

be answered, on none but the desire of those people to create new nationalities and the eclat gained thereby was too much for their sense of honor, prudence, or patriotism. Whig treason at home, aided by rebellion abroad, had stripped Great Britain of her finest possessions, and Whig imbecility put the finishing stroke to the calamity by the most extraordinary treaty in the annals of history.

THE FENIANS.

A second division has been made in Fenianism and a fatal blow struck at the existence of the organization. The O'Neill branch of the brotherhood has been completely severed in twain; and now we have three factions, all at daggers ends with each other, and imbued with a hostility which precludes the possibility of their becoming re-united. The Savage wing of the organization, which has for some time been kept more for ornament than for use, occupies a more enviable position now than either of the other sections. It made no professions touching a descent upon Canada, but always held to the theory of direct aid to Ireland, and here it stands to day. Not so with the O'Neill side of the house, and the important limb which has just been lopped from it; they held that Ireland was to be freed through Canada only, and pledged themselves to accomplish her redemption through that channel—a pledge which they are not likely to redeem by the first of May, however determined to make the attempt.

The secession of this party may be attributed in part to a misunderstanding between the Senate and General O'Neill, as to how the funds of the organization should have been expended, by a certain officer, and as to the proper period for making a descent upon the neighbouring provinces. O'Neill held that vouchers, containing minute details, should attend all the pecuniary transactions of the brotherhood and that Canada should be invaded on or about the 1st of May. The Senate did not agree with him on either point, believing that arms might be purchased and placed in bulk by their chairman, who had control of this branch of the service; and contending that the organization was not prepared to make a descent upon the Dominion within the time specified. This antagonism was intensified by the shooting of the acting Secretary of War by the acting Secretary of Civil Affairs, and this again was wrought into the present rupture by the publication of some private letters which had passed between O'Neill and Vice President Gibbons, as well as by the expulsion of Senator McCloud, by the President, from the organization—a high handed measure which O'Neill justifies on the ground that McCloud wrote a letter to a morning paper disclosing some of the secrets of the brotherhood, and speaking in terms the most offensive of the President himself. This letter was not published; but O'Neill saw it and read it through, although it filled nine sheets of foolscap closely written in pencil.

O'Neill's idea regarding vouchers, with full details; appeared to have been justified; minus \$8000, of which nobody seems to know anything. This, added to the \$35,000 that was dropped over the estimate for the alterations of arms, &c., is a nice little penny, and one that needs some further explanation. However, with all this management, the Fenians have got abundance of arms and ammunition, and are determined to

use both the moment the excitement is quieted on the other side the borders. The latest decision of O'Neill and his friends has been to this effect; and it will be adhered to, unless some overtures made President Riel are accepted within the next few days, in which case a body of Fenians will endeavor to find their way to the Red River settlement.

There are now three Fenian headquarters—two in this city, one at Philadelphia, representing the late secessionists; this, however, must exist but in name only, as O'Neill retain all the books and munitions of war. In addition, he has the support of what is termed the fighting element of the brotherhood, and the sympathy of a good many influential outsiders. This will keep him alive for some time, and perhaps enable him to do some sudden and speedy mischief to our neighbors; but the organization is doomed. Honest and respectable men are leaving it. The attempt on the life of Mr. Meehan, the mismanagement of the funds of the brotherhood, and this last exposure and division have done it irreparable damage; but, like the whale in his flurry, it may cause destruction and bloodshed before it disappears completely.

Still it cannot be denied that 10 West fourth street is unusually active, and is all but crowded from morning till night by men, some of whom are known to be too earnest and respectable to lend themselves to any deliberations or projects that they have not implicit faith in. O'Neill continues to rule supreme there, and some of his ablest assistants, such as Francis B. Rennehan, Major O'Leary and Mr. James Brophy, who had left headquarters, have returned, and are busy as nailors night and day. These latter gentlemen, who know more of the organization than any other three men connected with it, are strong in the belief of its ability to move immediately, even though in its wounded state. But, now, move it cannot on the first of May; for it has been ascertained that some of the men along the frontier who placed the arms, are now so inclining towards the view taken by what may be termed Senate wing. Here is the difficulty at present in making a raid upon Canada; but this difficulty is not of sufficient magnitude to obstruct a movement in favor of the Red River insurgents.

Notwithstanding the fact that our government and Mr. Thornton are aware that a move upon the Dominion is contemplated, it is the opinion of Gen. O'Neill and his friends that nothing whatever is known of where the arms and ammunition are deposited, and that he can cross the lines without in any way comprising the American people. This he seems convinced of, and of this he declares his determination to take advantage. He avers he has the fullest assurance from Canada of help and sympathy. Of his success in this connection, however, we are inclined to doubt. The letters recently received by him from the Dominion go to prove that the whole Catholic priesthood is against his projected invasion, however large a number of influential people may sympathize with it. In addition, the communications from Kingston and Quebec are questionable; nor does it make the slightest difference about his having plans of the garisons at both these places since neither the 30th foot nor any kindred regiment is stationed at either. This observation he will understand himself, and we leave it with him in the hope that he will make good use of it, and look twice before he betrays any body of our citizens into a raid that cannot fail to result in disaster to both him and them. Within the present month the whole

aspect of the organization has changed, affecting all his plans and prospects. He is not as strong to-day as he was on the first of March, nor can he avail himself of all the arms then at his command.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—Matters are now in a state of great quietude at the Crystal Palace and were it not that recruits for the Quebec Battalion are almost daily arriving and causing some little stir, life in barracks would have become very monotonous indeed. Ten more men arrived and joined the Quebec battalion yesterday; and during the day the officers of the Quartermaster's office were kept busy issuing their clothing kits and other necessaries. These frequent accessions to the numbers of the Quebec Battalion in Barracks kept Quartermaster Villiers and Quartermaster Sergeant Benson engaged nearly the whole time, and some days they are on duty from six o'clock in the morning until seven or eight in the evening. It is expected the Quebec battalion will be filled up from the ranks of the Royal Canadian Rifles within a few days, and that all the troops now in barracks will take their departure on Saturday next. The men of the 60th Rifles who are to go have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave at the same time. In accordance with a district order lately issued both of the battalions are being augmented to 355 men each. The five to be added will either be appointed Staff Sergeants or to fill the place of men who will be elevated to that rank.

FENIANS IN LONDON.—A cable telegram from London, May 16th, says:—"Considerable excitement was created here yesterday by the arrest of fifty persons who had just arrived from Birmingham by railroad. The prisoners all had revolvers on their persons, and were plentifully supplied with money.—They are supposed to be Fenians. The authorities are taking further measures to prevent any disorders."

A large number of Fenians are believed to be in Cincinnati fully provided with arms and ready to depart to the frontier at short notice from the commander-in-chief.

Some friends of Dr. Schultz in Montreal, presented him on the 16th inst., with a handsome breech-loading shot gun for himself, and a beautiful silver tea-service for his wife.

The mineral well at Hamilton is down to the depth of 1000 feet. Prof. Croft has analyzed the water, and pronounces it superior to that of St. Catharine's.

The New York Times estimates that the Fenians have raised and expended two millions of dollars under pretence of conquering Canada and expelling the English from Ireland. It thinks it about time this heartless fraud of robbing servant girls was stopped.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.—According to statistical papers now published in several European papers, the Crimean war has cost the lives of 256,000 Russians, 107,000 Frenchmen, 45,000 British soldiers, and 1600 Italians. To maintain its power in Africa, France has, since 1830, lost 146,000 soldiers, killed by the Bedouins and other tribes. In the last Italian war, 59,664 Austrians, 30,220 Frenchmen, 37,610 Italians, and 2370 Papal soldiers left their lives on the battle field. Besides the sacrifice of human life, the several wars have cost the respective Governments in the aggregate over eight millions of francs.