



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS
OF THE
FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
AT
PITTSBURGH, Pa., February, 1866.
WITH
THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE F. B.,
AND ADDENDA THERETO.

NEW-YORK :

J. CRAFT, STEAM BOOK & JOB PRINTER, 29 ANN STREET, COR. NASSAU.

1866.

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FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS, F. B.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

JOINT CONVENTION

OF

SENATE & HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, }
No. 734 Broadway, }
New York, January 22, 1866. }

In accordance with the call of the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, issued January 22, 1866, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood assembled at Masonic Hall in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1866.

The House of Representatives was called to order at noon by Col. Michael Murphy of New York, who, by virtue of his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives, at the Congress of Philadelphia, October 21st, 1865, took his seat as presiding officer. The call of Congress by the President was read as follows :

To the Fenian Brotherhood of the United States and other portions of America :

Brothers :—The following resolution passed the Senate of the F. B., by an unanimous vote :

Resolved, That the President of the Fenian Brotherhood be requested to summon a Convention of Delegates of the various Circles of the Brotherhood, to meet at Pittsburgh, Pa., at noon, on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1866 ; that the

Circles be called upon to send to such Convention, by the hands of their delegates, all the funds that they can raise, in order that the Secretary of War shall be sufficiently supported in carrying out the plan of operations to be there submitted for approval ; and that the Circles be further instructed to send to such Convention their best and most reliable representatives, and as many as possible of those practically conversant with military operations, so that instant and effective work may be inaugurated, and the purposes of the Brotherhood be no longer frustrated.

(Signed)

JAMES GIBBONS,

President Senate, F. B.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution of the Senate, and the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, adopted at Philadelphia, I hereby call a General Congress, consisting of the Senate and House of Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood, to meet in joint session at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Monday, February 19, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The great importance of the questions, which will be submitted to this Congress for consideration and adjustment, must be my justification for this call. Your assembling will be another proof of unchanged devotion to the principles of the Fenian Brotherhood, and your readiness to make any and every sacrifice for the advancement of the cause of Irish Nationality.

It is confidently expected that the truest and wisest men in the Brotherhood will be sent to represent the Circles in the coming Congress, which will be one of the most important assemblages of Irish patriots convened since the formation of the Fenian Brotherhood ; for, on the wisdom and patriotism of their deliberations will depend the future of Ireland and our race ; and as this will probably be the last Congress held in the United States of America, I appeal to you to cast aside all minor considerations, and overwhelmingly respond to this call. Let the Circles, if possible, elect as delegates, men whose military qualifications will enable them to appreciate and decide upon the plans to be submitted by General T. W. Sweeny, Secretary of War of the Fenian Brotherhood. The highest military talent in the Brotherhood should assemble at this Congress ; for with the sword of the soldier alone can we hope to achieve the independence of Ireland, and save our cause from dishonor.

I remain yours,

in friendship and fraternity,

W. R. ROBERTS,

President, Fenian Brotherhood.

The Speaker then declared the House of Representatives duly opened for the transaction of business.

On motion, Mr. P. T. Ransford, of Pennsylvania, was chosen Secretary, *pro. tem.*

On motion, the Speaker was authorized to appoint a Committee on credentials, to consist of one member from each delegation, answering the roll.

The Speaker announced the Committee, when the following answered to their names and were declared such Committee :

Committee on Credentials.—Massachusetts, Colonel Coveny ; Manhattan, J. W. Maguire ; New York State, William Stanton ; New Jersey, B. J. Ford ; Philadelphia, John A. Keenan ; Pennsylvania, C. Murphy ; Ohio, J. O'Donnell ; Kentucky, Robert Gilchrist ; Chicago, C. P. McKay ; Illinois, Michael Egan ; Missouri, A. L. Morrison ; Iowa, John Healy ; Tennessee, Captain John O'Neill ; Shawmut, James Donnelly ; Maryland, P. Gahagan ; Connecticut, Colonel A. H. Fenn.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the Speaker to locate the seats of the delegations according to their several States and Districts.

On motion the House adjourned till Tuesday, February 20, 1866, subject to the call of the Speaker, as soon as the Committee on Credentials should be prepared to report.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the House of Representatives, F. B., reassembled at Masonic Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, February 20th, 1866, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Col. J. W. Coveny, Chairman of Committee on Credentials, reported the names of delegates whose credentials had been examined, and passed by the Committee.

On motion, the House went into an election for permanent officers, which resulted in the choice of the following :—

Speaker—Col. M. C. Murphy, New York.

Clerk—P. T. Ransford, Philadelphia.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Capt. C. Nolan, Pa.

On motion, a Committee of three was ordered to inform the Senate, that the House was organized for business, and prepared to go into joint convention of the Senate and Representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood. The Speaker appointed Col. Quirk, of Chicago ; Col. John Burns, of Buffalo ; and A. L. Morrison, of Missouri.

On motion, a Committee of three was ordered to prepare rules for the government of this session of the House. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Egan, of New Jersey ; O'Donnell, of Massachusetts ; and McMahan, of New York, such Committee.

On motion, the House took a recess of ten minutes. On

resuming, Col. Quirk, from the Committee appointed to wait on the Senate, reported that the Senators were present and ready to go into Joint Convention.

The following members of the Senate (being over a legal quorum of that body), then entered the hall: President, James Gibbons; P. Bannon, W. Sullivan, J. W. Fitzgerald, B. B. Daily, P. W. Dunne, M. Scanlan, Edward L. Carey, D. O'Sullivan, P. J. Meehan, P. O'Rourke, Wm. Fleming.

The Speaker declared the separate session of the House suspended for the present, and the Joint Convention of the Senate and Representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood to be now in order.

The Speaker then vacated the chair, which was taken by James Gibbons, President of the Senate, as President of the Joint Convention.

On motion, Col. M. C. Murphy, of New York, Speaker of the House, was elected Vice-President of the Joint Convention.

On motion a committee of three was ordered to inform the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, that the Joint Convention was now in order for the transaction of business, and prepared to receive any suggestion he may have to lay before the body. The chair appointed Senator B. B. Daily, A. L. Morrison, and Capt. C. P. McKay, such Committee.

On motion, the privileges of the floor were extended to General C. C. Tevis, Adjutant General F. B.; Capt. P. F. Walsh, and Messrs. W. J. Hynes, and James Brennan.

On motion, the rules of order and debate governing the House of Representatives of the United States, were adopted for the government of the Joint Convention.

On motion, a committee was ordered (to consist of one member from each delegation, to be named by the delegates themselves), to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and report on the state of the finances. The following were nominated and appointed such Committee:

Auditing and Finance Committee—Manhattan, Col. John Warren, State of New York, Captain M. Tempone; District of Buffalo, John Madigan; New Jersey, John Carlton; District of Philadelphia, John Brennan; Pennsylvania, Dr. E. Donnelly; District of Columbia, John Darby; Ohio, P. O'Neill; Kentucky, T. O'Leary; Chicago, Captain C. P. McKay; Illinois, Lieutenant R. McCabe; Missouri, Daniel O'Madigan; Kansas, Denis Gleason; Iowa, John Healy; Tennessee, Captain John O'Neill; Shawmut, Colonel J. W. Coveney; Massachusetts, John Driscoll; Maryland, James Carroll; Connecticut, Richard McDonald; Indiana, E. F. Hart; Michigan, Nicholas Kirby.

On motion, a committee of ten was ordered to draft a series of resolutions and an address. The chair appointed as such Committee:—

A. L. Morrison, B. B. Daily, James Donnelly, Capt. T. O'Neill, Lieutenant E. McMahon, R. Gilchrist, Dr. E. Donnelly, J. W. Fitzgerald, James J. Barnes, and John Darby.

Senator B. B. Daily, reported from the Committee appointed to wait upon the President, that President Roberts would be prepared to lay his message before the Joint Convention at eight o'clock next morning. The report was accepted.

On motion, the Convention took a recess of fifteen minutes. On resuming:—

On motion, a Committee of three was ordered, to supervise the publication of the proceedings of the Convention. The chair appointed as such committee, J. W. Fitzgerald, P. J. Meehan, and Col. J. Warren.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until eight o'clock next morning.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

The joint Convention was called to order at eight o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, February 21st, 1866, the Vice-President, Col. M. C. Murphy, in the chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the preceding day, which were adopted.

Col. Coveny made a further report from the Committee on Credentials. It was laid over.

The Chairman of the Finance and Auditing Committee reported progress.

On motion, a recess of ten minutes was taken.

On resuming:—

On motion, C. Murphy, Centre of the Pittsburgh Circle, was authorized to appoint a committee of two gentlemen, not members of this Convention, to receive contributions of money and arms from the citizens of Pittsburgh.

The President of the Fenian Brotherhood here entered the hall, accompanied by Major General Thomas W. Sweeny, Secretary of War, F. B.

The President having been duly presented by the Chair, formally delivered his message to the Convention. (See President's Message, page 18, *et seq*)

On motion, the report of Major General T. W. Sweeny, Secretary of War, was made the special order for 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, February 22d, 1866.

On motion, it was ordered that each delegate taking part in this Convention be solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood adopted at Philadelphia.

On motion, the Convention took a recess till 2 o'clock, P. M.

On re-assembling, Vice-President Murphy in the chair, the roll of delegates was called, and the official oath, to discharge faithfully the duties of delegate, and support the Constitution of the F. B., was administered to each delegate in turn.

On motion, the time allowed any delegate to address the chair, (except in the delivery of a report,) was limited to two minutes.

Col. Warren, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the report on the Treasurer's accounts and the state of the finances.

On motion, the report was referred back to the committee for revision; and Senator P. W. Dunne and A. L. Morrison were added to the Committee.

Letters and dispatches, sustaining the Convention were received and read from the Springfield, Mass. Circle; "General Sweeny" Circle, Waterford, N. Y.; "Emmett Circle," Newburgh, N. Y.; "Sarsfield Circle," Pottsville, Pa.; "Lavelle Circle," Milford, Mass.; "Mitchell Circle," Memphis, Tenn.; "Emmett Circle," Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Marion Circle," Ohio; "Marquette Circle," Wis.; "Wolfe Tone Circle," Norwich, Ct.; "James D. Brady Circle," Petersburg, Va. Letters were also read from several clergymen and private individuals, expressing concurrence in the avowed objects of the Convention.

The correspondence was ordered to be inserted in the minutes.

Senator P. W. Dunne, of Illinois, handed in his resignation as Senator.

On motion, it was ordered to lay on the table.

Senator Edward L. Carey, of New York, handed in his resignation as Senator.

On motion, it was ordered to lay on the table.

Senator D. O'Sullivan, of New York, notified the Convention that he had tendered his resignation of the senatorial office, and that it had been accepted by the President, F. B.

The privileges of the floor were voted to ex-senator O'Sullivan, as Secretary of Civil Affairs.

On motion, a committee of two from each State and District was ordered to nominate candidates to fill vacancies in the Senate.

The various delegations nominated the following:—

Manhattan District, J. Warren, Captain McGee; State of New York, Thomas Byrne, Lieut. Edward McMahan; Buffalo District, P. O'Day, John Madigan; New Jersey, John Egan, B. J. Ford; Philadelphia District, James Sheehan, Col. A. P. Morrow; Pennsylvania, Col. P. McDonough, Dr. E. Donnelly; District of Columbia, John Darby, M. Duffy; Ohio, Philip Hussey, Captain John Grace; Kentucky, T. O'Leary, Thomas Mahoney; Chicago District, Col. James Quirk, Leo P. Maguire; Illinois, Michael Egan, Archibald Casey; Missouri, T. McNamara, P. O'Farrell; Kansas, Denis Gleason; Iowa, John Healy, P. Keenan; Tennessee,

Dennis Munday, Captain P. J. Carmody ; Shawmut District, James Donnelly, Captain McGinnis ; Massachusetts, John Driscoll, James McHannon ; Maryland, Thomas Gahagan ; Connecticut, Col. A. H. Fenn, Robert Pyne ; Michigan, Michael Kirby, P. C. Shannon ; Indiana, J. R. McCarthy, Frank McCarthy.

On motion, the Committee were instructed to report at their earliest convenience.

Senators Scanlan and Bannon tendered their resignations. The Convention declined to receive them.

On motion, the resignations of P. W. Dunne, and Edward L. Carey were taken from the table and accepted, and the privileges of the floor were voted to them. The resignation of Senator D. O'Sullivan was also noted on the minutes as accepted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock next morning.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

The joint Convention was called to order, on Thursday, Feb. 22d, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the President, James Gibbons, in the Chair.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the preceding day was dispensed with.

The Committee on nominations to fill vacancies in the Senate reported the names of the following as suitable and proper persons to fill existing vacancies in the Senate, : viz.

Edward L. Carey of New York ; P. W. Dunne, of Illinois ; A. L. Morrison, of Missouri ; James W. Donnelly, of Massachusetts ; John Carlton, of New Jersey ; John Darby, of District of Columbia.

The names of the candidates proposed were taken up in rotation ; and each having been elected without a dissenting vote, the whole were unanimously elected Senators of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The oath of office was then administered to each of the newly elected Senators, by B. B. Daily, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

The Finance Committee, submitted the following report of the amount of money received by the Treasurer, P. O'Rourke, and the disbursements by him :

REPORT OF FINANCE AND AUDITING COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 21st, 1866.

To the Senators and Representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood, in Congress Assembled :

In accordance with a Resolution passed by this Congress, appointing the undersigned a Committee to examine and report on the books and papers of P. O'Rourke, Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood, the said Committee respectfully state, that they entered on the discharge of their duties at 8 o'clock, P. M., Feb. 20th, 1866, and after a careful examination of the accounts, with vouchers presented, respectfully submit the following as their report of the state of the Finances.

RECEIPTS.

Amount in hands of Treasurer, December 11, 1865, as per report of John O'Mahony, from books retained by him,	\$10,069 35
Received by Treasurer from Dec. 11, 1865, to Feb. 10, 1866,	4,254 10
Borrowed by F. B., on personal credit of Senators P. O'Rourke, E. L. Carey and P. J. Meehan.....	4,500 00
Total,	<u>\$18,823 45</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid to War Department, on special appropriation for purchase of war material.....	\$15,500 00
Salaries—Officers of War Department.....	414 56
“ “ “ Civil “	588 33
“ “ “ Organizers and traveling expenses.....	936 30
Rent of Head-quarters, fuel and gas.....	391 00
Senate, traveling and hotel expenses, attending sessions of Senate,	412 00
Expenses of Military Officers returned from Ireland.....	340 00
Bearer of dispatches from I. R. B.....	65 00
Stationery, Postage and Express charges.....	260 54
Printing.....	61 00
Telegraphing.....	39 75
Total,	<u>\$19,008 48</u>
Amount of balance on hand and receipts.....	14,323 45
Due by Fenian Brotherhood.....	\$4,685 03
To P. O'Rourke.....	\$1,185 03
“ Edward L. Carey.....	1,043 50
“ Patrick J. Meehan.....	2,456 50
	<u>\$4,685 03</u>

Amount to credit of War Department on contracts for arms and war material, over and above material delivered..... \$6,340 00

All of which is respectfully submitted. Signed,

JOHN C. CARLTON, New Jersey.	JOHN DARBY, District of Columbia.
P. O'NEIL, Ohio.	JOHN BRENNAN, District of Philadelphia.
MICHAEL TIMPAINE, New York.	E. FLEMING HART, Indiana.
JOHN O'NEIL, Tennessee.	MICHAEL KIRBY, Michigan.
DENNIS GLEASON, Kansas.	C. P. McRAY, District of Chicago.
E. DONNELLY, Pennsylvania.	JOHN DRISCOLL, Massachusetts.
RICHARD McDONALD, Connecticut.	JOHN MADIGAN, District of Buffalo.
JAMES CARROLL, Maryland.	JOHN HEALY, Iowa.
DANIEL O'MADIGAN, Missouri.	J. W. COVENY, District of Shawmut.
RICHARD McCABE, Illinois.	P. W. DUNNE, Illinois.
	A. L. MORRISON, Missouri.
	JOHN WARREN, (District of Manhattan), Chairman of Committee.
	T. O'LEARY, (Kentucky), Secretary.

On motion, the report of the Finance Committee was accepted, and the Committee was discharged.

On motion, Cols. Coveny, Byrnes and Quirk were appointed a Committee to wait on General T. W. Sweeny, and inform him that the Joint Convention was ready to receive any report he may have to make.

Major General T. W. Sweeny entered the hall, accompanied by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That all members present at this Convention be sworn to entire secrecy touching all matters appertaining to General T. W. Sweeny's report, which in his, General Sweeny's, opinion may require secrecy.

General Sweeny then made a personal explanation to the Convention, after which the members present were sworn, by delegations, not to make known,

1st.—The point of attack on the enemy.

2d.—The time of attack.

3d.—The force to be used in the attack.

General Sweeny then read his report, and the exposition of his plan of attack on the enemy.

General C. C. Tevis, Adjutant General, Fenian Brotherhood, read his report of work already done, and arms and munitions of war purchased and delivered.

On motion, the reports of General Sweeny and the Adjutant General were referred to a Military Committee of one from each delegation.

On motion of Col. J. W. Coveny, the Military Committee was increased so as to include all the military now present.

On motion each delegation present was ordered to report to the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, the amount of money, men, arms and supplies which each Circle was prepared to furnish.

On motion, that the Convention adjourn till 8½ next morning, in honor of Washington's birth-day. Agreed to. Adjourned.

The Military Committee remained during the afternoon of this day, considering the plans submitted by Gen. Sweeny.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.

The joint Convention reassembled at 8½ o'clock, A. M., Friday, Feb. 23d, all the members being in their seats. The President, James Gibbons, occupied the Chair.

The roll being called, on motion, the reading of the minutes of the preceding day was dispensed with.

Col. Coveny, from the Military Committee, presented the following report on the plans submitted by General Sweeny :

“PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 22d., 1866.

In accordance with a resolution passed by this Congress, ap-

pointing a Committee on Military Affairs, to investigate the plans and documents accompanying the report of General Sweeny, Secretary of War, F. B., the said Committee entered upon their duties at 2½ o'clock, this 22d of February, 1866, and after careful examination of the plans, pronounce them feasible, and earnestly request this Congress to give to General Sweeny their entire support, and that quickly, as everything depends upon the expeditious manner of fitting out this expedition.

Signed by order and in behalf of
 Military Committee,
 J. W. COVENY, Chairman.

T. O'LEARY, Secretary."

The following is the vote of the Committee on the foregoing report :

IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

Col. P. McDonough, Surgeon E. Donnelly, Capt. J. L. Woods, Pennsylvania ; Major Thomas Mahony, Lieut. Thomas J. McMannon, T. O'Leary, Peter Heany, John Connor, Kentucky ; Col. A. P. Morrow, Col. B. H. Herkness, Capt. J. E. Reilly, Capt. A. McNeill, Capt. G. F. Gillon, Capt. J. Cardell, District of Philadelphia ; Sergt. John P. O'Connor, District of Columbia ; P. Shannon, Michigan ; Capt. Alexander Eason, Capt. Thomas Burnett, New Jersey ; Capt. Thomas Lynch, Capt. James Carey, Nathaniel Scott, Illinois ; Sergt. James McHannon, Massachusetts ; Lieut. Dennis Gleason, Kansas ; Capt. H. McGinnis, District of Shawmut ; Terence McSweeny, E. F. Hart, Indiana ; James Carroll, Maryland ; Capt. Owen Gavigan, Capt. E. McMahan, New York State ; Col. M. C. Murphy, Col. J. Warren, Capt. M. Magee, District of Manhattan ; Col. A. H. Fenn, Robert Pyne, Richard McDonnell, Connecticut ; Col. James Quirk, Capt. C. P. McKay, Lieut. P. McGuire, District of Chicago ; Lieut. P. O'Farrell, Missouri ; John Healy, Iowa ; Capt. J. O'Neill, Capt. P. K. Carberry, Tennessee ; Capt. John Grace, Lieut. T. Tallon, Lieut. R. J. Fanning, Ohio. Total, 44.

IN THE NEGATIVE.

Col. J. W. Coveny, Shawmut District ; Col. W. P. McKinley, Colonel John Byrnes, Capt. S. McConvey, District of Buffalo. Total, 4.

Col. Coveny also presented a minority report from the four officers who voted in the negative, giving their reasons for dissenting from the conclusions of the majority of the Committee.

On motion, both reports were received and the Convention went into Committee of the Whole, Senator Daily, of Indiana, in the Chair, when the reports were fully discussed.

On the Convention rising, the President resumed the chair.

On motion, it was

Resolved—That this Congress adopt the report of the majority of the Committee on Military Affairs, endorsing the plans submitted by Maj. Gen. T. W. Sweeney, Secretary of War, Fenian Brotherhood, and that we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to provide the means necessary to carry them out within the required time.

Adopted, without a dissenting voice.

A motion to remove the Military head-quarters from New York City, was referred to the Senate, with power to act.

The following suggestions were reported from the Senate :

“1st. That this Congress call on the Circles of the F. B., throughout the country, to subscribe at once, every available dollar, even to the last, to the Military Fund, to support Gen. Sweeney in putting the plans adopted into immediate execution.”

Adopted and referred to Committee on Address and Resolutions, with power to act.

“2d. That the Congress, in joint session, pass a resolution recognizing the faithful services of P. O'Rourke, late Treasurer of the F. B.”

Adopted and referred to committee on Address and Resolutions, with power.

“3d. That it be resolved by this Congress, that no Bonds be furnished to any parties other than those who have contributed to and recognize the Constitutional authorities of the F. B.”

Adopted unanimously.

The Senate further suggested that the following addenda to the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood be adopted and made a part of that instrument :

“1st. That the amount of security to be given by the Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood, be made Fifty Thousand Dollars (instead of Five Hundred Thousand, as heretofore required) ; and that three Trustees shall be appointed, whose signatures, or a majority of them, shall be requisite to all drafts for any larger amount than the security given by the Treasurer shall cover.”

Adopted unanimously.

“2d. That, in order to ensure better security in the issue of Bonds on the credit of the Irish Nation, the subscription Agent be ordered and empowered to countersign all such Bonds as ‘Register.’ ”

Adopted unanimously.

On motion, the foregoing addenda were referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, with instructions to have them appended to the Constitution.

Senator Daily, of Indiana, presented the annexed enactment :

WHEREAS—There is no provision in the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, or any law providing for the filling of vacancies which may occur in the Senate, by resignation, removal, or death of any of the members of that body, during a recess of the General Congress,

Therefore, be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Delegates, in Congress assembled :

That, whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Senate, from any cause whatever, during the vacation of Congress, such vacancy shall be filled in the following manner : The President of the Fenian Brotherhood, upon being informed of said vacancy, shall, at the first meeting of the Senate, nominate a person or persons, to fill the vacancy or vacancies, and forthwith transmit the names to that body for ratification ; but in no case shall he send the name of any person who has been once rejected by that body, except so requested by that body. And should he fail to nominate a person within twenty-four hours, after being informed that the Senate is in session ; then in that case, the Senate may proceed to nominate and elect persons to fill such vacancies, and the persons selected, as provided herein, shall be qualified and hold their positions until the assembling of the next General Congress, when the vacancies shall be filled in the manner provided under the Constitution."

Adopted unanimously and referred to Senate Judiciary Committee to append to the Constitution.

On motion, the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., was made the special hour for Delegations to report to the Committee on Ways and Means, the amount of money, arms, &c., they were able to pledge to the cause.

The list having been opened, the delegations were called in turn, and reported to the Secretary, the amount which each Circle guaranteed.

The Secretary reported the amount deposited by the delegations present to be over eighty thousand dollars, independent of arms and munitions of war.

A list for the personal subscriptions of delegates was then opened, and the amount subscribed was reported to be over twenty-one thousand dollars.

A letter from Thomas Mooney, California, was read and ordered on the minutes.

A communication was received from Col. W. R. Roberts, tendering his resignation of the office of President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

On motion, the resignation of President Roberts was accepted.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Joint Convention proceed to elect a President of the Fenian Brotherhood, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

The Chair appointed Senator Daily and Col. McDonough, Tellers.

On motion, it was

Resolved—That Col. M. C. Murphy, Speaker of the House of Representatives

and Vice-President of the Joint Convention, be empowered to cast one ballot, as the unanimous vote of this Convention, for Col. W. R. Roberts, for the office of President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Carried unanimously.

Col. Murphy having cast one ballot, the Tellers announced that it bore the name of W. R. Roberts, of New York, and the Chair declared Col. W. R. Roberts, duly elected President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

On motion, Senators B. B. Daily, P. W. Dunne, and Colonel McDonough, were appointed a Committee to wait on President Roberts and inform him of his unanimous re-election.

The Convention then took a recess of one hour.

On resuming,

The Committee appointed to wait on President Roberts, introduced that gentleman, who addressed the Convention to the following effect:

My disinclination to accept of this office does not arise from any want of appreciation of the honor you have conferred on me, but from a realizing sense of the great responsibilities which will rest upon the man who fills the position. I am fully sensible of the sacrifices it demands, and my accountability to future generations for the faithful and able discharge of the duties pertaining to the office. I know that every morning when I rise from my bed a day of heavy care is before me. I feel within myself that by taking this office I am destined to sink into an early grave, perhaps with the hopes for which we struggle unfulfilled; still I care not; I am ready to give all for Ireland, if the sacrifice will bring any corresponding good to the cause. Brothers, before accepting so grave a responsibility, I have to make a demand on you. It is immaterial what talents I may have, what sacrifices I may make, what amount of energy I may bring to bear upon this great object; it would be useless if not sustained by you—Will you sustain me? (Unanimous cries of "We will, we will.") Brothers, feeling the great responsibility, looking the future in the face, with this pledge of your determination, I accept, (loud cheering), and on this assurance from you I pledge myself before my God, since circumstances demand my acceptance, to support, to my last dollar, and the last drop of my blood, our sacred cause. Let us all work with a single purpose and determination entirely regardless of those whose touch is contamination, and with whom union now would be certain death. We have the honesty, the intellect, and the patriotism of the Irish people with us, and of the American people also; and knowing we are right, let us drive ahead. No more hesitancy, no more delay, no more doubts, but let each man consider himself a soldier and an apostle. One reason for the hesitation which I had for taking the office was, that I feared it would force me to remain in an office in New York. But now I am resolved to take a place in the field with my countrymen, to share their fate in success or defeat.

The oath of office was then administered to the President by Senator B. B. Daily, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, all present standing during the ceremony.

On motion, the privilege of the floor was granted to Capt. P. W. Greany, Special Envoy from Ireland, who delivered his report of the state of affairs in that country.

On motion, a vote of thanks was passed to Gen. James W. Negley, for his sympathy with the cause of Ireland.

On motion, the following resolution was brought up:

Resolved—That we, the Senate and House of Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood, in joint convention assembled, do hereby express, as the unanimous sense of this Convention, that we have the fullest confidence in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of our faithful and well tried Senator, Patrick J. Meehan, of New York.

Adopted unanimously.

On motion, it was

Resolved—That this Congress hereby declare the issue of Bonds by John O'Mahoney, heretofore condemned as unconstitutional by the Senate, to be illegal, and the said Bonds are hereby declared null and void.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock, next morning.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866, the President in the Chair.

The Chairman of the Committee on Address and Resolutions reported progress. The report was accepted and the Committee empowered to publish the Address to the Irish Nationalists of America.

On motion, five thousand copies of the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be printed, with the Constitution and bye-laws annexed.

On motion, a vote of thanks was passed to the Pittsburgh Circle, F. B., for their attention to the wants of the Convention.

A Committee of three was then appointed to wait on the President and Secretary of War, and inform them that the Congress was about to adjourn.

The Committee reported back that the President and Gen. Sweeny had no further suggestions to make.

On motion, State Centres were ordered to communicate the addresses of all Circles within their jurisdiction at once to Headquarters.

On motion, the following resolution was taken up :

Resolved—That this Congress in the name of the Fenian Brotherhood, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, disclaim any intention, desire or inclination to use the power of this organization for the purpose of influencing, in any form, party politics in America, such policy being entirely foreign to our aims and repugnant to our patriotism ; and those who would attempt to traffic on the sacred impulses of Irish hearts, deserve, and should receive, the scorn and detestation of all true men.

Adopted unanimously.

On motion, a vote of thanks was passed to the Officers of the Joint Convention—President, James Gibbons ; Vice-President,

M. C. Murphy ; Secretary, P. T. Ransford ; Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. C. Nolan ; also to W. J. Hynes, Clerk of the Senate, who acted as assistant secretary.

On motion, all Committees having unfinished business before them were discharged.

On motion, the Joint Convention was declared adjourned *sine die*

The Senate having retired to their chamber, Col. Murphy, Speaker of the House of Representatives, called the House to order.

Col. Byrnes and Messrs. Murphy and O'Donnell were appointed a Committee to inform the Senate that the House was ready to adjourn, if there was no further business to come before it.

The Senate reported, by Committee, that that body had no further legislation to suggest.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

The Senate adjourned, subject to the call of the President of the Senate.

(Signed,)

JAMES GIBBONS,

President of Joint Convention.

M. C. MURPHY, Vice-President.

P. T. RANSFORD, Secretary.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Brothers of the Senate and House of Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood of America :

The present session of the Senate and House of Delegates, in joint session, is one which must be regarded as the most important assemblage convened since the formation of the Fenian Brotherhood. It is only a few short months since the representatives of the organization, many of whom are now present, assembled at Philadelphia, at the call of your then recognized authorities, to decide upon such action as was required to place the Brotherhood in a condition to meet the exigencies of the time—to develop its strength and resources, and to apply both in the most practical and direct method to the achievement of the grand object for which the organization has been built up by the Irish people here and at home—the rescue of our native land from a foreign and uncongenial Power, and the elevation of our suffering brethren to the dignity and blessings of free manhood, such as is to-day the birth-right of the people of this Republic. At the Congress assembled at Philadelphia, a fact, which had been for some time previous becoming apparent, was soon resolved into a certainty, that the great body of the Brotherhood, the earnest, patriotic and unselfish workers in the ranks, were far ahead of those who assumed to lead the organization, but who, when prompt and decisive action was demanded as the result of years of seeming preparation, were found incapable or unwilling to carry out the desires of the Brotherhood.

NECESSITY FOR THE CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Money was freely poured into the Treasury, with a generosity unparalleled under like circumstances ; but the results produced were of so trivial a character that the representatives of the Brotherhood were convinced of the necessity of making such a change in the governmental system of the organization as should guarantee in the future greater energy and more productive results, while at the same time it would give to the Brotherhood better security for the responsibility of its officers than was afforded by the old system, which, in return for the blind confidence required from the members of the Brotherhood, had little else on the part of officials than the exercise of an arrogant spirit, and an irresponsible power, better suited to a despotism than a voluntary association of freemen for the propagation of freedom and constitutional liberty. To remedy this unsatisfactory

condition of affairs of the Brotherhood, and in order to place it in a position to command and make available the sympathies and confidence of the American people, a Constitution was adopted for the government of the body, modelled after the Constitution of the United States, as far as the latter was found applicable to the circumstances, embodying the purest principles of democracy, and ratified by the unanimous consent of the representatives of the Brotherhood, within sight of the building where the Declaration of American Independence was promulgated.

THE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

But scarcely was the ink that traced the lines upon the paper dry, when it was violated in spirit ; and ere it was two months in existence it was entirely disregarded and trampled on by the man who had been elected under it to the position of President, and who, in the presence of the assembled delegates, with hand uplifted to Heaven, swore to respect, defend and uphold it. An attempt so revolutionary in its character, and so repugnant to the spirit of liberty and the principles of representative government, was calculated to destroy the efficiency and would have imperiled the very existence of the Fenian Brotherhood, had the men to whom your representatives confided the care and supervision of your interests been unworthy of their trust, or forgetful of the great responsibility resting on them.

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.

Fortunately, twelve out of the fifteen Senators proved the wisdom of the choice by which they had been selected from your body, by remaining true to their oaths of office. They met the issue sorrowfully but firmly and in the manner provided for by the Constitution. Finding the temperate remonstrances to which they at first confined themselves, of no avail, and that the funds of the patriotic masses who contributed were being recklessly squandered on objects foreign to the organization, in violation of the constitutional provisions, which forbade expenditure of money without a direct appropriation by the Senate ; finding that the safeguards with which the Congress at Philadelphia had surrounded the issue of bonds, as a means for raising revenue for military purposes, were being disregarded and overthrown, opening the way for unchecked fraud and corruption, while the money appropriated for the carrying out of the plans of General Sweeny was withheld ; finding that every vital principle of the Constitution was spurned by the President and the advisers with whom he had chosen to surround himself, the Senate took the only course left open to them under the circumstances, and, exercising the constitutional powers delegated to them, impeached and removed the officials who had proved so

unmistakably their unfitness for the positions they had made subservient to their evil purposes, to the great injury of the organization and of the character of the Irish people. Few bodies would have withstood the shock to which the Fenian Brotherhood was exposed. It has come forth unscathed and strengthened from the ordeal ; and the very crisis through which it has passed, while rendering necessary the assembling of this Congress, has placed it in your power to demonstrate to the world that the dauntless men of the organization are still in the majority, resolved to maintain the doctrines of republicanism embodied in their Constitution, and are still true to the principles which, for years, they proclaimed as the foundation of the Fenian structure, and that these principles are still to guide and govern us, to brace our energies, to rekindle our dormant hopes and to nerve our arms to strike for liberty, our race and our native land.

The meeting of the Congress was, in my estimation, and in that of the wise and patriotic men with whom I consulted, unavoidable. No matter what the expense might be, the losses sustained by your absence from your homes and business, and above all, the loss of precious, priceless time to the cause of Ireland, every moment of which is like sands of gold gliding through the grandest opportunity which has ever presented itself to an exiled people, to endeavor to give liberty to their race, and a republican government to their native land. All these considerations were duly weighed, and I considered it of paramount, nay, vital importance that you should convene once more, and decide upon the future course proper for the Brotherhood to pursue.

DETERMINING TO TRY THE CAUSE OF INDEPENDENCE, VERSUS
SLAVERY.

Turpitude will bring decay; inaction is certain death. I realize the great moral influence of the organization both in America and Ireland ; but it is based upon the supposition that we are preparing for work, and determined to try the cause of Irish independence *versus* English slavery on the field of battle, and accept a verdict only from the cannon's mouth. It is a sound political maxim that no attempt at revolution is justifiable, unless there is a reasonable prospect of success. We accept the maxim and the responsibility, believing that if the Irish people in America are true to their native land there has not been for centuries, and there is not likely to be for centuries to come, so good an opportunity as the present one to free Ireland from a galling bondage, and place her as a brilliant star in the firmament of republicanism. On your shoulders, brothers, rests a great responsibility.

THE BROTHERHOOD STRENGTHENED BY ITS PURIFICATION.

The past is gone ; it is buried with disappointed hopes and neglected opportunities. Let us endeavor to forget what cannot benefit the cause of Ireland to remember. Much has been lost, but much, very much, has been gained. We have purified our organization from the dross which is inseparable from the growth of all large bodies. We have rescued it from the grasp of an arbitrary and despotic power, whose influence, like a funeral pall, cast its shadow over our patriotism, and repelled thousands of patriotic Irishmen from uniting with us in our efforts for Irish regeneration. We have inspired confidence in our honesty, our patriotism, and in the purity of our motives. We have proclaimed that the rights of the humblest member in our ranks are sacred and must be respected ; that an honest difference of opinion, properly expressed, is not a justification for doubting a brother's patriotism, much less for stigmatizing his character.

WHAT THE IRISH IN AMERICA HAVE PROVED.

We have proved that the Irish people in America, gaining wisdom from the bitter experience of centuries, and learning democracy at the very fountain of true liberty, discard utterly and forever the last vestige of feudalism which sought to supplant the manhood of the nineteenth century with the slavish and degrading prerogatives of the dark ages. It is to the future we must look ; it is for the future of the Irish people at home we must work, and it is for Ireland, and her alone, that we must strike. The great duty of the Congress, which, if wisely and earnestly carried out, will make it memorable in history, and will place the names of its members on the roll of immortality, is to decide upon the plans to be submitted by General Sweeny, Secretary of War, for further operations. It is the first time in the history of the Fenian Brotherhood that a military plan has been submitted to Congress, or, in fact, that one was ever known to exist, or was ever conceived.

THE FUTURE HISTORY OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

It marks an era in our history, and it is for you to determine whether that history shall contain records of brave deeds, noble actions, battles fought, and campaigns successfully terminated on Irish soil, no matter where they may begin. I give my unqualified support to the general features of that plan, believing that it is the only one which, under present circumstances, military men could approve of, or by which we should be justified in jeopardizing the lives of the brave men who are ready to risk them for the cause.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE HOUR.

It is practicable, though surrounded with difficulties which are not insurmountable, if we properly realize the advantages of the hour, and are prompt, bold, energetic and yet discreet in our movements. Its details are explicit, and the estimates required for carrying them out, will be submitted with them to a committee of experienced soldiers, to be appointed by your honorable body, for their inspection and approval. They are of so important a nature that it would be injudicious to refer to them more fully here.

NECESSITY FOR SECRECY.

Your committee, I have no doubt, will see the necessity of the strictest secrecy in relation to the important features of that plan, while, at the same time communicating to the Congress so much of the details as will enable them to form a correct judgment of its merits and satisfy their constituents of its feasibility, wisdom and thorough accordance with the aims and principles of the Brotherhood.

VACANCIES TO BE FILLED BY CONGRESS.

I would draw the attention of this Congress to the necessity of providing explicitly for the filling of vacancies in the Senate during the absence of Congress. The mode is at present undefined. Two vacancies have already been filled in the usual manner of appointments. I would suggest that Congress, if it be deemed necessary, ratify these appointments. There are also four vacancies in the Senate, which I trust you will fill with your truest and ablest men.

OLD BONDS WORTHLESS.

In consequence of the illegal assumption of power by my predecessor, the bonds which were to furnish the sinews of war for the Brotherhood, are rendered valueless, and the plates, with all other property of the Brotherhood, with the exception of some ten thousand dollars which the Treasurer (Mr. O'Rourke) saved from the general wreck, are held by the late Executive and his officials. It will be necessary for you to consider and decide upon a new issue, and to see that the requirements of your Constitution are rigidly adhered to in order to protect the organization and the public from fraud.

SINEWS OF WAR.

Money is indispensable ; without it, nothing can be done. A portion had to be borrowed lately on the personal credit of some of the Senators to fulfil our contract for purchase of arms. I suggest that this Congress, if it determines for action, give guarantees, that the means required by the Secretary of War

shall be forthcoming in time to meet contracts made on the strength of your promises. While we invite the criticism of men who are patriotic, it is absolutely necessary that we should have the most decided proofs that those who profess to be with us recognize the binding force of the Constitution, and sustain the action taken under it, in order that we may know our actual strength and our capacity for self-government.

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH PARTY POLITICS IN AMERICA.

I recommend to this Congress, that before they adjourn, they disclaim, in the most solemn manner, any intention, desire or inclination to use the power of this organization for the purpose of influencing in any form, party politics in America. It is entirely foreign to our aims and repugnant to our patriotism; and those who would attempt to traffic on the sacred impulses of Irish hearts, deserve, and should receive the scorn and detestation of all true men. Assure the press and the people of America, that we repudiate such an idea, now or at any future time.

THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS FOR ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENCY.

Having accepted the Presidency from a sense of duty, and in order to fulfil the Constitutional requirements of my previous office, I intend to resign the position at the stage of your proceedings when you will be prepared to elect my successor. I desire to descend into the ranks of the organization. It is the position I have ever sought to occupy, and my sole and only ambition as a Fenian is to aid in the regeneration of my native land. This position is not in accordance with my feelings, and under any other circumstances than those which occurred I would never have accepted it. At Philadelphia, I was urged to allow my name to be used for the office, but I positively declined. I believe I can do better service in the ranks and at the same time gratify my own feelings. I should be pleased to see Gen. Sweeny elected by you as my successor. His military experience, patriotism and talents, in my opinion, eminently qualify him for the position, and the people will have confidence in his administration. I took the helm of our noble ship at the rising of our late storm. I held it with a firm, though sometimes doubtful grasp, while infamy lashed her sides and sent a torrent of folly and falsehood over the pilot and crew; but the danger is now past, and I shall resign the position into your hands, being amply repaid, by the knowledge that I have done my duty.

THE SENATE AND GENERAL SWEENY.

I should be unworthy of your confidence were I insensible to the aid rendered and the sacrifices made for our cause by your

Senators. Watchful of the interests of the Brotherhood, patient under great provocation, and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, they are an honor to the organization, and deserve the most unbounded confidence of their constituents. The most thorough accord and unity of ideas have existed between the Executive, General Sweeny and the Senate.

THE SYMPATHY EVINced IN THE CAUSE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The late tour of Gen. Sweeny and myself through portions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, not alone astonished me by the manner in which your representatives were received, but inspired me with renewed hopes and confidence in our ability to carry on a long and vigorous struggle. The great heart of the people beats with a strong and earnest impulse. On every side we found the deepest interest manifested in the cause of Ireland, and received the warmest expressions of encouragement and support from Americans as well as from our own people. Indeed, in some places it would be difficult to decide which were the most interested in our effort to strike at England. There is a deep feeling of hostility in the hearts of the American people which bodes evil to Britain; and in my opinion a war between England and America would sweep a tornado of pent-up passion over this country which would array one-half the male population in arms. It would be the most popular war ever waged by a nation; and I believe its results would leave England ruined, and America, in extent of territory and power, the foremost nation of the earth, and make her the savior of oppressed nationalities to-day.

OTHER NATIONS WILL BENEFIT BY THE FENIAN STRUGGLE.

I believe we are the centre around which revolve mighty issues. Other causes are linked with ours; other nations will benefit by our struggle; other peoples may be freed with our own. Are we equal to our duties? Have we the minds to grasp and the hearts to dare and suffer? Will our brothers at home keep England in check by their threatening attitude, while we are hewing out with the sword a road by which to reach them with reinforcements? Let them not despair; their time is coming. Let them bide it; we will strike for their homes and their liberties. We want to deprive them of no honors or emoluments, but to aid them in winning both; and if we live to see them free, prosperous and independent, with a government of their own making and rulers of their own choosing, we shall be content, and the mission of the Fenian Brotherhood will have ended; not till then.

COOLNESS AND DELIBERATION THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOUR.

In this solemn hour, with a future before us so pregnant with the fate of our race, I should be untrue to my manhood and false to my God were I to seek to influence your judgments by an appeal to your passions. The occasion demands cool and wise deliberation. Ireland calls to us; can we aid her? Our brothers are imprisoned; can we rescue them? Liberty is banished from the soil of Erin; can we restore it with the talons of the eagle in the folds of our own Sunburst, or twined round the harp, while its strings shall vibrate to the cannon's roar and be attuned with the sabre? Shall the shamrock on our native hills be nourished with the blood of the oppressor, or forever allowed to decay beneath the mangled form of ~~his~~^{his} victim?

W. R. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

ADDRESS
TO THE IRISH NATIONALISTS IN AMERICA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 22, 1866.

BROTHERS:

Once more, in obedience to the call of the President of our organization, we have assembled together. We have not met this time to gratify any man's vanity or to please any man's selfish jealousy. We have not met to distribute the sacred funds intrusted to our care among the crowd of hungry cormorants who have lived and fattened for years on our country's misery. Motives higher, holier, nobler, have drawn us from our distant homes, to think, to labor, to resolve for Ireland. Here, on this day, hallowed by all the glorious deeds that consecrate the name of Washington—rising above all petty considerations of self—we devote our energies, our fortunes and our lives to the holy task of raising our dear country from her degradation and misery to the God-like attitude of freedom and independence.

Tell us not you have been duped and deceived before—that your confidence has been betrayed, and that your confiding natures and noble patriotism have been trafficked in. Too well we know and feel it all. But have we not been deceived as cruelly as you? Surely we have; and yet that does not absolve us from the vows that we have pledged to our country's cause. Our brothers in the old home—the brave, the faithful, the

true—have never deceived us. In the tyrant's hold, surrounded by his spies and mercenaries, tracked by his bloodhounds, condemned by his felon judges, they still remain unconquered, but alas! unprepared. See our country, our dear mother, prone in the dust, the thorny crown of sorrow and of suffering pressed upon her brow, the heavy load of unutterable wrong weighing her to the earth, decay and death gnawing like a cancer around her heart—emigration, like a gaping wound, draining her life's dearest blood—her son's in felons' dungeons, or hunted outlaws on their native hills—while her tyrant, surrounded by the attendant fiends of famine, pestilence and rapine, stands ready to crush out the very thought of freedom that animates her soul. She raises her beauteous head, she stretches out her mother's arms—her voice, so fond, so loving, so entreating, comes over the trackless deep, calling on us, her sons—her exiled sons—her hope, her consolation and her strength, not to desert her in the hour of her dire extremity. And will we—can we do so? We have vowed, by all we hold most sacred on earth, to defend and aid her. The eyes of the world are on us: and should we now prove recreant to our trust, the earth has no refuge deep enough to shield us from the scorn and contempt of mankind. Our own posterity will despise us as traitors who encouraged our brothers on to sure destruction, and then left them to their fate.

But it were wrong to speak thus to you. We have seen, during long years, your fidelity, your zeal, your liberality. Judging you by our own hearts, we feel you will rise to the requirements of the emergency, and, in the future as in the past, do your duty to Ireland and liberty.

We feel you have imposed a heavy task upon us; but, relying on your devotion, we will perform it to the best of our ability. Appreciating the full magnitude of the awful responsibility resting on us; feeling that the destiny of our native land is in our hands, that now or never that destiny must be decided for good or ill, for liberty or death; we appeal to the God of nations and of victory to guide us in all our efforts for the redemption of poor Ireland from her long and fearful night of bondage. Standing in the dread presence of the searcher of hearts, we appeal to Him to judge us as we serve our country truly and faithfully or otherwise. Knowing that he sees the rectitude of our motives, and that you stand by and defend us, we feel that any effort to refute the foul calumnies which evil minded men cast upon us is entirely unnecessary. The man whose name is not above all reproach has no business in a cause like ours. The man who is not ready to bear and suffer calumny and abuse, and sometimes to serve the people even against themselves, is unfit to be a soldier of freedom. The man whose hands are stained

with dishonesty or crime, or on whose head there rests the stigma of correspondence with England's hireling traitors, can find no abiding place in our ranks. Our deeds in the future—the near future—must give the lie to every ribald slander, and cover with confusion and disgrace the guilty authors of our present dissevered condition. Nay, there is now in the hands of our officers, information which, if made public, would compel the men who talk so glibly of British gold to fly in terror from the rage of their honest but deluded followers. But we forbear to ask publicity to what would compromise the safety of some of the brave men who are still holding out against the enemy. We can afford to wait. Our justification is coming.

Casting behind us all the slavish, criminal folly of man-worship, and rising above the petty selfishness of feudalism, leaving the past, with all its defeats and warnings, to fools and dreamers, we step into the noon day light of the nineteenth century, and proclaim to our people that we obey no man's beck—that we bow to no man's tyrant whim—that we are men, FREE-MEN, who both know and appreciate the value of Republican liberty; and that in this cause we regard all men as equals, the superiority being due to him alone who best serves the cause of Ireland's disenthralment. Heed not, then, the clouds that have for a moment darkened our way. Regard not the drag-chains that have hung upon us. Dread not the obstacles that obstruct our onward march. Looking through, casting off, overleaping them all, before us looms up, bright with hope, proud with victory, and radiant with prosperity and peace, the glorious goal of all our dearest hopes, the future of our country, redeemed and free.

Come, then, brothers! come! to the work once again! Think not of your sacrifices; others, greater and more sublime, will soon be made. You are no longer asked to work for years. You have no palatial halls to decorate and sustain. You have no lazy crowd of officials to feed upon your substance. Soldiers are now to supersede clerks; rifles will soon be substituted for pens; shelter tents, in the enemy's country, will take the place of rooms in New York; "headquarters" will soon be in the field, and the Green Flag will change its place from the ball-room and the gay parade to the cloud and storm of battle. Hostages for our imprisoned brethren, victory and vengeance, are all within our reach. Men, by tens of thousands—tried and trusty veterans—are daily pressing into the ranks. Officers, whose names are already historic, are eagerly tendering their swords to our cause. The sympathy of our American fellow-citizens, our own strength, and the enemy's weakness, all urge us on to ACTION. One effort, and the last, is asked at your hands. Everything necessary for an active and victorious cam-

campaign is being secured. Now, now is the time to strike. The enemy is unprepared and cannot reinforce his weakest points. He is paralysed by the attitude of the brave men in Ireland, and embarrassed by the menacing aspect of America. Surely, now; if ever, is our time to strike; and if we strike as men should, who strike for life and freedom, there are those now living who will see the end of British misrule in Ireland. We dare not—for reasons of expediency—name the time for the onward movement; but it is near at hand, and is solely dependant on your promptitude. Brothers, Irishmen, friends, we ask your aid and sympathy. Our fight is not for Ireland alone—it is for freedom, for humanity at large. All the oppressed peoples of the earth are interested in the spread of human liberty. We know we have their sympathy; shall we not have their aid and assistance? Our defeat is their loss; our success is their victory.

Brothers, we feel the cause is safe in your hands. Let our present degraded position and the brilliant rewards that await our victory, be your incentives to work. A "Te Deum" of universal joy will swell throughout the world—earth and heaven will rejoice when the glad tidings are proclaimed that the tyrant, in the midst of his pride and power, is trampled in the dust, and a proud young Republic, clothed in all the attributes of freedom, is born in Ireland.

We leave the work now in your hands. We have done our duty. Now, perform yours, and all will soon be well.

Signed on behalf of Congress.

A. L. MORRISON,
B. B. DAILY,
JAMES DONNELLY,
JOHN O'NEILL,
EDWARD McMAHON,
ROBERT GILCHRIST,
E. DONNELLY,
J. W. FITZGERALD,
JAMES J. BARNES,
JOHN DARBY,

Committee on Address and Resolutions.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, Having assembled in Congress, in obedience to the call of the President of the F. B., and having carefully examined the present state of the organization and the causes which led to the divided state of the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved—That we regard the efforts of our late President to place the responsibility of existing dissensions on the shoulders of the Senate, as the acts of a man who, knowing himself guilty, seeks shelter from public odium by endeavoring to cast his own guilt upon men who not only are innocent, but who used every effort

consistent with manhood and the interests of our cause, to cover his misdeeds and save our people from the shame and scandal of dissension in the national ranks.

Resolved—That we fully approve and endorse the patriotic action of the Senate in promptly removing John O'Mahony, the late President of the Fenian Brotherhood, from a position which he had proved himself unfit for and unworthy to occupy.

Whereas—The Auditing Committee appointed by this Congress having carefully scrutinized the accounts of the financial officers of the organization, and found them plain and correct statements of the income and expenditure of the organization; be it

Resolved—That the accounts presented to us, with the vouchers accompanying them are eminently satisfactory to us, both in the care with which the accounts have been kept and the economy which has characterized every department of the organization.

Whereas—Certain parties, claiming to be members of the Fenian Brotherhood, have enunciated opinions on the Monroe doctrine entirely at variance with those which we know are entertained by the entire organization; therefore be it

Resolved—That we, the representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood, in Congress assembled, do hereby, in the most emphatic manner, declare that we are in favor of carrying out, to the fullest extent, that time honored principle of American policy, believing, as we do, that this continent should be occupied exclusively by one grand family of free Republics.

Whereas—The members of this Congress have heard the report of Major-General T. W. Sweeny, and examined his plans, which were further approved by a competent committee of veteran soldiers; be it

Resolved—That we believe the plans prepared by Gen. Sweeny, and his able and efficient Staff, to be perfectly feasible, and the only ones now possible of being carried to a successful issue, with a view to accomplishing the liberation of our beloved Fatherland.

Resolved—That we call upon our brothers and all friends of our cause to use every endeavor in their power to furnish Gen. Sweeny with the necessary means, in money and arms, to enable him to humble our enemy and plant our flag over a free and enfranchised Ireland.

Resolved—That we recognize in Gen. Sweeny the true type of the brave and patriotic Irish soldier, who, sacrificing all his hardy-won honors in the American army, now comes to tender himself, without pay or emolument, to the cause of our native land.

Resolved—That we pledge ourselves to sustain our talented and disinterested President, Col. W. R. Roberts, in all his efforts for restoring the liberties of our oppressed country.

Resolved—That we pronounce the so-called "Bonds of the Irish Republic" issued by John O'Mahony, to be frauds attempted to be imposed on our patriotic and trusting people, and we further caution our fellow-countrymen against entrusting their funds to men who have flagrantly betrayed the trust reposed in them, and wasted, on a crowd of worthless parasites, the contributions which the Irish people destined to be invested in arms to be used in the liberation of our native land.

Signed on behalf of Congress:

A. L. MORRISON,
B. B. DAILY,
JAMES DONNELLY,
JOHN O'NEILL,
EDWARD McMAHON,
ROBERT GILCHRIST,
E. DONNELLY,
J. W. FITZGERALD,
JAMES J. BARNES,
JOHN DARBY,

} Committee on
Address & Resolutions.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Adopted in General Congress, at Philadelphia, October 21st, 1865.

PREAMBLE.

We, the Fenians of the United States and other portions of America, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty for the Irish race in Ireland, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States and other portions of America.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. The Fenian Brotherhood is a distinct and independent organization.

It is composed, in the first place, of citizens of the United States of America, of Irish birth and lineage; and, in the second place of Irishmen and friends of Ireland living on the American Continent, and in the provinces of the British Empire wherever situated.

Its headquarters are, and shall be within the limits of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. Its members are bound together by the following General Pledge.

I. ———, solemnly pledge my sacred word of honor, as a truthful and honest man, that I will labor with earnest zeal for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of England and for the establishment of a free and independent government on the Irish soil; that I will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officers in the Fenian Brotherhood in all things appertaining to my duty as a member thereof; that I will faithfully discharge my duties of membership as laid down in the Constitution and By-Laws thereof; that I will do my utmost to

promote feelings of love, harmony, and kindly forbearance among all Irishmen ; and I will foster, defend, and propagate the aforesaid Fenian Brotherhood to the utmost of my power. ¶

SEC. 3. The Fenian Brotherhood shall be subdivided into state, district and local Circles. States and districts to be directed and controlled by State and District Centres, and local Circles by Centres who shall reside within the limits of their separate jurisdictions.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood of the United States and other portions of America, which shall consist of a Senate and a Representative body.

SEC. 2. The Representatives shall be delegates chosen every year by the Brotherhood in good standing, of the several States and districts. Delegates shall be apportioned among the several States and districts, which may be included within the Union and other portions of America, according to their respective number of Circles, each Circle being entitled to one delegate for every hundred members, more or less, but not less than ten, and one additional delegate, for a fractional part of one hundred members exceeding fifty of such Circle.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood of the United States and other portions of America, shall be composed of fifteen (15) Senators ; they shall be nominated by a committee of two from each State and district elected by the delegates of each State and District in Congress assembled ; and such nomination shall be elected by a two-thirds vote of said Congress.

SEC. 4. Each body shall elect its own presiding officers, and shall be judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members ; and a majority of each body shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business ; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as such body may provide.

SEC. 5. Each body may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

SEC. 6. The Senate shall keep a journal, and furnish its members and the Secretary of the Brotherhood with a record of its proceedings ; and said Secretary shall furnish such information as may be contained therein to the Representatives of the Brotherhood of the several States, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy.

SEC. 7. The Senate shall choose from their body a permanent President, who shall be Vice-President of the Fenian Bro-

therhood, and, in case of the death, impeachment, inability to act, or removal of the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, of the United States, shall act as President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

SEC. 8. The Senate shall have sole power to try all impeachments ; when sitting they shall be on oath ; and should it become necessary to try the President or Vice-President of the Fenian Brotherhood, the Senate shall elect its presiding officer, *pro tempore*, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate.

No *ex post facto* laws shall be passed.

SEC. 9. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall be final, and at the discretion of the Senate.

The Senate shall meet in perpetual session while in office, and organize within two days after their election, and shall have power to adjourn from time to time as they may determine.

SEC. 10. The General Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Tuesday of September, at such place as the President and Senate may deem fit.

SEC. 11. All propositions for raising revenue and fixing salaries of officers and employees of the Brotherhood, shall originate in the Senate, and be referred to the President of the Fenian Brotherhood for ratification ; if he approve, he shall sign and return, within twenty-four hours after the receipt thereof ; if he do not approve, he shall indorse his objection and return the same to that body, who shall enter his objections at large on the journal, and proceed to reconsider. The President of the Senate then shall summon the Senate, if not already assembled, and present the objections, and then, if the proposition receive a two-thirds vote, it shall become an ordinance ; and in failure to return within one day, the action of the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, shall become a law.

SEC. 12. The records of the voting in all such cases shall be taken and entered at large upon the journal of that body.

No salaried officer shall be a member of the Senate.

SEC. 13. No appropriation of money shall be made but by a vote of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, subject to the conditions and qualifications laid down in Sec. 11, referring to raising revenue and fixing salaries of officers.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The executive power of the Fenian Brotherhood shall be vested in a President, who shall hold his term of office for one year, and be elected for said term by a General Congress of the Senate and House of Delegates.

SEC. 2. Said Congress shall elect the President by ballot, and a quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of said Senators and Delegates, but a majority of the whole shall be necessary for a choice.

SEC. 3. The President shall receive for his services a stated compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 4. Before he enters upon the duties of his office the President shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“ I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the duties of the office of President of the Fenian Brotherhood of the United States and other portions of America, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood.”

SEC. 5. The President of the Fenian Brotherhood shall nominate a Secretary of Military Affairs, a Secretary of the Treasury, a Secretary of Naval Affairs, and a Secretary of Civil Affairs, whose nominations shall be approved by the Senate ; and in case the President fail within a reasonable period to nominate such heads of bureaus, the Senate, by a vote of two-thirds of their body, shall fill such positions, having previously given the President twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to do so ; and such heads of said departments, are hereby constituted a board of advisers to the Executive, and in case of a disagreement between them and the Executive upon any point involving the welfare of the Brotherhood, the same shall be referred to the Senate, whose decision on the point shall be final until the assembling of the next Congress.

Sec. 6. The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make arrangements and treaties with persons or powers friendly to the objects of the Fenian Brotherhood, and shall by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all envoys and ambassadors, and all other officers of the Fenian Brotherhood, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which may be established under the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 7. In case that any vacancy should occur in any of the departments, or State Centres, by death, resignation, or dismissal, such vacancy shall be filled by the President with the approval and consent of the Senate, such appointee to hold the office during the unexpired term.

Sec. 8. The President may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of a disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, each body may adjourn to such time and place as they shall deem proper.

Sec. 9. The President shall receive envoys and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission the Central officers and State Centres.

Sec. 10. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the Fenian Brotherhood shall be removed from office and expelled, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. State Centres and District Centres, upon the recommendation of the majority of districts who shall be present at the Congress, shall be appointed and commissioned by the President.

Sec. 2. State and District Centres shall supervise the organization in their respective States and Districts, and shall establish Circles and communicate with all persons therein, who desire instruction or advice. They shall on the tenth of each month, make to the President a consolidated report, thoroughly explanatory of the condition of the organization in such State or District. They shall, with the President and Senate, mark out a route in such State or District for an agent to traverse, with instructions to canvass, to organize new Circles, and inspect old ones.

Sec. 3. Centres shall be elected by Circles, and after the approval of the President, shall be commissioned by the State Centres, each commission being countersigned by the President.

Sec. 4. The Centre shall preside at all meetings of his Circle, and shall report on the last day of each month to the State Centre, setting forth the increase or decrease in his Circle with names and the average attendance of members, the amount of money received, the amount disbursed for local expenditures, specifying each item, with the balance on hand remitted to the Secretary of the Treasury; one copy of this report shall be sent to the State Centre; one copy thereof shall be transmitted to the President, and one copy thereof shall be retained by the Circle for future reference.

Sec. 5. Any Circle or Centre not reported to the State Centre, as above required, for the space of three months, may be declared in bad standing, and be cut off from the organization by order of the State Centre, with the approval of the President and Senate.

Sec. 6. In the absence of the Centre, the Chairman of the Committee shall preside at business meetings, and in case of his absence, then the next in rank on the committee shall preside.

Sec. 7. A Treasurer shall be nominated and elected by each Circle. It shall be his duty to receive and account for all moneys appertaining to his Circle, and to make up a financial report on the last day of each month. The balance on hand he shall forward on the same stated day, without fail, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. A Secretary shall be nominated and elected by each Circle. It shall be his duty to make a faithful record of the proceedings of each meeting. He shall keep the financial accounts, and sign the official reports of his Circle, and shall in all things comport himself in accordance with the established duties of a Secretary.

Sec. 9. A Committee of Safety, consisting of not less than three, nor more than seven members, shall be nominated by the Centre, and elected at a regular meeting of the Circle. This Committee shall have the power of receiving members, together with the power of expelling them; but in each case their action must be submitted for approval to a meeting of their Circle. A vote of want of confidence in the Committee of Safety will necessitate the immediate resignation of its members.

Sec. 10. Every candidate for admission into the Fenian Brotherhood must be proposed one week before initiation. Members in good standing are alone entitled to a voice in matters of business.

Sec. 11. Members who have not attended a meeting of their Circle, or whose dues remain unpaid for seven successive weeks, when their absence or failure to pay is not accounted for by a legitimate excuse, shall be considered in bad standing, and their names shall be stricken from the roll of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Sec. 12. No member in bad standing shall enter into a Fenian Circle whatever, until he has shown to the Committee of Safety of his previous Circle sufficient cause to satisfy them of his firm resolve to act thenceforward the part of a truthful and steadfast Fenian. Previous to his admission into the Brotherhood he shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar, and shall clear up all arrears of his weekly dues.

Sec. 13. Each Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood shall meet once a week for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be deemed most in accordance with their interest and convenience.

Sec. 14. All discussions upon religious or upon political matters foreign to the cause of Irish nationality, shall be peremptorily excluded from every meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood. Any presiding officer who shall violate, or suffer to be violated, the foregoing provision, shall be deposed.

Sec. 15. The weekly dues of each member shall not be less than ten cents, nor shall the initiation fee be less than one dollar. Each Circle can, however, increase the rates of dues and initiation fees in accordance with the devotion and abilities of its members.

Sec. 16. Centres shall correspond with, report to, and be directed by their State and District Centres. State and District Centres shall correspond with, report to, and be directed by the President.

Sec. 17. No correspondence, other than official, can be had with Headquarters, except through Centres, State and District Centres; and any infringement of this rule will be considered a misdemeanor, and be treated accordingly; except when a party aggrieved shall have presented his complaint to his Centre, or State or District Centre, and such Centre, State or District Centre, shall have failed for five days to forward his complaint to Headquarters; then, and in that case, the party aggrieved may communicate directly with Headquarters.

Sec. 18. Communications on official matters passing between the Fenian Brotherhood and the I. R., and any State or Power whatever, shall, previous to dispatch, or immediately on receipt, be submitted to the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, the President of the Senate, and, if necessary, the Cabinet and Senate. Communications from the I. R. shall be received in the first instance by the President, and, as above provided, laid immediately before the Senate. No communication shall be had by the President of the Senate, Secretaries of Bureaus, or any official, with the I. R., or any Power, save by and with the knowledge or consent of the President, or the order of a two-third vote of the Senate.

Sec. 19. Perfidy on the part of a member shall be punished by expulsion. Maligning the objects of the organization, calumniating its officers or members, carrying information to the enemy, or injuring seriously the organization by disgraceful conduct or conversation, shall constitute perfidy. The names and descriptions of all persons guilty of perfidy shall be sent to the President, and by him sent to all Circles throughout the United States, to be there kept on record.

Sec. 20. When members change localities, they shall carry a letter of introduction and a certificate from the Centre of the Circle to which they had been attached to the Centre of the Circle to which they are going. This will be taken up on presentation and reported back to the Centre who issued it, and when found correct, the bearer thereof shall be received as a member. In places where Circles are very large, cards may be issued to identify members; but such cards themselves shall in no case entitle a member to admission into any Circle other than that from which the card was issued.

SEC. 21. All the elected officers of the several State or District organizations and circles of the Fenian Brotherhood shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of their commissions, unless in case of death, resignation, or dismissal. In either of these contingencies the successor shall hold office for the residue of the unexpired time.

SEC. 22. Resignations, to be valid, must, in the first instance, be received by a majority of the circle of the resigning officer, and next forwarded by his immediate superior, to the President for approval.

SEC. 23. Any officer of the Fenian Brotherhood may be dismissed from his position for perfidy, neglect of duty, disobedience of legitimate orders, by a decree of his immediate superior in command, or by a two-third vote of his constituents, subject, however, in all cases of appeal, to the approval of the President and a majority of the Senate.

SEC. 24. Each Circle shall have power of enacting by-laws for its special government. These shall be brief and comprehensive, and shall in no way conflict with the Constitution.

SEC. 25. No paid officer of the Fenian Brotherhood shall be a Delegate from any Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, or have a vote or voice in any Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood without permission of Congress, except on business connected with their office.

SEC. 26. All resolutions, constitutions and laws heretofore adopted for the government of the Fenian Brotherhood are and the same are hereby repealed; and this Constitution and By-Laws made in pursuance thereof, are and henceforth shall be known and recognized as the government of the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States and other portions of America.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate, and shall have full supervision and control of the Financial Department; shall daily audit the accounts of all officers thereof, and make weekly reports of the receipts and expenditures in the same to the President and Senators. He shall employ such additional assistance as he may find necessary, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate.

AGENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate, and shall be subordinate to and under control of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall sign all bonds as Agent of the Irish Republic on receipt of voucher from the Treasurer that the moneys therefor have been received

by him, which voucher he shall file in his department. He shall also assist as Secretary for the Secretary of the Treasury, and make out a daily statement of the business of his office for the examination and auditing of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate, and shall be subordinate to and under control of Secretary of the Treasury. He shall receive all orders for Bonds, and on receipt thereof, take the letters unopened to the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, in whose presence they shall be opened. He shall receive blank Bonds and a voucher for the amount of moneys contained therein—these letters or orders shall be retained by him and filed in his department. He shall take said blank Bonds to the Agent of the Irish Republic, presenting said Agent with the Treasurer's receipt or voucher; and, on the said Agent signing said Bonds, he shall receive, *stamp* and issue same to the parties ordering them, keeping a receipt book or other voucher, which shall state the date, number, amount and description of Bonds, by whom ordered, on whose account, how dispatched, and when.

TREASURER.

He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate, and give bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, to be approved of by the President and Senate, which shall consist of bonds, mortgages on real estate, and other collaterals. He shall be under the supervision and control of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and may be removed on the recommendation of the President by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate. He shall receive all moneys of the organization from all sources, and pay out no moneys without an order from the Secretary of the Treasury. Said order must fully explain the object the money is required for; and, if a bill, it must be attached and the items explained therein. He shall, in case of doubt, refuse to pay until a majority of the Secretaries of bureaus shall so order by their endorsement. He shall be guided in payments, and pay nothing foreign to the following heads, viz:

First. Remittances to I. R., on order of the President and President of the Senate.

Second. Secret service, by endorsement of the Head of Military Department.

Third. Organizing expenses, by endorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fourth. Salaries of officers, by endorsement of Secretaries of their respective departments.

Fifth. Military envoys, by endorsement of the Head of that Department, or his deputy during his absence.

Sixth. Naval affairs, by endorsement of Secretary of that Department.

He shall render a daily statement of the receipts and expenditures, under their respective heads, for the examination and auditing of the Secretary of the Treasury.

He shall allow the Agent of the Irish Republic to examine his books for the purpose of perfecting weekly statements, to be furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President and Senators.

He shall be entitled to employ an Assistant Treasurer, to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate, who shall give bonds in an amount sufficient to satisfy the Secretary of the Treasury, and whose business it shall be to keep the books of this department and superintend the same.

The Treasurer shall give to the Secretary of the Treasury a power of Attorney for and in the name of the Assistant Treasurer, to be used only in case of accident to the Treasurer (or his blank check, as he may elect), for which the Secretary of the Treasury shall give him a bond of indemnity that it shall not be used improperly.

The Treasurer shall give a receipt for all moneys received from the several Circles and other sources (exclusive of bonds) to the Corresponding Secretary, who shall remit said receipts to the proper parties, keeping a record of his correspondence. All letters shall be opened in the presence of the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, Subscription Agent and Corresponding Secretary.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

There shall be a Corresponding Secretary, who shall be under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury, He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate. He shall receive all correspondence connected with his department, in the presence of the Subscription Agent and Treasurer. He shall file all letters in his department from the several Circles and other sources, not connected with or in reference to the issue of bonds of the Irish Republic. He shall take receipts from the Treasurer for all moneys received (exclusive of subscriptions for all bonds), and remit them to the proper parties.

A D D E N D A ,

Adopted in General Congress, February 23d, 1866.

SEC. 1. The amount of security to be given by the Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood, shall be Fifty Thousand Dollars (instead of Five Hundred Thousand, as heretofore required); and three Trustees shall be appointed, whose signatures, or a majority of them, shall be requisite to all drafts for any larger amount than the security given by the Treasurer shall cover.

SEC. 2. In order to ensure better security in the issue of Bonds on the credit of the Irish Nation, the Subscription Agent shall countersign all such Bonds as "Register."

SEC. 3. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, from any cause whatever, during the vacation of Congress, such vacancy shall be filled in the following manner: The President of the Fenian Brotherhood, upon being informed of said vacancy, shall, at the first meeting of the Senate, nominate a person or persons, to fill the vacancy or vacancies, and forthwith transmit the names to that body for ratification; but in no case shall he send the name of any person who has been once rejected by that body, except so requested by that body. And should he fail to nominate a person within twenty-four hours, after being informed that the Senate is in session, then in that case, the Senate may proceed to nominate and elect persons to fill such vacancies; and the persons selected, as provided herein, shall be qualified and hold their positions until the assembling of the next General Congress, when the vacancies shall be filled in the manner provided under the Constitution.



