The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1866. NO. 26.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

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First Quarter, 21st day, 6h. 19m., evening, S.
Full Moon, 29th day, 5h. 11m., evening, E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	5 41	6 24	1 19	8 2	12 43
2	Monday	40	25	1 57	8 57	45
3	Tuesday	38	26	2 34	9 51	48
4	Wednesday	36	27	3 12	10 45	51
5	Thursday	35	28	3 56	11 38	53
6	Friday	34	29	4 44	morn.	55
7	Saturday	32	31	5 36	0 27	59
8	Sunday	30	32	6 32	1 14	13 2
9	Monday	28	33	7 32	1 58	5
10	Tuesday	26	35	8 31	2 35	9
11	Wednesday	25	36	9 32	3 16	11
12	Thursday	23	37	10 29	3 45	14
13	Friday	21	39	11 22	4 21	18
14	Saturday	19	40	11 58	sets	21
15	Sunday	17	41	morn.	7 25	24
16	Monday	16	43	0 49	8 39	26
17	Tuesday	14	44	1 50	9 50	30
18	Wednesday	12	46	2 39	10 55	34
19	Thursday	10	47	3 31	11 54	39
20	Friday	8	49	4 30	morn.	41
21	Saturday	7	50	5 29	0 42	43
22	Sunday	5	52	6 30	1 25	47
23	Monday	3	53	7 29	2 4	50
24	Tuesday	1	55	8 26	2 36	54
25	Wednesday	0	56	9 19	3 4	56
26	Thursday	4 59	57	10 8	3 34	58
27	Friday	57	58	10 53	4 5	14 1
28	Saturday	56	59	11 33	4 30	3
29	Sunday	55	7 0	even.	rises	5
30	Monday	53	2	0 48	7 50	9

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EDWARD REILLY.

Herald Office, Kent Street,
December 6, 1865.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

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January 3, 1866.

[*From the Montreal True Witness.*]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Montreal, March 2nd, 1866.

DEAR SIR—The question has often been asked—'Of what have the Irish to complain, and why are they so dissatisfied?' Many well informed Protestants, and many Catholics, would be puzzled to answer this question. You, Sir, who are so well informed on Irish questions should give a programme of Irish grievances, and keep it before the public, in order to show to the world that there is just cause for the discontent which prevails in Ireland. By doing this you will satisfy a great majority of your readers, among whom, Sir, is,

Your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

"*Infandum renovare jubes dolorem*;" you ask us to go over ground always painful to travel, and which we have already often traversed. Yet at a "*A Subscriber's*" request we will again do our best to state the grievances of Ireland, as they present themselves to us. We do this with diffidence, however, for we remember the proverb that he only who wears the shoes, can tell where it pinches; and it may therefore well happen that, in enumerating the grievances of Ireland, we may, in the opinion of Irishmen better qualified to judge of these things than we can pretend to be, omit, or pass lightly over, matters of gravest import. Still in the interests of Irishmen we think that it is better to understate their case, than to aggravate it; and we believe that of the two, he who altogether denies the reasonableness of Irish complaints, does less injustice and injury to Ireland, than does he who by an indiscriminate abuse of all British institutions, and by imputing to the British Government faults for which it is not responsible, brings into suspicion the truth of those often well-founded complaints which he urges against those institutions, and that Government. We would if we must err be better pleased to err on the side of moderation, than of exaggeration; and therefore we premise that, though we can see many things to condemn in the manner in which England still treats Ireland, we cannot make common cause with those who denounce everything English, and revile the government of Great Britain as the most cruel and tyrannical in the world. That Government we admit has many faults; as towards Ireland it has been guilty of many and grievous sins; but for all that, it may safely challenge comparison with any secular Government that ever existed, since there is not one which has not been guily of sins fully as great; since there are few, if any, that have so many good and redeeming qualities.

This premised, we would distribute the wrongs of Ireland in two divisions—Organic and Functional; the first, comprising those which proceed from a vicious organization; the other those proceeding from a vicious or defective working of laws or institutions good in themselves, and still capable of being restored to a healthy action.

We would again subdivide the organic wrongs or grievances of Ireland into three classes—"National, Religious, and Social"—and under these heads we will endeavor to the best of our abilities, to reply to the question addressed to us by "*A Subscriber*."

The great "National" grievance of Ireland is its Legislative Union with Great Britain—a Union imposed on the people of Ireland by very bad means, and contrary to the wishes of the great majority of the Irish people. To this grievance it is no answer to reply that the Union is really beneficial to Ireland, so long as the people of Ireland, the party mainly interested, are of a contrary opinion. So too, no doubt, it was argued with reference to the enforced union of Belgium and Holland; so too, no doubt, many an Austrain will argue in favor of a Union incorporating Hungary with the rest of the Empire. But if the Belgians, if the Hungarians do not like such a Union, it is bad policy, inexpedient, as well as unjust to enforce it. This has been recognized in the case of Belgium; the Emperor of Austria seems to be about to recognize it in the case of Hungary; perhaps, some day, British statesmen may recognize it in the case of Ireland. Whilst therefore we think that it is much to be regretted that the people of the last named country are generally averse to a legislative union with England, we cannot deny the justice of their claims to an independent government; and the same motives which enforced our sympathies with the Southern States in their great and heroic struggle for national independence; for Naples protesting against incorporation with Piedmont; and for Lower Canada asserting her right to self-government as against Upper Canada—compel us to admit that the Irish, in insisting upon a repeal of the existing legislative union, have right and justice on their side; and that therefore the refusal to grant that demand is a wrong, a "National" wrong inflicted upon Ireland.

The "Religious" grievances are so glaring, that it is scarce necessary to insist upon them. Only let us ask ourselves, what would be the state of feeling in Scotland towards England, if Charles the First and Laud had succeeded in permanently imposing Episcopacy upon the latter, its people still remaining intensely Presbyterian? And yet there is no such vital difference betwixt Protestant Episcopalianism and Protestant Presbyterianism, as there is betwixt Catholicity, and Protestantism in any guise. We will admit, that the wrong done to the Catholic people of Ireland by the Established Church, if expressed in terms of pounds, shillings and pence, may not be so great as some pretend; but the said Establishment is more, far more, than an injury; it is an insult; and to a high-minded sensitive people like the Irish, the sense of insult is more galling than the sense of pecuniary injury, however heavy the latter. It is also no slight wrong to the majority of the people of Ireland that an education system is imposed upon them to which they are averse, and that their earnest and oft reiterated complaints for redress have hitherto been left unanswered. But upon those, the "Religious" grievances of Ireland, we will not insist, for fear of falling into commonplace. Every body feels that, in demanding to be relieved from the incubus of a Protestant Church Establishment, and a system of Education which their Church and their conscience condemn, the Catholic majority of Ireland are but insisting upon that which under analogous circumstances, the Protestant people of Scotland would long ago have insisted with arms in their hands; every body who can discriminate between right and wrong, must, without reference to his opinions as to the expediency of an Established Church in the abstract, admit that the Irish have right and justice on their side; and that therefore to persist in imposing on them religious and educational organizations which as Catholics they repudiate, is to inflict wrong, gross "Religious wrong upon Ireland.

The "Social" wrongs or grievances of Ireland are summed up in the two words of dire import, the "Land Question;" and this grievance has this peculiarity about it:—That, whilst the "National" and "Religious" wrongs of Ireland, are directly amenable to Parliamentary treatment, and may be eradicated by legislative applications, the Land Question has its roots deeper down, and as best can only be indirectly reached by the political scalpel. Here lies the difficulty: That whilst every body admits that "property has its duties, as well as its rights," the latter can be pleaded, and enforced, in and by the ordinary tribunals, or Courts of Law; whereas the "duties" of property are consigned almost exclusively to the domain or tribunal of conscience. The Land Question therefore resolves itself into this grave and difficult question: How to transfer cognisance of cases involving the "duties of property," from the tribunal of the landlord's conscience, where they can but too rarely obtain a fair hearing, to the ordinary or external tribunals, which also take cognisance of, and enforce the "rights of property."

In England, and in Scotland, there is a tribunal, the tribunal of public opinion, which for the most part accomplishes the object we have in view—that of enforcing the "duties of property;" and no English or Scotch landlord would dare, in the presence of such a tribunal, to treat his tenants as but too often Irish landlords deal with Irish tenants. The Irishman therefore, who is unquestionably often the victim of landlord tyranny, to which he is the more obnoxious, because his creed is often an object of abhorrence to his landlord—invokes the aid of the legislature, to secure him against arbitrary evictions, often accompanied with something little better than robbery; as for instance, when an industrious, intelligent and improving tenant is packed off the land, without a penny of compensation for the labor and capital he may have expended on his farm, and whereby he has increased its value. Here the wrong is papable, even if the remedy be not so obvious; yet we believe that a Tenant Right Bill might be so framed, as indirectly to enforce the "duties of property," without encroaching on the "rights of property."

Under the old Feudal system this might have been easily accomplished; for Feudalism was as powerful to enforce upon landholders the observance of their "duties," as to maintain their "rights." But the Feudal system has passed away, and has been succeeded by the Commercial system, under which land is held upon the same tenure as cotton, or dry goods, of which the owner is at liberty to make the most he can. The principle which underlies this system is this: That the State cannot interfere to dictate the terms or conditions of any contract; but that its sole function is to enforce their observance upon both parties thereunto. This is the essence of the entire landlord legislation of Ireland, as it is of that of England, and of Scotland, and of the United States—where the laws respecting the relative obligations of landlord and tenant differ in no essential particular from the landlord laws of Ireland. If a tenant at will in New York or Boston offend his landlord, he is as much in the latter's power as is the Irish tenant in Donegal, or Connemara; he is liable to be, and often is, evicted bag and baggage, without ceremony; and if they be not grossly belied, Yankee landlords when they desire to raise their rents, "put the screw on," just as tightly and remorselessly as do the worst of Irish landlords. Still this does not affect the facts:—That the Irish tenant is often subjected to harsh—(to use the mildest phrase)—treatment by his landlord; that he is often pitilessly robbed of the fruits of many years' labor and industry; and that this harsh and often dishonest treatment have made him disaffected towards the Government under which such things are done. "A Subscriber" will bear in mind that he asks us to state the grievances of which Irishmen complain, and not to suggest a remedy for them.

So much for what we term the Organic wrongs of Ireland; we will say but one word on what we would call her Functional wrongs.

These proceed from the vicious manner in which good laws are often administered, and a good organ, or good political institution is perverted to a bad purpose. Chief amongst these we would signal the defective administration of justice, as betwixt Her Majesty's Catholic, and Protestant subjects in Ireland; and defective or vicious, because too often entrusted to partisan or Orange magistrates. We mean not to imply that the latter are all rogues and scoundrels; for much as we detest Orangeism, we can readily believe that amongst Orangemen there are many good, kind-hearted men, who would not willingly commit injustice. But they are, and must be, human; and the Orange magistrates may come before them in their magisterial capacity, involving matters betwixt Catholic and Protestant, cannot but have a strong bias in favor of the latter; and even the natural suspicion that they have such a bias tends, and most naturally, to generate suspicion amongst those whom such a bias would injuriously affect, and therefore tends to bring the administration of justice by the legal tribunals into disrepute. Justice, therefore, and sound policy, indicate the propriety of withdrawing the administration of the laws from the hands of known partizans; from the hands of all members of secret politico-religious societies without distinction.

We cannot, from want of space, do more than indicate what we mean by the Functional grievances of Ireland, or wrongs having their origin in the morbid working of good institutions. We leave these remarks to the perusal of "A Subscriber," as an answer, or partial answer to his question, for we pretend not to have exhausted the subject. We humbly hope that in treating it, we have done so in a loyal, and at the same time truthful spirit, nothing exaggerating, naught setting down in malice. We do not believe, in short, that to be a good Catholic it is necessary to hate Great Britain and its Government, or to see nothing but evil therein; and neither do we believe, on the other hand, that loyalty to our Queen and country enjoins upon us the duty of closing our eyes to the fact, that, in Ireland, the British Government has done many and grossly wicked things, of which some subsist to the present day: whereby the Catholics of Ireland have been cruelly oppressed; the industrial energies of Ireland have been impolitically repressed; and the loyalty and affection which all good Catholics desire to bear towards their legal rulers have been wantonly suppressed. As a remedy for these things, we look not to revolution, not to means which our religion as Catholics, and our position as British subjects alike condemn; but to legal constitutional action, but to the power of the rays of the sun of truth to dissipate the fogs engendered by national prejudice, and religious antipathies; but to the natural intelligence and love of fair play of which Englishmen boast, and for which they have on many an occasion distinguished themselves. Would to God that now, even now, they would do so in the case of Ireland; and though we are not so sanguine as to believe that any mode of dealing with that country would at once restore it to the condition in which we would desire to see it, yet we believe that, if the people of Great Britain would but manifest the intention to examine seriously into the wrongs of Ireland, with a view to their redress, the trade of the revolutionist and political agitator would be destroyed; and that Ireland might yet become the glory of the British Crown, and its strength, instead of being, as that country is to-day, its reproach, and a constant source of weakness.

☞ The Spaniards have got on hand what the Americans call a "big thing." A war with the united forces of Chili and Peru will test the temper and try the resources of the haughty Don, who has become more of the Cossack than the conqueror in these latter days. We doubt if our mediation and that of France will induce the Spanish-American republics to refrain from a contest in which they will enter with great advantages, and with the ultimate prospect of destroying any pretence of Spain to interfere in their concerns in future. The people of Chili and Peru are not one whit more friendly to Spain than the inhabitants of the States are to England, and the conduct of Peru in rushing into a quarrel without any provocation, indicates sufficiently the tempor and the confidence of the inhabitants of that State. It remains to be seen if there remains in Spain any of the enterprise and vigor which enabled the ancestors of Chilians and Peruvians to found these States, or if the race has degraded *vitio parentum* in the Old World and improved in the New.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

☞ Quilp requests the young fellow who passes his house long after midnight, singing, "What would Home be without a Mother?" to change his tune. What can a chap care for either home or mother who stops out so late o' nights?

☞ They make nice French brandy in New York by boiling printer's rollers.

The Montreal *Gazette*, in referring to the Fenian movement, says:—

Nothing can be more unjust in itself, and therefore nothing more to be deplored than any attempt to fasten upon the Irish Roman Catholics as a body the whole and sole responsibility of Fenianism. Four sets of facts will suffice to establish the total groundlessness of this gratuitous assumption. *First*, the chief Irish Roman Catholic Prelates, such as Archbishops CULLEN, of Dublin, CONNOLLY of Halifax, McCLOSKEY of New York, KENRICK of St. Louis, and Bishops DUGGAN of Chicago, TIMON of Buffalo, FARRELL of Hamilton, &c., &c., have unreservedly and continuously condemned the Fenian movement. *Second*, not one Irish Roman Catholic layman's name of respectability, in Ireland or America, has yet been identified with Fenianism. *Third*, Head Centre Stephens, and his friend Mr. Clarke Luby, are neither of them Catholics; Mr. John Mitchell, the Paris agent of the Brotherhood, is the son of an Unitarian Minister; General Sweeney is, what they call in the United States, "an Episcopalian;" and President Roberts belongs to a dissenting denomination. *Fourth*, the officers engaged in organizing the Roberts-Sweeney expedition, at least, like "Colonel Tresham," and "Jennison, the Jayhawker," will be found to consist of a miscellaneous muster of European infidels and Yankee sympathisers. The rank and file may be degenerate and excommunicated Irish Catholics, but "the wire pullers and the men who profit by the credulity of their dupes, do not even nominally belong to the Church of Rome.

These remarks are made in simple justice to a numerous portion of our own population, whom it would be cruelly unjust to hold responsible as a body, for the acts of their abused and misled co-religionists in the United States.

Governor Gordon forwarded the following message to the House of Assembly, of New Brunswick, the other day:—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thinks it necessary to inform the House of House of Assembly that until the reinforcement of Her Majesty's Naval force on this station, which will probably soon be effected, it is indispensable for the full security of the Province that cruisers should be at the disposal of the Provincial Government, and placed under the orders of the senior naval officer on the station.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House a copy of the Imperial Act, 28 Victoria, Chap. XIV., entitled "An Act to make better provision for the naval defence of the Colonies," under the authority of which measures to effect this object may be adopted by the Legislature, and should the House of Assembly, with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, see fit to pass such an Act as by the provisions of the statute in question, they are empowered so to do, it will at once receive His Excellency's immediate and ready assent.

Whereupon the Hon. Mr. Gillmore introduced a Bill, in accordance therewith. It empowers the Government to procure vessels, and receive the service of 200 men for naval defence of the Province, if necessary. The Bill was agreed to in Committee.

THE FENIANS.

MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MONEY—CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN CANADA—PRECAUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—SWEENEY'S PLANS.

The subject that engrosses universal attention in Canada is Fenianism and the designs of the Fenian leaders. Everybody feels there are possibly "breakers ahead," and everybody is preparing to meet the trial that may be in store for them. The note of preparation is heard far and wide, and the utmost confidence is felt that if the Fenians in the United States are so foolhardy as to contemplate an invasion of the country, they will meet with such a reception at the hands of our brave volunteers as will make them long rue the day they engaged in so rash an undertaking. If at all, the attack must soon be made, and nobody in this country doubts what the result will be. The Fenians will have enough of fighting to last them for a life-time.

The rumor of a Fenian marauding expedition has sent through the length and breadth of the Province, a patriotic thrill kindred to that which was sent through every heart in the Scotish Highlands, when, in feudal days, the "bale-fire" flashed in the depth of midnight, from hill to hill and crag to crag, calling the clans to muster under their hereditary chiefs, for the protection of their wives and bairns, and for the protection and honor of "Brown Albyn."

DESERTION OF ARTILLERYMEN.

The Kingston *News* of Wednesday evening says:—It is reported that five men of the royal artillery stationed here deserted last night. This desertion is to be regretted as it indicates that the army in Canada has been tampered with by Fenian emissaries, some of whom possibly may have assisted the men to desert. The deserters are, it is stated natives of Ireland, and were suspected of Fenian proclivities No guns were fired, and military men observe their usual reticence with regard to these matters, but their is no reason for hoping that the report is unfounded.

FENIANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fenian meetings continue to be held all over the Northern States, and the leaders with all their force urge the deluded brethren and sisters to subscribe for the "Irish Bonds," which they offer in exchange for "greenbacks." They are but too successful in their swindling operations.

COMFORT FOR THE FENIANS.

The following telegram from Buffalo is published in the Hamilton Evening "Times":

"Four companies of the 18th U. S. regulars arrived this morning, and have gone into barracks at Fort Porter. One battalion of the 4th regulars is on the way from Baltimore. A regiment of U. S. colored troops has arrived at Erie. It is believed that a general movement of troops to all points of the frontier is progressing. The Fenian element here is somewhat despondent in consequence." Satisfactory as far as it goes. But can they not proceed further, and nip the bud before it has blown over the frontier. They will find that "prevention is better than cure.

RESOURCES OF THE FENIANS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Times," writing under the date of the 11th inst., says:

"Mr. Seward was informed, a few days ago, by persons who profess to be accurately informed, that the Fenians had a military force of 50,000 men enrolled, organised and armed, and commanded by experienced officers, that they had fifteen millions of dollars on hand, and a large fleet of vessels now lying on the lake ports; and that all these are only a part of their resources. It is possible that a proclamation may be issued, warning the people not to be engaged in these movements; but from all I can learn, I think it extremely doubtful that the government will take any notice of it. Mr. Seward will probably point to the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone in the British Parliament, as abundant reason for non-interference; and the expeditions to Canada will be allowed to proceed.

OTHER FENIAN PREPARATIONS.

The Hamilton "Spectator" is informed, upon what it considers good authority, that many of the boats recently sold by the American Government have been bought by the Fenian agents with a view to their being used in their raids during the coming summer.