

THE MURDER OF O'NEILL.—This police were out in every direction during Friday night in search of Kearney, the alleged murderer of O'Neill, but without success. It is said that they have discovered the carman who drove Kearney from the scene of the murder on Saturday night; but it is stated that the driver refuses to tell the place to which he drove the alleged murderer. There are strong reasons to believe that the police are on his right track, although the detectives have found it very difficult to obtain the slightest assistance or information to enable them to bring Kearney to justice.

The man who was arrested at Wexford, and who was supposed to be Kearney, the murderer of O'Neil, but without success. It is said that they have discovered the carman who drove Kearney from the scene of the murder on Saturday night; but it is stated that the driver refuses to tell the place to which he drove the alleged murderer. There are strong reasons to believe that the police are on his right track, although the detectives have found it very difficult to obtain the slightest assistance or information to enable them to bring Kearney to justice.

The Independent of a late date says.—For many years the weather has not been so severe, considering the advanced period of the season, as during the present week. The injury done to early vegetation, and particularly fruit, by the frosty nights which intervened between Tuesday and Friday will seriously affect the interests of farmers, and the country people generally.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—A shocking accident occurred at Ballinruane, parish of Feenagh, in this county, on Tuesday last. The wife of a small farmer named Landers, who was suffering from paralysis, was seated by the fire, over which was a pot of potatoes or turnips. Landers had occasion to go out to attend to some matters, and on his return, after, as he says, a very short absence, a frightful spectacle met his gaze—his poor helpless wife stretched across the fire literally roasted.—Limerick Chronicle.

A Cappamore correspondent of the Limerick Chronicle, under date May 7, says on that morning two factions, by concert, assembled at the bog of Cappamore, armed with spades, shovels, hay-forks, &c., to decide by a fight the boundary of a turf bank—one party claiming that the disputed patch belongs to Mrs. Lloyd; the other that it is the property of Sir Richard De Burgho. For the lady there gallantly appeared the more numerous body, who marched to the scene of conflict to music from two fiddlers and one piper, while old tin cans, a gridiron and a frying pan were brought into requisition to act in lieu of drums, castanets, &c., wherewith to beat the 'Devil's Tattoo.' The other faction had already been in the bog, ready for fight; and such would have come off but for the timely arrival of the police, headed by Richard Batio, Esq., J.P., who, after reading the riot act, dispersed the battalions of Cappamorebogs.

The Sligo Chronicle says:—The outward and visible forms of the vast Fenian conspiracy have been in a great measure suppressed, but we have still reason to believe that its operation is scarcely less dangerous, though more stealthily, than before. Apart from the actual working of the movement, there is its fruit in the minds of the lowest of the peasantry.

The Waterford Citizen says:—Last 4th of May fair, the day for the annual hiring of farm laborers and servants, great difficulty was experienced in procuring a sufficient number, and very high wages, compared to what was paid a few years ago, had to be given. Young girls never before at service got £6 for the year and their support, the rate at which experienced and able-bodied male laborers were formerly hired. In one instance, a man and his two sons—the eldest 16 years old—were hired at £26 for the three and their support, together with grass for a cow and sundry other little privileges.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, after a stormy debate, a petition was adopted, by a majority of 18 to 14, praying that a clause be introduced into the Irish Franchise Bill, abolishing the freeman franchise, wherever now remaining, throughout Ireland. During the proceedings the Lord Mayor was obliged to leave the chair from ill-health.

From a statistical report issued under the authority of the Irish Registrar General, it appears that the emigration from Ireland during the year 1865 was 101,497, rather a less number than in 1864. A great increase, however, took place during the last three months of 1865 as compared with 1864, and this increase has extended into the present year.—The Registrar's returns are produced in a very interesting manner; and in April, 1866, we have only the figures for the quarter ending December, 1865; but it is understood that the emigration for the past three months has been at the rate of 14,000 per month. It is estimated that the Irish population decreased further last year to the number of 50,000, which would leave the total about 5,600,000.

The drain of persons emigrating from this county continues unabated. Even from the peaceable and orderly county of Down many are going. They are chiefly of the artisan and laboring classes. Their loss is being gradually felt by employers. In some parts of the county it is most difficult to get laborers at any price. The present rate of laborers' wages here is 9s. to 12s. per week and in many cases they are looking for half a crown a day. The wages of bricklayers, joiners, plasterers and masons have advanced proportionately.—Down Recorder.

The Cork Reporter states that hundreds of emigrants are scattered through the town awaiting the arrival of the next transatlantic steamer. These people, says the Reporter, have come from Limerick, Clare, Kerry, and some from Tipperary, and are without exception, a well-dressed, well-looking, healthy, interesting body.

The tide of emigration from Kilkenny county seems to have set in this season to an extent quite unprecedented. It is positively saddening to see, day after day, the crowds of our people filling the early trains, and to witness the heartrending scenes at the moment of separation from home and friends. From all parts of the county the wholesale exodus is taking place. On Thursday and Friday morning large parties of the better class of peasantry from the neighborhood of Freshford and Ballyragget, and on Friday morning five and twenty young girls from the vicinity of this city, also left. We understand that every berth in the vessels to sail for the ensuing two months are engaged by intending emigrants.—Journal.

The exodus from our county still continues unabated, writes the Clare Journal. It is really distressing to see the number of young men and women—the very life blood of the country—that daily depart from our railway station for never to return.

OUTBREAK OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRELAND.—The Northern Whig has published the following special edition:—With the greatest concern we have read the announcement of the outbreak of the dreaded rinderpest in the county of Down. The following telegram has been forwarded to us by a magistrate residing in the district:—

The rinderpest has broken out in the townland of Drennan, in the County of Down, about five miles from Lisburn, near Ballie's Mill. I saw four cattle killed by order of Mr. Ferguson, V.S., who came here last night. A cordon has been drawn round the infected district. Eight cattle have died, four have been killed, and five others will be killed by order.

terminated to suspend the sales of live stock, excepting for immediate slaughter, in all fairs and markets for a considerable distance round the infected districts, that there is every prospect of the disease being not only arrested in its extension, but also speedily stamped out, especially as the circumstances of the locality are particularly favorable to such a desirable result.

(Signed), HUGH FERGUSON, H.M.V.S.

Having received this important intelligence of the outbreak of the cattle plague, we immediately despatched a reporter to the spot to find out the particulars; and we are sorry to have to state the general opinion is that the disease which has made its appearance in the cattle plague, the animals affected presenting, according to the most competent authority, exactly the same symptoms as have been observed in cases of rinderpest in the sister countries. The district of country in which the disease has broken out is, judging from appearance, a very healthy locality, and one in which it is not at all likely the plague would originate unless through infection, and after the most minute examination, no clue has been discovered as to the mode by which the contagion could have been introduced. The townland of Drennan, to which the disease so far has been entirely confined, is situated about five English miles from Lisburn, on the Ballynahinch road. The first symptom of the disease, so far as can be at present ascertained, was remarked in the locality about five weeks ago, when a cow belonging to a man named M'Kee took ill and in a few days died. Lung disease, or pleuro-pneumonia, which is a common distemper, was supposed to have been the cause of death; but the symptoms of the illness as now described lead to the belief that death was not the result of pleuro-pneumonia. Since that time several cows on this farm and on two or three others adjoining have died. Up to Saturday last no decided steps were taken. On the Friday before Mr. Morrow, of Legacurry, a very extensive owner of stock in the neighborhood, having heard of the more than ordinary ravages which disease was committing on the neighboring farms, went to three farms belonging to men named M'Kiers, Rea, and Erskine, and was satisfied from observations which he had made of the cattle plague in England and Scotland that the disease under which the cattle were laboring was the rinderpest in a mild form. In addition to the symptoms of disease the cows had shown on the previous day, he observed three other symptoms which more clearly proved to him that the disease was the rinderpest. Surgeon Jenks, connected with the Royal Veterinary Office in Dublin, was also there at the time, having been sent for on the previous day, and he and Mr. Morrow were present when one of the cows died. Two of the animals were subjected to a post-mortem examination. Professor Ferguson, Principal of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and her Majesty's Veterinary Surgeon for Ireland was telegraphed for, and arrived at the spot at eleven o'clock on Sunday night. Yesterday morning, in company with Mr. Jenks, Mr. Morrow, and others, he examined a cow belonging to a man named Rea, which was ill, and pronounced it to be a decided case of rinderpest. The symptoms included the excoriation of the gums, droppings from the nose, extensive purging, total debility, and also all the internal symptoms. The stench from off the cows, even when alive, was most offensive. Mr. Morrow says that the diseased cows in Drennan bore all the symptoms of rinderpest he ever saw, except watering from the eye. All the other signs of the rinderpest were present in the most decided form.

How the cattle plague got into the locality is not known, nor is there even a conjecture. There have been no drovers in the neighborhood, and no stock has been brought into nor sold out of the locality for the last eight months.—Northern Whig.

The Cork Constitution states that a strike has taken place among barge laborers in the employment of the Cork Harbor Commissioners. Since the 'turn out,' the greater portion of the younger men have contrived to emigrate, and the demand for agricultural labor being now very great, has induced those who consider themselves not quite so fortunate as to go to America to hire themselves as farm laborers at more remunerative wages than those given by the Commissioners.

A correspondent of the Carlow Post, May 5, says:—Last week, with very few exceptions, brought a close to the more important part of the Spring business throughout the hilly parts of the county Wicklow. Winter oats and wheat look remarkably well, while the grain crops, where suitable weather was taken advantage of, are so far promising.—Potato sowing continued on a large scale up to the close of the preceding week. Cabbage plants, for some cause or other, are for the most part going to seed. The farmers throughout the neighborhood are now busy preparing for the sowing of turnips and mangels.

PROTESTANT ANNIVERSARIES.—In a late Pastoral Letter, the Archbishop of Dublin made the following allusion to a class of people that are not confined exclusively to Ireland:—

At this season of the year Dublin is filled with the agents of proselyting societies, whose object it is to seduce poor Catholics from the bosom of the church to the afflictions of their hearts, it may not be out of place to state that in our day and in this empire the Protestant church does not present a very inviting aspect, and that its friends would be much better employed in removing the sores and corruptions that disgrace it than in endeavoring to bring others within its pale, thus spreading so widely the evils which it produces. For, let me ask, what is the condition of Protestantism in England, the country where it is most flourishing? A report of the Pastoral Church Aid Society, signed by eighteen or nineteen bishops, informs us the vast multitudes of the people belonging to the various sects of Protestantism are there living in worse than pagan ignorance and superstition. Parliamentary reports fully confirm the statements of this society; and the accounts of the immorality of the working classes, given in the evidence, are so appalling and of such a nature that they cannot be recited without offending Catholic ears.

DUBLIN, May 15.—The Lords Justices in Council have this day ordered a proclamation to be issued, that no market, fair, auction, exhibition, or sale of cattle, sheep, lambs, goats, or swine shall be held until the 1st day of June, 1866, within the baronies of Lower Irehgh, Kinelcarthy, and Upper Castle-reegh, in the county of Down and the baronies of Upper Belfast and Upper Massareene, in the county of Antrim, unless they belong to the occupiers of premises not within the limits of an infected place, and have been in possession of the owner for 28 days, and unless the markets are held for the sale of cattle marked for immediate slaughter. These precautions, it is expected, will prevent the spread of the disease. The alarm has subsided.—Times' Cor.

DUBLIN, May 16.—No one can account for the introduction of the rinderpest into Ireland. It has not appeared near any seaport, or any great thoroughfare, but in a comparatively isolated district, where the habits of the people are primitive and there is little traffic in cattle. The townland of Drennan, where the disease has manifested itself on three contiguous farms, is about five miles from Lisburn, on the road to Killybegs. It appeared in so mild a form that during five weeks it was not detected, though 17 head of cattle were affected, of which eight died and the rest have been slaughtered and buried six feet deep, the places where they have died being disinfected with chloride of lime. A cordon of about three and a half miles has been drawn round the infected district. Poles with yellow flags have been erected, and constabulary have been stationed there night and day to prevent any dangerous communication. The Belfast News Letter states that during the winter cattle had died in the adjoining neighbourhoods, one gentleman having lost as many

as 15 head, and a man named Asken lost four, his entire stock. At length alarm began to be excited, and some, though not all, of the symptoms of rinderpest were detected. The parties then communicated with Mr. Monon, Lord Downshire's agent, who immediately sent down Mr. Jenks, a veterinary surgeon. Mr. Jenks reported doubtfully, owing to the absence of some symptoms of the plague. But Professor Ferguson, Inspector-General for Ireland, returned with him on Sunday night, and reported so positively as to the presence of the pest that the cattle affected were at once slaughtered, and the preventive measures just mentioned adopted under his direction. He was examined before the Privy Council yesterday and the result was the proclamation the substance of which I telegraphed last night. The owners of nine cows, killed on Monday will be compensated out of the rate of one farthing in the pound levied by the Government through the Board of Guardians, and all the cattle in the insulated district—117 head—have been valued. The owner of the estate in which the plague appeared is Mr. Hunter, a gentleman who resides in England. Great alarm was excited in Belfast and the neighbouring towns by the report of this much dreaded visitation, but the prompt and vigorous measures adopted for stamping out the plague have restored confidence, and there is now a feeling that the danger is over, so far as that district is concerned; and no doubt similar measures will be equally effective elsewhere. So much of the agricultural property of the country now consists of cattle that the prevalence of rinderpest would cause general bankruptcy; the farmers say utter ruin. The apprehension of its approach, however, has caused a large increase of tillage this year, and I have had an opportunity of noticing recently in several of the southern counties, particularly Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Kildare, that the corn crops are in a most promising state, and altogether the appearance of the country indicates a decided improvement among the farmers. It is only in the towns that one witnesses signs of great poverty.—Times' Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.—When the Bill is once and for all disposed of and buried out of our sight, the Conservatives must estimate their own position in the country far less sanguinely than we do, if they see in it any reasons for despondency. We believe that, as soon as they cease to be in opposition with the more energetic and progressive portion of the laboring classes on the question of admission of that portion to a share of political power, all their natural and ancestral advantages will reassert themselves. They have a hold over the affections, the imagination, the instincts, the sympathies, of the great body of the people of this kingdom, which is all but indelible, which crops out in the most unexpected places and the most unmistakable form, and which only persistent folly can materially weaken. The English nation is Conservative at heart. In our reverence for the past, in our worship of the great, the long-descended, and the wealthy, in the slow moving and almost timid character of our intellect, in our dread and distrust of science and of theory and our incurable preference for patchwork, in the poetry and religiosity which mingle so curiously with our prevailing stolidity of brain, may be traced moral and mental peculiarities of singular tenacity and depth, which it must assuredly be the fault of the great national party whose pride and whose creed lead them to 'stand on the old way' if they cannot mould into allegiance to themselves. It is by joining battle with the people on wrong issues, by opposing them on points which are not essential to party principles or traditions, but which are passionately desired by the popular fancy, that they have from time to time weakened their hold and endangered their ascendancy. It is by yielding at once and yielding with grace whatever is not vital to their cause that they may yet regain, and may retain for ever, the ground they have lost by needless conflict and clumsy strategy.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The slender Birmingham wire, which we recently traced from its arrival at the gutta-serena works in the City-road, through the various processes of manufacture, until it left Mordeu-wharf, Greenwich, a complete submarine cable, is now being coiled at the rate of two miles an hour in the vast tanks of the Great Eastern. The Amethyst hulk, which we saw receiving its precious freight the other day, is now moored alongside the great ship of Sheerness, while the Iris is being laden in her turn at Greenwich, and will supply the Amethyst's place directly the latter is emptied. Thus manufacture and storage go on concurrently, and at the moment one part of the great wire is receiving its elementary coating of Chatterton's compound, or perhaps being spun at Birmingham, other portions are being laid down in the great ship ready for the final and momentous paying out. Standing on the deck of the Great Eastern, a few yards from its stern you see the cable slowly pass up the ship's side, and over a series of wheels and pulleys, all ingeniously constructed and carefully watched, and follow it under its covered way until it disappears into the large wooden bin erected for its reception. This bin is the size of a moderate barn, and is the deck covering of the aft tank. Battering by its doorway, you look into a yawning, dimly-lighted circular gulf, the bottom of which seems to be composed of light oak symmetrically turned. The uniformity of the slightly corrugated circles within circles—the mathematical exactitude with which each appears to fit into, and be part of, its neighbor—the seeming solidity and unity of the great whole—all speak of the lathe, and it is only when the eye has become, as it were, acclimatised to the pale glimmer of the swinging lamps below, that the silent white figures squat at regular intervals, and moving noiselessly around, are seen to be cablemen, and the apparent wood carving to be the cable. The external distinction between last year's electric rope and this is now seen to be very marked; the absence of the tarry coating, and the clean, substantial look of the Manila strand, giving an impression of mingled strength and ductility, which is auspicious in itself. It may be repeated that this year's galvanisation of the outer protecting wires affords all the security against corrosion given by the foil coat of tar formerly applied, while in the event of an unlucky bit of wire defying precaution and finding its way into the tank, the chances of its sticking in the rope are sensibly diminished, through the latter being repellantly yielding instead of glutinously adhesive. Very gradually and regularly are the circles within circles increased. No word is spoken as the rope slowly passes the officer on guard at what we may call the stop story of the tank, and is received by two of white figures below. These march slowly round handling the gracefully descending coil as tenderly as if it were alive, and under the close and constant inspection of the officer on guard below pass it to other white figures, who with equal tenderness fit it into and steady it in its appointed place. Thus, ring after ring is formed; each layer beginning with the large outer circle of the tank itself, and ending with the centre framework of wood, which is its bull's-eye, and serves to 'shore up' and keep all steady. Every man entering the tank is searched before going in, puts on the mildest gutta serena shoes provided by the company, and goes through his work of cable stowing under the constant and watchful supervision of tried and experienced officers. Passing from the Atlantic cable to the grand vessel which is to carry it, it is gratifying to know that her keel and hull have been thoroughly and carefully cleaned, and that the divers reports show them to be in good sailing order. Considerable time and ingenuity have been expended on the construction of huge brushes and scrapers to effect this, for the immense mass of shellfish, weeds, and dirt which had accumulated and hardened at the bottom of the great ship made her cleansing no matter. A strong implement, something like an agricultural harrow,

has been constructed, and by aid of this and other brushes constantly applied, so much impediment has been removed that an addition of two knots an hour to her speed is counted on. This, it is hoped will give a power of nine knots, when fully laden; higher than is needed for cable laying, and calculated to ensure the full speed necessary even against a head wind and an adverse sea. The directors of the Telegraph Construction Company have chartered the Great Eastern on her voyage out. The Medway will carry some hundreds of miles of cable of last year, and in the event of the expedition being successful, will reduplicate this into the then empty tanks of the Great Eastern at Newfoundland. The Medway will then start to the spot where the broken end lies, to fix buoys, or it may be to commence the picking up. Captain Anderson, to avoid taking the Great Eastern to the North this year, will go direct to Beerhaven from Sheerness, and will there supply himself with coal for the voyage. The length of time to be occupied in an expedition during which the double process of laying down one cable and picking up another is to be gone through, is necessarily estimated at a much higher rate than the one of last year, and some seventy days are spoken of as the period the Great Eastern will be way. Assuming her to leave Sheerness on the 29th June to 3rd July next, three days will take her to Beerhaven, where she will stay five days to take in coal. Allowing five days for waiting for favorable weather, for splicing with the shore end, and fifteen days for the passage to Trinity Bay, we may look for messages from America about the beginning of August next. The Great Eastern will again supply herself with coal at Trinity Bay, and at once follow the Medway to the grapping ground; this will take three days, and eight more are given for grappling, and five for returning to Trinity Bay and laying the remainder of the old cable. This done the return of the Great Eastern to England will take twelve days more, and bring her home about the second week in September. In each case, a margin must be given to the foregoing figures, but they are based on present calculations, and may be taken as authentic. It will be seen that they assume success throughout, and it may be added that on an elaborate series of problems having been drawn up by authority, as to what would be the effect of different calamities or casualties should they arise, the responsible leaders of the coming enterprise have answered every supposition satisfactorily in writing. The issue time alone can solve, but whatever may be its result, the more the preparations for the Atlantic expedition of 1866 are known the more they will be regarded as marvels of forethought, of precaution, of skillful analysis of cause and effect and of logical deductions patiently, laboriously and courageously worked out.—Daily News.

It was rumored, and very generally believed, that the marriage of Prince Christian of Augustenborg with the Princess Helena of England had been indefinitely postponed.

The English papers report another explosion by nitro glycerine. It took place in Sydney on the 4th of March, when large stores were completely demolished, there being literally not one stone left upon another. The destruction of the buildings was instantaneous. In the immediate neighborhood the damage done was very great. Several of the surrounding buildings were so much injured that it was expected they would have to be pulled down, and the entire street was so damaged that all business was put a stop to for some days.

Do the watchman see with one eye only? During half the period that our choral services have been going on we have seen published and circulated amongst us a denial of the omnipotence and omniscience of our Incarnate Lord by one of our bishops; a denial of the uniform inspiration of God's Holy Word by another; and by two clergymen in our own city denials of eternal punishment and of vicarious sufferings. Are these no proclivities—no innovations? And yet no action—no zeal stirred up in Protestant watchmen! When they let all these pass, and are influenced at a choral service, are they not 'partial in themselves and judges of evil thoughts.'—Saturday Review.

THE CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL.—The Rev. Father Callaghan, of the Eldon street Catholic Church, died on Monday from cholera, caught while visiting cholera patients. The disease which appeared some days since in the emigrant depot or barrack at Birkenhead, has also broken out in a new depot formed at Bankhall.

THE HORRORS OF DISEASE AND VICE IN ENGLAND.—The gin shop is a haven of refuge from pestilence and discomfort. The nameless horrors of a poor man's house, always ill provided—often totally destitute of those conveniences without which education itself is vain to him—humanity above the swine, are not to be imagined by us who can send our servant for the plumber at any moment. 'Nothing short of a tornado could ventilate such dwellings—and their name is Legion; while in the still weather, the atmosphere in them is unchanged and unchangeable.' Then with respect to personal cleanliness, the complete washing of the body in a working man's cottage is a problem of practical difficulty. There is no space, no privacy, and very seldom a proper supply of water. In thousands of instances, neither man nor wife is properly washed for months together. In such confined dwellings, the washing of the clothes even—not a pleasant institution among ourselves, remember—is a domestic crime among the poor, costs twice as much as is necessary in labour, soap, and fuel, and drives Paternamias in despair to his cub—the lap room. In these crowded cottages, of course, often happens that not only the sick and the sound, but even the living and the dead, are lodged in the same room. The corpse lies with the sleepers until the burial-day arrives, generally under the bed, to give more room, but sometimes actually upon it! It is, in fact, the merest mockery to talk of reverence under conditions where common decency between the sexes cannot be said to be destroyed only, because it never has (nor could have) existed. Without entering into this part of the subject further, we may observe, that the most unfavorable phase of the early development of the passions caused by over-crowding is a tendency to very early marriages, entered into with an utter absence of all provision for domestic comfort, and an entire recklessness about the future! It is, indeed, almost a subject for congratulation that while not one fifth of the children of the rich die before the fifth year, more than one-half of the children of the ill-housed poor are taken away from the miseries to come; if they attain maturity, their stunted and ill-developed forms have an average duration of life shortened by from twenty to forty years below its proper period. In Mr. Edwin Chadwick's official report for 1860, the average age at which death occurs among different classes of the community in rural and manufacturing districts was, with respect to the places named, as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Places, Gentry, Tradesmen, Labourers. Rows include Rutlandshire, Truro, Derby, Manchester, Bolton, Bethnal green, Leeds, Liverpool.

The English papers are much alarmed at the proportion the emigration from Ireland is assuming the present year, which threatens to make a severe drain upon its able bodied population. All the Liverpool steamship companies trading to the United States refuse to ship foreigners, and the German immigrants are only received on board sailing vessels. Three steamers belonging to the National Steamship Company are at present rendered useless, and their forced inaction will, it is feared, cost the company about £30,000.

SWALLOWS BEFORE SUMMER.—Great numbers of swallows died last week in the south of England, owing, it is believed, to the cold weather. A number were picked up dead in Millbrook churchyard, in Haats. It is suspected that they arrived in this country just as the cold weather set in, which prevented them from finding their usual insect food; that being exhausted with their long flight, half-starved, and nipped with the cold, they dropped down dead. They were remarkably thin, their breast bones coming almost through their skins, and they weighed under half-an ounce each.—Express.

Early in July the Great Eastern will once more enter upon the hazardous enterprise of laying the transatlantic cable.

The recent failures in London amount to twice the capital of the Boston Banks, that of Overard, Gurney & Co., being \$5,000,000 to \$60,000,000, and Sir Morton Peto, \$20,000,000.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The Foreign-office has issued the following notice to travellers.—English travellers intending to enter the Austrian States, either by the Tyrol or any part of the Italian frontier are recommended to have their passports vised at either the Austrian Embassy in London or in Paris.

The London Owl says the conduct of the United States Government in relation to the recent Fenian agitation in Ireland, has been most satisfactory and has strongly evidenced their sense of justice and good will towards this country.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walkin called attention to the Reciprocity Treaty. He saw danger in the assembling of United States war vessels on the fishing grounds, and condemned the conduct of the British Government.

Mr. Lyard defended the Government, and said they were not responsible for the termination of the treaty, but fully alive to its importance; but the American Government would have no negotiations for renewal. He deprecated the speech of Mr. Watkins as calculated to arouse hostility, and said the American government was actuated by friendly motives in sending a fleet to prevent difficulties.—Mr. Cardwell also saw that the government viewed with satisfaction the proceedings of the American Government.

UNITED STATES.

RECONSTRUCTION.—It is singular how repeatedly and persistently human folly overreaches itself.—The moment of its triumph is invariably the precursor of its ruin; and the measures which it adopts to insure the fruits of victory are always such as inevitably lead to its overthrow. Let us look a little into the past; it will teach us what we are to expect from the present. What triumph could have been more complete than that of the Puritans led by Cromwell over the Royalist and aristocratic forces in the Great Rebellion in England? Yet in less than fifteen years afterwards, Puritanism was dead, Royalty more firmly established than ever; and all because men had become utterly disquieted with the cant and hypocrisy of the lately dominant party. In 1815, a Congress of European Sovereigns and their ministers met at Vienna. The Corsican Titan, who had shaken and shivered their thrones, who had led France from victory to victory, from the Pyramids to Moscow, had sunk at last beneath their overwhelming numbers; and European Absolutism was triumphant. The map of Europe was then rearranged to suit the victorious spoilers; the Holy Alliance was established; no fears were entertained of the resurrection of Bonapartism, and at all events, the most stringent measures were adopted to prevent the possibility of its resuscitation. Yet scarcely fifty years have passed, and the treaties of Vienna are already waste paper. France is the arbiter of Europe; a Bonaparte rules France; and we can scarcely realize how the great revolution has been effected. So examples might be multiplied to any extent.

Where is the application? Our war is ended; the party of centralization and consolidation now holds the power of government; it is using its victory as others have done before it. It is no prophecy—it is only the simple application of the lessons of the past—to say, that even the generation now living will not have passed away before it witnesses the reaction. For reaction is the logical and inevitable consequence of excess. It would not be surprising if the posterity of the conquerors adopted the principles of the conquered and should wonder why their fathers had been so obstinately blind. Such are the strange vicissitudes of human opinions and human history.—Washington Visitor.

If no undue influence, such as the Sheriff of London under James II. exerted in the celebrated State trials of that reign, are brought to bear on the jury which will try Mr. Jefferson Davis for treason at Richmond the coming Summer or Fall, an acquittal may be generally expected. For the feeling in that city is so strongly in favor of his cause that two of the Grand Jurors who found the recent indictment against him have since been subjected to so much social persecution that they have been obliged to sell out and leave the North.

CINCINNATI, O., May 29.—This morning's Commercial contains the following: There is a movement of the Fenians now going on. Quite a number of them left the city yesterday, bound for Canada.—Large shipments of arms have been made northward within a few days. There is an appearance that an extensive raid is about to be made upon Canada.—Movements of men and transportation of arms have been in progress for some days with a degree of secrecy that indicates business.

DEMORALIZED.—The Detroit Free Press of the 25th ult. says: The Fenian bubble in this city has become demoralized, and, owing to internal dissensions is about to explode. Yesterday, we were informed, the furniture and fixtures of the mysterious hall were taken away, but for what purpose has not yet transpired. Head Centre Stephen's visit to this country appears to have had a contrary effect upon that anticipated.

WEST POINT, May 29.—Gen. Scott died at a few minutes past 11 o'clock this morning. He was out on Saturday afternoon, and then showed no signs of his early demise. On Sunday he began failing fast, though none of his physicians expected he would expire at such an early day. He was perfectly conscious up to the moment of his death, though he had lost his voice two hours previously.

The present aspect of the Fenian affairs in this country is by no means encouraging to those who have anticipated from them a revolution in Ireland, and the freedom from British rule of that green and beautiful island. The utter disappearance of immense sums of money, leaving a treasury which has neither prospects nor funds, is the most serious part of the business. There was some hope for the revolutionists in the raising of money in America, but that seems to have departed. It might well be put to these men that they have done vast evil, of Ireland by their course at home. How much comfort the funds they have squandered would have given to the poor of Ireland, is now a melancholy reflection. For the truth is well known that a large portion of the earnings of the Irish laboring classes in America goes across the water, part of it to bring emigrants here, and part to support and comfort the old folks at home. The diversion of many thousand dollars into the treasury of this Fenian organization has therefore produced double evil, first in depriving the poor of their supplies, and second in encouraging disturbances and violence in Ireland which produces increased trouble and sorrow among the peasantry there.

We may hope that the present aspect of Fenian affairs in this country will prove so instructive to the Irish element in our population that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to bring them again into the plots of wild and foolish agitators.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.