are partly loaded, outward bound, becoming alarmed lest they should be frozen in all winter, employed the steamer "Heather Bell" to tow them out on Sunday. This she easily did, as the weather had moderated, and the ice was very thin. There are several other vessels yet loading for foreign ports; but whether they shall succeed in getting away remains to be seen. We fear that many vessels bound for Charlottetown with goods will be frozen out.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society, for the transaction of business, will take place on Monday night next.

JAMAICA.

Papers received from Jamaica give lengthy accounts of the late insurrection, and of the frightful atrocities perpetrated by the rebels.—The Halifax "Citizen" says:—

"The papers do not state the whole number of persons massacred by the insurgents, but the whole number of persons tried by court martial and executed up to the 4th inst., was one hundred and twenty. Among these were members of the legislature, ministers of the Methodist and Baptist churches, editors, officers and privates of the volunteer forces, policemen and others in offices of trust under the Government.—Many of the ringleaders were arrested in their own houses, and documents were found in the possession of some of them, proving that the arrangements for the revolt were widespread and very complete, embracing plans for the uprising of the negro population of every important place in the Colony, including Kingston, the town of Paul Bogle, who died the day after the massacre at Morante Bay, and commenced the insurrection some time before the plot was fully ripe. But for this premature outbreak, every man, woman and child in Jamaica would have been massacred. The Maroons were entirely loyal, and by their active co-operation greatly aided the authorities in the suppression of the rebellion. The revolt was not merely a blood-thirsty and aimless attempt at indiscriminate slaughter; it was a deep political plot, intended to give the negroes control of the Government, and to place their leaders in the possession of the rich estates now held by the whites."

We are told that—

"The master mind of the revolt was Geo. W. Gordon, a man with some negro blood in his veins, but of nearly white complexion, a Baptist preacher, and a member of the Jamaica legislature. The confessions of his accomplices point to him as having been active in the rebellion for three years, and most actively for three months. He was hung with eighteen others on the 23rd of October. Numerous arrests had been made at Gordontown, St. David's, Stony Hill, Bathurst, Plantain Garden, and other places. Many hundreds of prisoners, in addition to the two hundred already hanged or shot, still await trial."

Gen. Lamotte, the Haytien exile, also figured among the conspirators, and fell into the hands of the authorities on the 24th ult.

HOW THE REBELLION WAS FOSTERED.—Under the mask of religion, the negroes, living in the negro houses on the estates, and in the mountainous plots of land where they had thievishly squandered the money purchased, had been imbued by certain wicked and desperate men with the doctrine that the soil belongs to the blacks—that the whites are tyrants and oppressors—and that to exterminate, root and branch, the white race, was the duty of the negroes. The negroes were to be made to sleep on a moonlight night for the howlings of the wretched delusionists. Frequently the promoters of these orgies of darkness might be seen riding along in the Anglo-nigger style, tall hat, black suit, with white necktie extending from ear to ear, grinning smugly whenever a white man passed them. The same supercilious manner, too, was manifested by their ignorant followers. No wonder, it is the very self-will of the burglar and footpad as each comes within view of booty, checking over the realization of that for which they have not labored.

Paul Bogle, the rebel chief, was a very ferocious-looking fellow, and having lately had the small-pox, he was the true type of the fiend. He was about five feet ten inches in stature, and looked 45 years old. This rebel chief appears to have been the constant commander of the rebels, and made his headquarters at Thomas in the East. He resided at Stony Gut, the stronghold of the rebels; called meetings, proposed the manner, and made his followers swear a dreadful oath to be faithful and never on any account to "tell on each other. He was the leader of the rioters on the 11th of October, the day of the massacre at Morante Bay Court House, and struck the first blow at the late lamented Baron Von Kettelbuck.

HOW THE COURT MARTIAL WORKS.—The Court Martial, presided over by Lieut. and Commander Brand, resumed its sittings on Saturday about 3 o'clock. Eleven rebels were tried and condemned; three of the number were women who took considerable share in the insurrection. They were executed the same evening at about half-past five o'clock. Several of the rebels were condemned to death, and one to be flogged—100 lashes. Late in the evening twelve were hanged.

It is one continual scene of hanging day by day, and it becomes a matter for consideration whether the burial of so many people (packed, as I heard a blue-jacket say, "like sardines,") in the town, is not likely to become a serious epidemic here—already the effluvia of the dead bodies commences to taint the atmosphere.

It may not be altogether uninteresting to your readers to know that slightly over 10000 rebels have been hanged and shot in the island of St. Thomas in the East up to date; and it is not at all unlikely that ere the different courts-martial close their sittings, there will be the loss of over 15,000 who will have paid the penalty of their lives for the vile attempt to exterminate the white and colored races of the island.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.—We learn that His Excellency Governor Dundas and suite were to have arrived at Georgetown on Monday morning by the steamer "Merlin." A carriage has left here to convey them to Charlottetown.

A writ has been issued for the return of a representative to fill the vacancy in the representation of the First District of King's County. The nomination of Candidates will take place at Georgetown on Wednesday, the 28th inst., and should a poll be demanded, the election will take place throughout the District on the following Wednesday. We have heard that Emmanuel McEachern, Esq., is to offer, and will likely prove successful.

The steamer *Princess of Wales* arrived at Charlottetown in eight hours from Pictou on Saturday night last, having on board an English mail per "Ain" to Halifax. His Excellency Governor Dundas, Lady, and Private Secretary Atkinson, were passengers in the "Ain." The news has been anticipated by previous arrivals, and will be found in our telegraphic summary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Mr. Duncan lectures before the Association this week.

"B. Longhairs," Orwell.—Your letter, with remittances, came duly to hand, and is thankfully acknowledged. As Agent for the Herald you are empowered to receive moneys and give receipts therefor. We hope to hear from you soon again.

Mr. Michael McCormack, of Souris East, is empowered to act as Agent for the Herald in that locality.

The steamer "Princess of Wales" has been driving a good business during the past week in calling and towing out vessels from this Port. £20 was the sum received for taking out one vessel alone on Sunday.

We are obliged to omit an original article on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Owen Hamell, Architect, is preparing the plans and specifications for the new Kirk in Pictou Town, and a Church in Newswater, N. B.

His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, with his venerable suffragan, has contributed the handsome sum of \$400, towards the erection of a new Catholic Church, in the vicinity of the Richmond Depot. The site for the new building was secured some time ago, and the work is to be commenced at once.

J. W. Cudlip, M. P. F., for St. John, has been sworn in as a member of the Executive, and not of the Legislative Council, as announced by telegraph, consequently there will be no election.

The eighth annual report of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of St. John, N. B., shows that the amount received from all sources was \$1282.80, and the sum expended \$1838.86, making the Society in debt to the Treasurer to the amount of \$556.—The Society relieved 77 families, numbering 325 persons last winter, and 18 families, numbering 80 persons, during the summer months.

A communication to the Antigonish Cable says: Another magnificent cone of gold, weighing 347 ounces, value about \$7000, has just been produced from the "Maclean pit," at Goldenville, the total expense incurred in procuring the same, amounting to \$1500. The prospect continues good, and appearances indicate that the pit will yield at this rate for the next four or five years.

COURTNEY GREENBACKS.—We learn from the Montreal "Telegraph" that counterfeit "greenbacks" of every denomination, from one dollar up to one hundred dollars, have lately been passed in that city. It is asserted that the produce buyers from the other side are the chief instruments of this circulation.—P. R.

TROOPS TO THE FRONTIER.—A Company of the Royal Artillery left Montreal on Monday afternoon to Garrison Isle-Aux-Noix, a military post on the Richelieu River, near the New York border.

It is rumored in Montreal that two regiments of infantry will be sent to Canada at once, if not more. The number of regulars at present in Great Britain and Ireland is nearly eighty thousand, and five regiments are on their way home from New Zealand, so that strong reinforcements can easily be spared, if necessary.

PORK.—Pork in the carcass has been brought to town for shipment to the United States in very large quantities lately; and the continued soft weather has not by any means improved its appearance or quality. Some hundreds of bags lying round Round Point Wharf and in the freight house look black and uninviting. A great portion of this has come from P. R. Island. We heard that some brought down to the railway had to be buried as unfit for use.—(St. John "Dial.")

We observe that Mr. McDonald, the editor and proprietor of the *Pictou Eastern Chronicle*, is about to retire from the publication of that journal. The *Chronicle* has been for many years a very well-conducted weekly newspaper; and we are glad to know it is not intended to allow it to die out. Two young men, Messrs. Alley and McConnell, favorably known in this island will, we understand, assume the management of the *Chronicle* early in January next. We wish them a successful career.—E. X.

News by Telegraph.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Dec. 6.

The President's message, delivered in Congress yesterday, is dignified and amicable in tone towards late rebellious States. In reference to the proposition of Republicanism, the President thinks it no part of our policy. He would have the United States do what Washington sought to impress upon his countrymen, preserve our system of Government for a blessing to ourselves and an example to be imitated by the world; but if the Monarchies of Europe insist on challenging Republicanism to a trial on this Continent, he does not believe the people of this Country will hesitate to meet the issue.

Our foreign relations are satisfactory, save with Great Britain. The proposal of Earl Russell to submit claims mutually agreed upon to a commission was declined, because the very matter in dispute was persistently left out.

The municipality of law of Great Britain, with its domestic interpretation, the President proclaims, will not be accepted by the Government as public law for the conduct of neutrals, but he permits the subject, with this protest, to rest where it is, simply insisting that "for the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice."

The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments, will at a proper time be laid before Congress.

No reference is made to the Reciprocity Treaty, except that it leaves it entirely in the hands of Congress.

Gold 147 1/2.

FROM EUROPE.

Dec. 6.

The steamer *City of New York*, with dates to the 23rd ult., has arrived.

The London Times has reason to believe that a Cabinet Council held on the 16th, it was determined to address an energetic remonstrance to the Spanish Government against the conduct of the Admiral commanding the Spanish Fleet off Valparaiso, and against the measures taken by Spain to enforce her demands against Chile.

A Dublin telegram of the evening of the 20th, to the "Morning Post," says that Pigeon's Horse Force, commanding Dublin Bay, has been garrisoned since the 18th by a large military detachment. All the guards have been doubled, the guns double shotted, and the men held under arms all night. During all that day—the 20th—four General officers were in the fort, and the gates and bridges were closed.

The Underwriters and Marine Insurance Companies of London and Liverpool are reported to have lost half a million sterling, by the destruction of three New Orleans cotton ships at Key West.

Victor Emanuel in his speech at the opening of the Italian Parliament, said that time and the force of events would solve the question, pending between Italy and the Papacy.

The reported arming of the Pigeon House Fort at Dublin is confirmed. Rumor accounts for it by the alleged appearance of a doubtful vessel in the Channel. Magazine Fort, Phoenix Park, Dublin, is similarly strengthened. It is alleged that these movements are not attributable to Fenianism, but to increased discipline under Sir Hugh Ross.

Public meetings are taking place in Manchester to demand from the Government the most searching investigation into the proceedings in Jamaica.

The "Morning Post" sees indications of reform in certain steps taken by the Government.

FROM MEXICO.

Dec. 4.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Semi-official news from the city of Mexico, of Nov. 17th, has been received at the Mexican Legation in this city. Langdon, Minister of Treasury, which Napoleon III. has to Guadalupe, in order to arrange the business of the Empire, has declared that it is impossible to succeed in that enterprise, as the Budget amounts to forty millions, and the receipts do not reach quite fifteen millions.

The cabinet from Mexico, it is reported that the Liberals are daily gaining ground, and the number of their forces continually increasing. General Diaz defeated an Imperial force in the State of Puebla, and afterwards went to see General Alvarez, to combine of a decisive movement against the French.

The Herald.

Wednesday, December 13, 1866.

FENIANISM

Has formed the subject of many a sensational article in the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic. Patriotic as well as knaves and swindlers, have improved the occasion to the best of their ability for their own and their country's good, so that if the people generally are not acquainted with the motives and intentions of the dead Fenians, the fault does not rest with either of the above classes. As this late hour, we beg to offer a few thoughts that have suggested themselves to us, with regard to the Fenians, since their organization and more recent developments. The avowed object of the Fenians is to erect Ireland into an independent Republic; but however chimerical and far distant we may regard the primary aim of the Brotherhood, there is another consideration, and, to our mind, a more immediate one,

in connection with the movement, which appears to have been overlooked by all previous writers. The Fenian Society is an illegal one in the eyes of the neutrality laws of the United States, as can be seen from the following language of the Neutrality Act:

"If any persons shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from those against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace; every person so offending shall be found guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than three years."

This clause is explicit enough, and would seem to demand of the Washington Cabinet the suppression of the Fenian organization, the declared object of which is "to provide means for a military expedition against a state at peace with the United States;" and yet, the American Government, so far from proscribing the Fenians, or visiting them with fines and penalties, receives their donations, permits them to take part in national displays, and in every way recognizes and encourages them.

Have any of our readers attempted to account for this extraordinary conduct on the part of the American Government? That the Government, if it desired to employ them, has the means to suppress the Fenians, strong and powerful as the organization undoubtedly is, cannot be questioned; and it is absurd to suppose that Fenianism is tolerated in defiance of law, merely to gratify a passive spirit of revenge by annoying England. There is something beneath the surface not yet brought to light, which urges the American Government to wink at the Fenian movement, and induces prominent citizens to swell its ranks by their contributions. We may be wrong, but we give it as our opinion that the probability of trouble with England as a very distant day, explains the cause of the American Government's tolerating, in violation of the neutrality law, a powerful armed organization like the Fenian Brotherhood. The Alabama claims are not yet abandoned, and the animosity against Great Britain, engendered during the late war, and which only bides its time to secure satisfaction and retaliation, has not been allayed by the exploits of the practical *Shenandoah*, and the termination of her inglorious career. In case of any difficulty arising out of these claims, and the existence of this deplorable national animosity, the services of 200,000 Fenians, who have been trained and disciplined in the rough school of war, and who could be buried on Canada in a moment's notice, are not to be despised. This view of the case explains to our mind the position and importance of the Fenian organization to-day. Under any other supposition, we should be inclined to admire the wisdom of the Hon. Mr. McGoey in treating with ridicule a movement which, under ordinary circumstances, might be laughed at, but which, judging from the signs of the times, may yet be destined to play an important part in the world's history. In case of war, the Fenians would be a powerful body in the hands of the American Government, for if their forces be not greatly exaggerated, one-half their number would sweep Canada from end to end before succor should arrive from the Mother Country; and, with the aid of privateers and gunboats, another portion of them might prove really annoying to British power on Irish soil. Had the Imperial Government accepted the counsel of Napoleon III., two years ago, and drawn the sword in favor of the Southern Confederacy, Canada and Mexico would both be safe now. We would be little troubled with Fenianism, nor would the future be regarded so apprehensively by both France and England as it now undoubtedly is. How no man can tell, and our conviction that it is nearer at hand than is generally supposed, may be realized before another year shall have rolled away. There is one thing evident—and that is, that the American people have two articles of national faith upon which they unanimously agree, and which they are determined to uphold and enforce at the first favorable moment. These are: the Monroe doctrine and the Alabama claims. "Maximalism must go," and "compensation must be made by England for the damages inflicted upon American commerce by the Alabama," are declarations which you hear every day in all sections of the Union, and from every class of citizens. These declarations may be said in advance for a time, but that they will be attempted to be enforced when the Union re-opens its strength, cannot be doubted. When that time arrives, then, and set till then, will the numbers and arms of the Fenians be fully known, and the object of the American Government in tolerating a dangerous organization of this kind, made manifest.

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS.

The two companies of soldiers, lately stationed here, having been ordered to join their regiment in New Brunswick, without delay, the steamship *Merlin* was despatched on Monday last from Halifax with two companies of the 17th to take the place of the 16th. The latter will, doubtless, be conveyed to Pictou or Halifax in the *Merlin*, and thence proceed to New Brunswick. The rumored cause of these changes at this important season is that a Fenian raid is dreaded in Canada, whether the 15th Regiment has been ordered. What truth there may be in the rumor, we know not; but if there be really any danger to be apprehended in Canada, we think this colony might now very well disp