

Fenian Brotherhood—a position which he filled with that well-known ability and honesty which will ever cause us to revere his name; and,

WHEREAS, we have also received intelligence of the resignation of James Gibbons, Esq., as Vice-President of the F. B., the duties of which office every patriot can testify he has performed with integrity and ability; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That while we deeply deplore the resignation of these gentlemen, we would be very ungrateful did we not at this time publicly acknowledge the great personal sacrifices which they have made for the advancement of the Irish national cause, and for their unceasing labors in making this Organization what it is to-day, the most powerful revolutionary body ever in existence. Be it moreover

Resolved, 2. That the election of General John O'Neill to the Presidency of the F. B. meets with our unqualified approbation, and that we pledge ourselves to sustain him and the Senate in the discharge of their onerous duties with all means and resources at our command.

Resolved, 3. That these resolutions be published in the *Irish-American*, *THE IRISH REPUBLIC* and *Stamford Advocate*.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to publish the above in your patriotic paper?

Yours truly, THOMAS McDONNELL, Glenville, Conn.

Fenianism in Illinois.

CHENOA, McLANE Co., ILL., January 15th, 1868.

To the Editors of *The Irish Republic*.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Our city presented a lively appearance on Saturday last, the 11th instant. Everybody turned out to witness and welcome the arrival of our great and gifted young Irish orator, John Pope Hodnett, Esq. He came to rouse and refresh the drooping spirits of his brothers in the national faith, and to unite them into such an indissoluble band of organized patriots as will enable them to do something effectual in the sacred cause of liberty and fatherland.

Although the weather was inclement, and the notice short, still our meeting far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Conley's Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. Patrick Nagle, Center of Pontiac Circle, F. B., presided, and Mr. John Hayes acted as Secretary. The Speaker, Mr. Hodnett, was introduced by the Chairman in a few appropriate remarks. He was received with tremendous cheering—spoke for upwards of two hours in such a style of overwhelming eloquence as none but an Irish orator could attempt—and concluded by organizing a Circle of thirty-six members, all of whom, good men and true, pledged themselves to be true until death or victory to the cause of Ireland.

The officers elected were, Mr. John Hayes, Center; Mr. Michael Dillon, Treasurer; Mr. James D'Arcy, Secretary; with a Committee of Safety consisting of Mr. John McCormack, Chairman, and Messrs. Patrick Nagle and Michael Quinn. Hoping that every city and town in the United States will follow the good example, I am, yours fraternally,

PATRICK J. NAGLE.

P. S. The Circle is named "the Pope Hodnett" Circle, and is enrolled under the banner of General O'Neill.

Demand for Union.

LOUISVILLE, January 15, 1868.

To the Editor of *The Irish Republic*.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with a resolution hereunto annexed, we take pleasure in forwarding the following resolutions, adopted at a called meeting of the Louisville Circles, F. B., held at Emmet Circle hall, January 14, 1868, viz.:

WHEREAS, the recent most favorable negotiations for the union of the Irish Republican element in the United States of America and other countries have assumed an aspect unfavorable to the accomplishment of said object; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Fenian Brotherhood of the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, do hereby hold it as our most intelligent conviction, that no obstacle, whether of past or present laws for the government of either branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, should for one moment stand as a barrier to the hopes of a united people.

Resolved, That we do hereby recommend a convention of all Irish nationalists on this continent, as the most feasible solution of present difficulties and the most equitable and certain manner of harmonizing all conflicting interests and theories, and acquiring the aid of all liberty-loving Irishmen throughout the world.

On motion, it was ordered that the foregoing resolutions be published in *THE IRISH REPUBLIC*, *Irish-American*, *Irish People*, *Irish Citizen* and *Fenian Volunteer*.

Signed, M. BOLAND, J. MAGUIRE,
J. SHELLEY, TIMOTHY CAIN,
T. W. McNALLY, J. J. O'NEILL,
Committee on Resolutions.

P. HELLON, Center Emmet Circle, Act'g Dist. Center.

That, with all their faults and shortcomings, the Fenian Brotherhood have not labored altogether in vain is, in our opinion, sufficiently evident from the following:

"Seriously, there is no doubt that England's great trouble is just now staring her in the face, and I must say that I doubt the ability of the present race of statesmen to contend successfully against it. With the present disposition of the Government, and the evident disaffection that pervades all classes in Ireland, the strife must go on till one of the parties is worsted. England may be strong enough to exterminate the entire Irish race, but I doubt that the rest of the world would stand idly by and see that done, and I feel equally certain that the struggle for a complete separation will never cease so long as one solitary Irishman exists. The developments of the past week, including the statement put forth by the Limerick clergymen, with their Dean at their head, prove conclusively that all classes of Irishmen are Fenians at heart, if that word must be used, and that no concessions which the English can make will ever satisfy the demand for an independent national existence. The Dean of Limerick declares

frankly that such is the feeling of his Order, and warns the Government that all partial legislation will be useless.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

England and Fenianism in 1868.

From the London Saturday Review.

The conditions of the social problem in 1848, and in 1867-'68, are not only not the same, but are almost the opposite of each other. The Chartists made a distinct challenge to society; they did what Captain Codd would have much liked the Fenians to do. Twenty years ago treason was courteous and chivalrous enough to say where it meant to plant its infernal machine, and to name the exact hour for which it had arranged the intended explosion. All that we had to do was to meet the traitors on Kennington common on that memorable April day, and fight it out. They staked the issue on a single political battle, and we were ready for them. But this is not now the situation, as they say. Fenianism means chronic treason. If there is to be any treason, it is to be, or is, of the guerilla sort. The sentinels are to be picked off. False alarms and sham attacks anywhere or at any time are the tactics. Telegraph wires, gas works, a factory or mill, a detached depot for arms, the shipping in the river, an arsenal, a dockyard, Chester castle, Windsor barracks, Bristol harbor, Manchester jail, Liverpool docks, all are to be menaced. When the army of citizens turns out in hot haste, they will only find fog and mud to fight with; and the alarm will be given in another quarter. Under these circumstances special constables are a mere absurdity. By the time the burgher guard is summoned by the speedy machinery of an orderly calling at the various addresses of a few thousand people scattered half over the town, either the mischief will have been done, and riot will have had its fatal hour or two of perfect impunity, or—which will suit sedition as well—"wolf" will have been occasionally called, and the specials will have turned out and turned in again, with the immense satisfaction which always attends a false alarm.

Let us make up our minds distinctly to face one issue. It is this—that things have reached that point that we not only have, but must reckon on the continuance of, a reign of terror. Not only the Fenian conspirators, but the whole crowd of desperate and violent men who always hang on the skirts of civilization, know their strength. It does no good to say how this has come to pass. We have expressed our own opinion on the matter once and again. But the confidence which lawlessness has attained cannot be expected to subside very rapidly. It is checked as soon as it shows itself openly. The fellow Finlan ran a sufficient risk of being lynched as soon as he was fool enough to show himself. But Fenianism and treason are a deal too wise to show themselves. They will always work in the dark; and even if they commit no actual mischief, the suspicion and terror of it is sufficient for their purpose. Special constables are very excellent instruments for dealing with a substantial riot. They are mere tissue paper and smoke against planned and secret disturbance and organized sedition directed against the existence of society. A special constable is a reliable surgeon, but an execrable physician. It is announced that the Government is about to increase the regular London police force by the addition of a thousand men. But the force must be doubled for our permanent security; and what is necessary for the seat of Government is necessary for all our large towns. What it comes to is this, that we must make up our minds to organize a reserve army for our domestic protection. Nor need this cause any extraordinary addition to our burdens. A national guard or a burgher guard is not an absolute novelty in municipal history; and whether we call it a landwehr or volunteers or yeomanry or militia, the principle is already established even among ourselves. We want a standing army of police like the Irish constabulary; and we also want enrolled pensioners or volunteers trained to police duties in the shape of a reserve, not merely invoked for special emergencies. Every evil which would befall raw volunteers before an enemy would certainly attend the special constables, if we relied upon them for more efficient work than a single day's display of mere numbers, and for what is called a moral demonstration. To depend upon the present flash of public spirit can only tend to foster a false security.

Ireland.

From the Colorado Herald.

The Telegraph reports of last evening brought us the news from Dublin of the arrest of Mr. Richard Piggot, for some years past the editor of the *Irishman*, one of the most ably conducted and most patriotic journals of the country. Next to the *Irish People*, the paper which was seized by the British Government at the commencement of the Fenian campaign, the *Irishman* has taken the lead among Irish newspapers in regard to plain speaking and patriotism. This is but another to be added to the long list of outrages, which English rule has of late thought fit to heap on this unfortunate country. Her present policy seems to be to aggravate, as much as possible, foreign feelings towards her. Intervention and advice are alike of no avail, the citizens of the United States find themselves arrested and flung into jail without the shadow of a pretext, except that they are Irishmen. The fact of one's being an Irishman, now-a-days, in English territory, seems to be a sign and passport whereby he can be insulted with impunity. Irishmen who have become citizens of the United States, who have had the temerity to return home, for the purpose of seeing old friends or relatives, have been immediately thrown into jail, and there suffer and remain until such time as it may please the English Government to release them. The habeas corpus act having been suspended, there is no possibility of redress for any. Thus abuse, insult and outrage are heaped, not only upon the Irish people, but the citizens of the United States are treated to their share, and their rights, as such, totally ignored; as, for instance, in the case of the Manchester legalized murders.

Englishmen have long boasted of the glorious freedom of English rule, and in particular that enjoyed by the press. The latter has, for a long time, stroked and congratulated itself on its immunity from Government control; for a long time it has held up the liberty of the French press in comparison with its own, and now we find an editor arrested and thrown into jail for a seditious article having appeared in his paper. There is the boasted freedom, there the liberty of the Irish press.

Apparently, the English Government is determined to

adopt the strictest measures. It will now be the iron heel of oppression and the terror of military rule that will be called in to quiet the rebellious spirit of freedom now rampant in the country. No longer, we opine, will they use the contemptible bribes of the last few years to quell it, such as the offer of salaries to the Roman Catholic clergy, and a miserable charter and grant to the Catholic university, offers which might well be received and treated as so many insults.

[It is a gratifying evidence that the claims of Ireland to liberty are becoming well understood, and strongly sympathized with, here in America, when we hear a voice from "far Colorado" pleading for them in terms so able and eloquent as the above.]

Wanted—White Slaves for the South.

From the Lacross, Wis., Republican.

A great deal is said in the Southern papers about "taking measures to get Irish and Dutch down there to fill the places of the negro." We have taken some pains to investigate this subject, and have come to the conclusion that the prospect of inducing white laborers to go South in any great quantity is not flattering. We are reliably informed by an intelligent and trustworthy correspondent that in a large portion of South Carolina the colored laborers only receive five dollars per month and rations. The working men of the North, whether foreign born or native, cannot be induced to enter the list of rivalry for such places at such wages. They may work cheap at home, but if men go abroad to work, they want high wages—something extra as an inducement to leave and change their business and associates. The Southern papers, perhaps, may continue to flatter their patrons with the notion of getting laborers from Europe or the North to take the place of the negro, but the idea is futile; the delusion is as great as that of secession, with which these same papers led on their patrons to destruction. The laborers of Europe—the Germans and Scandinavians, who flock in shoals to the North, and especially to the "great and free Northwest"—can live at home by their labor, as their ancestors did centuries before them. Their object in immigrating to America is to obtain homes, and to achieve independence, to own land, and become lords of the soil, that they can transmit it as a patrimony to their descendants. Whoever would go to Europe to obtain emigrants to come to America that they might become mere laborers, would find poor encouragement. They must have some higher inducement, or they will not come if they can be nothing but laborers. They would greatly prefer to remain at home among friends, and labor on at their accustomed work. There may have been instances where men have gone from the North to the South for the purpose of laboring for cheap wages. If there are any such, we have never heard of them. On the other hand, we have heard of men going South with the expectation of obtaining higher wages than they could get at home. When New York and Chicago shall sink to the level of Charleston and Richmond, then may these Southern planters expect that Northern or European laborers will hasten to take the place of the American citizens of African descent in their midst at five dollars per month and rations. The Free Trade policy of the South will never invite or attract skilled labor into that section of America. The surest way to draw this valuable element of public wealth into any country, is to insure the laborer exemption from the crushing blow of competition with the pauper labor of the over-peopled and impoverished countries of Europe, where laborers can seldom rise to ease, comfort and affluence, by the oppressive exactions and burdens of aristocratic and military powers. If the over-bearing Southern nabobs will not cheerfully half requite the labor of colored men, who are acclimated to the South, it is foolish to seek relief from the white laborers of the Northern States and Europe. Let labor have its full reward, and be deemed honorable, and there will be no lack of muscle for the work.

Southern Justice

From the San Antonio (Texas) Express.

Four weeks ago the District court at Bastrop tried a murderer named Barnes. The jury was organized in disregard of the Civil Rights law; twelve respectable (?) white jurors were empanelled; the prisoner was charged with the murder of a negro woman; white witnesses testified that they "saw Barnes put a rope around the woman's neck, and saw him pull on the rope—which was on a tree—until his victim was suspended by the neck; saw this repeated several times, until the woman was dead." A physician testified that he "examined the corpse of the woman and found the neck had been broken by violent jerks on a rope." In face of this testimony, the jury, to the astonishment of almost every one, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

This same man Barnes is under indictment for several other murders of negroes. Here we have the most outrageous example of the workings of civil law in a State where a large class of its citizens are denied all civil rights.

Such instances of human depravity are almost beyond belief; that twelve citizens could make such a decision, in the face of such damning evidence, is startling; the facts, however, are given us by an eye-witness, whose veracity is beyond question. We wish we could deny such horrid charges upon the fame of this fair State.

Brick Pomeroy.

The editor of the Corry (Penn.) *Republican*, who claims to be personally acquainted with Brick Pomeroy, gives his readers the extracts from the *La Crosse Democrat* on General Sherman and the clergy, which he culled some time ago, and then proceeds to paint "Brick" thus:

The author of the above outrage was born minus the attributes of a manly character. He is a thief, liar, drunkard and wife-beater, to our personal knowledge. We have known him to beat his wife and children unmercifully without the show of provocation, and forbid the merchants to trust them for the necessities of life while carousing in dens of prostitution. And such a thing the leader of the Democratic party! We have known him to sing bawdy songs and crack obscene jokes over the dead remains of his friend and companion who was strangled to death in an attempt to drink a gallon of whisky on a wager, in the city of Milwaukee. And we have heard him curse the sun and defy the power that sustained it. We could chronicle a thousand other instances, but it is useless, as the extract we present delineates the moral degradation of the wretch better than we are able to do.

In personal appearance, Pomeroy is just what the imagin-