



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

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QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.—FENIANISM.

Notwithstanding the ridiculous attempt at a raid on the Canadian border made by the Fenians, and the smallness of the numbers reported to be engaged in the present insurrectionary attempt in Ireland, the movement has a magnitude that entitles it to be considered one of the questions of the day. There is a great lack of knowledge manifested concerning it by many who make it a subject for criticism and speculation; therefore a few facts may not be out of place.

The inhabitants of Ireland may be divided into three races; one comparatively pure Celtic, inhabiting the west and south-west of the island; another a mixture of the Celtic and Anglo-Norman, inhabiting the south-east and east of the island; and another an admixture of the native Irish Celts with the Scotch, inhabiting the north-east and north of the country. These do not embrace the entire population, but comprise the greater portion. The first are nearly all Roman Catholics; the second Roman Catholics, with a large percentage of Anglican Episcopalians, and other Protestants; the third mostly Presbyterians, with a few of other Protestant sects, and some Roman Catholics.

The insurrectionary spirit has existed in Ireland from the hour that English supremacy was established until the present; and is likely to continue, however severe the insurgents may be chastized, until the two countries are separated. The history of six hundred years fully attests the former statement; for the latter, the English despise and scorn the Irish, and are despised and hated in return. Many of both countries might be inclined to dispute this, speaking from their personal feelings; but it is nevertheless the fact.

The spirit of insurrection is most easily excited in the west and south-west, but does not manifest itself in overt acts so quickly as in the east and south-east. The reasons why this is so might be very easily adduced, had we space, but one will suffice for the present. So rigidly have the laws been enforced and their terrors executed throughout the island, that there is a secret fear in the hearts of the peasantry of any one possessing a show of legal authority; but on the eastern and south-eastern sea-board, where Dublin and Cork newspapers are largely circulated, republican sentiment has in part overcome this dread, and the disaffected are more ready to take the initiative in any insurgent movement which promises success, even though that success should be problematical. Hence we hear of the barracks being attacked in Drogheda, last week, a small town on the river Boyne where it empties into the Irish sea; of an insurgent assembly being dispersed near Dublin; of the railroads being torn up between Dublin and Cork, and the telegraphic wires being cut; as the bloody attempt of 1798 was inaugurated by stopping the mail coach

at Swords, between Dublin and the north, which was the signal to the initiated throughout the island that the insurrection had commenced.

The people of the north and north-east are more slow to act, and determinedly obstinate, when roused. They manifest much of the cold and determined character of the Scotch, mixed with the fiery impetuosity of the Highlander, when stirred to action. This makes them more dangerous as enemies, and would give a graver character to the present revolutionary movement in Ireland, should they participate in it. Up till the time of writing nothing has crossed the wires to indicate that Fenianism has extended its organization to the northern counties to any extent. Yet there is every reason to believe that disaffection is deep and wide spread in the Presbyterian counties of Down, Derry, Antrim and Armagh; and if there should be an outbreak of a formidable character in them, the matter would present a much more serious aspect than it does yet, or than many unacquainted with the country would be willing to believe.

There is little doubt but the dispatches which cross the cable fail to convey the facts as they exist. One statement is that there is nothing of it; another, that troops are being dispatched from various places, to the points where danger is threatening; another, that the insurgents have disorganized and are scattered; while still another states that various bodies of men are in arms in different parts of the country, moving with military discipline. This latter indicates the presence of drill and commanding officers, most probably of those discharged from the United States army, as it is subsequently stated that a great many Americans are in the country engaged in the enterprise. If the Fenian leaders have been able to drill and arm the members of the organization in Ireland, they must have numerous friends among the large constabulary force there, and they have been able to raise their men above the character of a mob, which points to a desperate effort for republicanism in Ireland, and a contest that will heap misery upon the island.

The extent of country over which these uprisings are reported shows that the movement is not confined to a few men, nor to one place. In various places in the province of Leinster there have been outbreaks; in counties Cork, Kerry, Clare and Limerick attacks have been made on the military; in these attempts the insurgents are said to have been repulsed every time. But the contradictory character of the dispatches, leave an uncertainty on the mind concerning everything that is reported.

There is little prospect of the Fenians being successful in wresting Ireland from the British Government, unless some very powerful nation should step in and lend them material aid; but they may make considerable trouble, cause a great many lives to be lost, and give rise to knotty points which may have to be solved by cannon and bayonet elsewhere than on 'the green isle.' Some may exaggerate the power and number of the insurgents, and speculate wildly on their probable success; others may sneer and ridicule at their attempt; but where the lives of thousands and the peace of nations are involved, it evinces a low order of mind to sneer at or treat the difficulty as a jest. That there have been misrule and misgovernment in Ireland for many, many years is evident, or thousands and millions of souls, having love of country strongly developed in them, would not be self-expa-

triated. And as nearly seventy years ago, the moving power of the United Irishmen drew its inspiration from Irishmen who had learned war in the armies of France, so now the Fenians draw an increased inspiration, power, and material aid from men who have served in the ranks of the Federal forces.

Meanwhile, the Fenians in the Eastern States talk of another attempt on Canada, which the commencement of hostilities in Ireland may strongly stimulate them to make. There is every probability of the question occupying public attention for a time, and its further development will be watched with interest.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Bishop E. D. Woolley spoke upon the necessity that exists for the Saints to understand the teachings which they hear, that they may render an intelligent obedience to the will of the Lord. A faith which is not based upon knowledge of principle, but upon the evidence of the outward senses, rests upon a very insecure foundation. The individual who believes the gospel, because some person was healed by the power of God, or manifested some of the gifts of the Spirit, requires a continuation of such manifestations to keep that belief alive. The speaker pointed out that Bishops, and men in authority, must be exemplary in their walk and conversation, to have that influence with the people which righteousness alone can give.

AFTERNOON.

Elder Joseph W. Young referred to the causes why men forsake the truth, after having identified themselves with those who have embraced it, showing that the evidence which had satisfied their minds at one time failed to have the same force to them, because they had driven the Spirit of truth from them by their acts; for the Holy Ghost will not dwell in unholy temples. He reasoned at length on the law of God, showing that it is simply to do right. "He that doeth right is justified by the law; and he that doeth wrong is condemned by the law." The gospel is plain and simple, and the teachings of Jesus were adapted to the capacity even of a child; witness his compendium of the law and the prophets,—"Do unto others, as you would that others should do unto you." Elder Young spoke of the freedom and liberty which the Kingdom of God will guarantee to all when established upon the earth; of the labors which the Saints will perform during the millennium; and of the blessings which those who are faithful to the truth will enjoy.

Pres. D. H. Wells instructed the congregation, for a short time, on the reasons why we have gathered together,—to forsake false traditions and prejudices, be taught in the law of God and the things of His kingdom, give heed to the whisperings of the Holy Spirit which will lead and guide us into all truth, and increase in righteousness and power to build up the Kingdom of God on the earth. He exhorted the people to godliness, to a practical application of the principles of life, to secret prayer; and cautioned them against the acts of those who would seek to introduce iniquity and wickedness among the Saints.

PROGRESSIVE.—The spirit of progress made manifest in some of the wards throughout this city, and the desire evinced to improve in the acquisition of useful knowledge is highly praiseworthy. Quite recently we paid a visit to the 10th Ward, and found the leading men in it, with the people generally, full of life, and animated by a spirit to keep up with the times. A very excellent Sunday School is attended by most of the children in the Ward, who are being instructed in doctrine and principle, as well as in the rudimental branches of education. A brass band is being got up, designed to be in a condition of competency to be seen and melodiously heard on the Fourth of July next. Captain Parkman has the task of imparting the tuition. Lectures intended to edify and instruct, draw the people together, one of which, delivered a few evenings ago, was especially interesting, being on Travels in Palestine and the East, by an ex-officer in the British Army. The Sunday evening meetings are well attended, and much good feeling and unanimity exist. Add to these a fine day school and a fair share of parties during the winter, and it will be seen that the leisure hours of the cold season have not been allowed to pass idly by Bishop Proctor, his Council, and the people of the 10th Ward, nor without efforts to be instructed and amused.

READ Hemenway's nursery advertisement, and get your trees for spring planting. He has the reputation of being a reliable nurseryman.

READ W. Derr's Nursery advertisement.

READ Estray lists.

THEATRICAL.—"Virginius" was performed on Tuesday night, and was well received. The "Happy Man" was the afterpiece, and was gorgeously mounted and capably played. The evening's entertainment was very excellent.

On Thursday evening Bulwer's fine play of "Richelleu" was presented, to a very good house, with Mr. Lyne as the Cardinal. His rendition of the character was the finest histrionic effort we have seen him make. The points were well and carefully made, and the applause was loud and often. The entire cast was well represented, the characters being sustained in a most unexceptionable manner. Mr. Dunbar sang a couple of songs, which were deservedly loudly applauded; and Miss Alexander danced a Spanish dance drawing an encore.

There was a very good house on the evening of Saturday last, and the audience sympathized to an orthodox extent with the sufferings of the "Orphan of Geneva," while they were pleased to see Carwin struck "all of a heap" as his deepest villainy was brought to light.

Mr. Hardie sang "Rock me to sleep Mother," in most affecting style, and was loudly encored, when he gave the "Rose of Tralee," drawing renewed applause.

The "Frisky Cobbler" sent everybody home in good nature, and might be produced again "with new tricks," of an equally pleasing and agreeable character.

THE WEATHER.—Friday morning:—

Great Salt Lake City, clear and sunshiny.

By Deseret State Telegraph Line:—

Logan, cloudy and cold; nine inches of snow. Brigham City, very fine and warm; three inches of snow.

Ogden, clear and mild; no snow.

Nephi, very warm; snow melting and road muddy.

Fillmore, very warm and pleasant.

Cove Creek, a little cloudy, but warm; two inches of snow.

Beaver, cloudy and warm; very muddy.

Parowan, rather cloudy, but pleasant.

Tokerville, clear and warm; people planting in their gardens.

St. George, summer weather.

On Monday morning:—

Great Salt Lake City, cloudy, threatening snow; ground bare.

By Deseret State Telegraph Line.

Logan, cloudy and very cold; five inches of snow.

Brigham City, cloudy and cold; little snow left.

Nephi, pleasant but cloudy; snow five inches deep.

Manti, clear and cold, with eight inches of snow.

Fillmore, clear and pleasant, with about ten inches of snow.

Cove Creek, clear and pleasant; three inches of snow.

Beaver, warm and pleasant; some heavy clouds, which are disappearing rapidly; about two inches of snow.

Parowan, clear and cold; snow seven inches deep.

Tokerville, cloudy and very heavy rain all night. More rain this spring than was ever known before by the oldest settler.

St. George, clear and pleasant after two days' rain; roads very muddy.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the operators in the Overland Telegraph Company's office here, for the following eastern weather items:

Elk Mountain Station, clear, high wind, considerable snow falling and quite cold. Three feet of snow on the level.

Denver, very cold; twelve inches of snow fell last night.

Omaha, clear and cold; about four inches of snow.

Chicago, damp and cold.

STOCKING FRAME.—We were shown some specimens of hose lately, woven by Thomas Thorpe of the 13th Ward, which commended themselves to the judgment of all who saw them, for the superior quality of the articles made. We are endeavoring to foster labor-saving machinery, and the superiority of the stocking frame over knitting by hand should commend it to all who desire to patronize home manufactures. Several of our leading citizens most deeply interested in this matter, have expressed their approbation of Mr. Thorpe's work. Extend to him sufficient patronage to make the working of his frame a success.

PEN DRAWING.—We saw a beautiful specimen of pen drawing a few days ago, by Mr. O. Ursenbach of this city, which is in every way worthy the admiration of connoisseurs. It is not a specimen, nor specimens, of calligraphy, but veritable pen drawing, so artistically executed that there is difficulty in believing some parts of it to be done with the pen. The centre is a sweetly expressive drawing of Burns' Highland Mary; the corners are filled with copies of well known prints from Godey's Lady Book, and the whole surrounded with original borderings in the rustic style, which are indeed admirably executed. It is in the hands of Savage & Ottinger for photographing.