DUBLIE - No commence in Dublin for many years | Nagle's exit be garejevidence at the trial by court" has produced a feeling of indignation so deep and martial of a non commissioned officer of a line regi wide spread as the burning sive of six human beings in Westmoreland street on Thursday evening a No spectacle; not even the sight of a burning ship freighted with emigrants, near the shore, in calm weather, with well-manned lifeboars at hand; but failingstourender effective assistance or, to prevent the fatal catestrophe, could produce a more painful sensation than the vast multitude of excited spectators experienced on that awful occasion. The Corporation has a steam engine designed to extinguish confligrations with the greatest rapidity. It was exhibited some years ago in the square of the Uxiversity, in presence of the Lord Lieutenant and a great crowd of citizens, when its working excited general admiration. The Corporation has also a fire brigade consisting of athletic young men, clothed in uniform, protected by fire-proof helmets, and commanded by a captain. This brigade has at its command two immense fire escapes, one of which is placed near the Back of Ireland and Trinity College and the other in Backville street, neither of these stations being more than three minutes' walk from the burning houses, while the Liffey, with its inexhanstible supply of water, is within a few rods .-Such was the provision made by our city authorities at the public expense to prevent the loss of life by ice, and if anything were wan't ig to produce a general feeling of security and unlimited confidence in these appliances for the public safety it would be the fact that fire brigade, and its machinery have been repeatedly paraded through the streets in civic processions.

Now, let us see what happened about zine o'clock on Thursday evening. The coreer house of Westmoreland street, adjoining Aston quay, and just at Carlisle-bridge, has been recently rebuilt, and is occupied by the Esliast Board. The next house, numbered 19 and 220, was occupied by Mr. Delaney, a respectable merchant tailor. There were two front shops, one of which was let to a hatter named Williams, and both having very large plate-glass wirdows. A. solicitor, and a photographer occupied apartments on the drawing-room floor. The only persons in the house at the time of the fire were Mrs. Delacey and har three, daughters, aged respectively 21, 20, and 12 years, a servant maid, and a gentle-man named Strahan, aged 24, son of Mr. Strahan, proprietor of a large furniture ware-house in Henry-street. He was a fine young man, and is said to have been engaged to Miss Delaney. Mr. De anay had gone out to take a walk with his son, who is 16 or 18 years of age, little imagining that he would never again see a single member of the happy family which he had left behind him, probably conversing joyfully and hopefully about their plans for the future. A gentleman who was passing through Westmoreland street about 20 or 25 minutes to 9 o'clock states that he found the shutters of the batter's shop down and the interior a perfect furnace.-The fire seemed then to be confined to the back shop, though rapidly tending frontwards. Just then the plate glass was either broken intentionally by some one anxious se extinguish the fire, or it was shauered by the intensity of the heat. The consequence-was that the current of air gave tremendous force to the flames, which rushed out with fury, seizing upon the windows of Mr. Delaney's shop, mounting up to the drawing room, penetrating in its devouring course to all parts of the building, and with terrific rapidity bursting through floor after floor. Another gentleman states that when passing over Carlisle bridge at 20 minutes to 9 o'clock he saw the smoke issuing from both shops, and presently the plate glass windows fell to pieces with a lord crash, and the flames lighted up the sign-boards and seized the next floor. windows. At this time the attention of those who now crowded the streets were attracted to the top windows at the right hand side, next to the Ballactoffice. There they beheld five agonized and terrorstricken people-a mother, her three young daughters, and a young man. The latter seemed calm and collected, southing his companions, and pointing to the approaching fire escape. The writer says

Fervent prayers went up from all present as the fremen put the machine to the wall, and the poor greatures above became calm, and seemed to think deliverance certair. But ob! how shall I describe the shrick of utter despair which came from that window when that frail and worthless play-toy villow, collapsed; and fell to the ground. That apprehended from an injurious interference with the which innocens citizens call a fire oscape bert like a skriek I shall remember while life lasts. A freman went up a few steps and tried to adjust the 'escape,' but the fire burst out then in all its fury, drove him off the ladder, shot up the side of the house like a lightning flash, and seemed to strike the victims in the very face. I saw them reel backward, utter a stifled shrick, and discoppear. Many who had arrived subsequently thought they had escaped by the roof, but no one who saw them at the time I speak of dared to hope so. Sorry should I be to take from the honor due to any torave man who tries to cave the life of a fellow-creature from a horrible death, and if I do so I shall be glad to be set right, but I must say that I often saw far more effort made to save a horse from a similar death than was put forth for these poor human beings The fire engines were not at work till the house was a furnace; the fire escapes were miserable and cruel failures, and all working them seemed to give up the victims to their fate after wory little effort. In a very short time the top floor gave way, and the shricking victims disappeared never to be seen again. When I went to the place at 1 o'clock on Thursday night people hoped that they might have escaped through the roof of one of the adjoining honses. They could easily have done so for the window at which they stood is only a few feet from the top of the parapet. Mr. Strahan might have got out there, and pulled up the ladies, and passed them on to the roof of the Ballast office, where they would have been quite safe; or with the aid of ropes, blankets, or some contrivance of the kind they might have been drawn into that building by the adjoining windows But everybody seemed to rely, and very naturally, upon the fire brigade and their grand machines until it was, alas, too late. Scarcely anything now remains of the building but the outer walls. The fire has been extinguished, and men have been at work ever since clearing out the debris; but up to two o'clock p.m. this day, when I visited the ruin, not a trace had been dis covered of the six human beings who perished except a small bone which I found, and which seemed to belong to the little girl. It is stated that the first engine from Sackville street, broke and became quite unmanageable, but the other, which had ladders yoked, reached, seemingly to the proper height, remained till any attempt at rescue was hopeless, reared against the front of the Imperial office, where the persons were engaged throwing out bedding and furniture while their fellow-beings were despairingly shricking for sid within a few yards distance.' The feeling against the fire brigade is so strong

that they are said to have been hooted by the mob while removing their machines. Nearly all the Dablin papers vehemently denounce the Corporation for allowing their officers to let their fire escapes get out of forder, and rendering it possible for such a calamity to occur because of their utter inefficiency. -Times Cor.

The remains of the sufferers by the late fire have been found; and an inquest will be held to-morrow. Public indignation is unprecedented.

PIRROR NAGLE - the notorious Fenier informer taking warning from the fate of his worthy colleague Warner-snother of those wretches whom conspiracy, always hatches into active life; and whom Governments are obliged to employ in order to detect and put down nascent treason, or, other scrime has fled from Ireland the find security, here from the ven-geance of the accomplices whom he betrayed. Warner is recovering from his wounds, and there is lugal think it necessary to take measures for insurnow no apprehension of a fatal result. Before log their neutrality. As regards Central and South-

ment for complicity in the Fenian conspiracy. DEATH OF ONE OF THE FERIAR PRISORERS.—On Tuesday morning a friend of Mr. John Lynch, convicted of Fenianism at the late Special Commission, received from the Governor of Woking Convict Prison, an announcement of his death. The letter was brief, and merely stated that convict numbered so and-so, John Lynch, who was always in wretched health, was rather worse than ordinary at the time of his conviction and sentence, and has, we believe, been steadily sinking since. Whatever condemnation may be passed upon the folly of the cause with which Mr. Lynch was identified, he must rewholly and entirely, and regarded it as a means of ultimetely raising his country. While we regret his error we must award to him the praise of sincerity and carnestness. In the dock, while receiving sen-

Cori: Examiner. A good Providence appears to have heard the prayers of the people, and to have averted from us the rinderpest, only seven cases of which occurred, and none since its first appearance some weeks since. Its decline in England and Scotland being so rapid lately, there is every hope that Ireland will es spared from its ravages. Cattle jobbers were active for a few weeks in exciting a panic, with a view to drive the timid farmers into the fairs with their stock, and thus depress prices, but a brief period was sufficient to reassure the people and allay

tence, his demeaner was dignified, and he confined

himself to quietly but firmly expressing adherence

to the principles for which he was about to suffer. -

The change of weather was sadly wanted for the country. The usually low temperature of the last month, and the sharp easterly winds that prevailed retarded vegetation considerably, but already the genial and copious rain, and the increased temperature, have visibly advanced two spring's growth.

After several years' agitation, the Irish members have succeeded in wresting from Parliament a stred of justice to Ireland. In 1846, Sir Robert Peel, as a sop to the landed interest, when the Corn Laws were aboliohed, removed the salaries of workhouse teachers and half the salaries of poor law union medical officers from the local rates to the Consolidated Fund, the former ranging from: £72,000 to £30,000, and the latter about £90,000 per annum. Several times within the past twelve years, the Irish mem-bers moved for the extension of the same principles to Ireland, but without success. Mr. M'Evoy, M.P. Meath, took the matter in hard a few years ago, and every session brought forward a motion on it, when, on Tuesday last, the Chancellor, Mr. Gladstone, gracefully and generously ceded our claim, and p edged the Government to aztend the principle to Ireland, as against Electoral Division. - Dublin Cor. Weeklys Register .

It is understood that the gifted and patriotic member for the city of Cork, Mr. John Francis Maguire, will proceed to the United States and Canada, at the close of the session, for a protracted term, up to next apring, with a view to publish a work on the condition of these countries, in which project the talented and patriotic arthor of "Rome and its &c.' is generously seconded by an emisent publishing firm inlLondon.

I regest to have to report that another undowbted case of rinderpest has occurred in the county of Down. The place where the disease has broken out is Drumcath, within about half a mile of Drenan, where it first appeared. On Wednesday last it was found by Mr. Morrow, the deputy-inspector appointed by the Covernment, that five cows had died on the farm of Mr. J. M'Kittrick. He communicated the fact to the authorities in Dublin, by whose direction five veterinary surgeons arrived at Lisburn on Thursday evening-Mesert. Jenks, Frazer, Olden, and Stretton, and, Dr. Mapother, the medical officer of health in Dublin, who had been sent to study the disease in England. This verdict of six veterinary surgeons, confirmed by the judgment of an eminent physician, has produced a painful effect on the minds of the Ulster farmers. Never were the stocks in better condition. The appearance, of the country in coasequence of the recent rain and heat is all that could be desired. The Whig says:-

"Every crop is flourishing, and no danger was was shown every where, and there was promise of adundance in 1866, but the principal cause of contentment and rejoicing was that the rinderpest, if it had existed here at all, had been banished throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, and that the cattle of Ireland were free from the plague which had raraged England and Scotland and half of the countries of Europe. Whether the disease which was pronounced to be rinderpest before was that disease is not the question now. It led to the adoption of most useful measures by the Government, if to nothing else, and the Government will be only doing its duty to the country by acting now with the utmost vigour the law empowers it to exercise.

A proclamation was ordered by the Privy Council

vesterdey forbidding the removal of any cattle out of Ireland through any port without a certificate from duly authorized inspector .- Times Dublin Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1789 there were but 35 churches, or oratories in England and Scotland; in 1866, they amount to 1,161. As for the priests, they were 100 in 1789, 929 in 1850; and they number at present 1,569.-And how about Dr. Pusey? He remains a Protestant. The Dublin Review admits, however, in its April number that he ' has, since the publication of his Irenicon, given some precious tokens of good will.'-Correspondance de Rome.

The action of the American Government towards the Fenians in the United States gives general satisfaction.

The London Times of the 16th of June enlogises the Washington Government, and says "it would be impossible to exaggerate the good faith, the friendliness, the sincerity, and the regard for mutual obligations which have prompted these energetic and decisive measures. The American Government has acted in a manuer which even exceeds anything that could reasonably have been expected from the most friendly nation' The article then expresses gratification that such distinguished officers as Gens. Grant and Meade should have been sent to the scene, and says: 'These energetic acts of genuine friendship will be long and cordially remembered. The Fenians, are almost entitled to thanks for having given the Americans an occasion for displaying their friendliness and good feeling."

A landed estate worth £1,000 melts in Chancery ike a flake of snow in a running gutter. No Parisment will ever be as strong as money, Some years ago, to prove the corrupt state of justice under the Bourbons at Naples, it was stated that a widow having her claims on her husband's estate disputed by his brother, had to pay £50 in tlegal expenses before she could resoue the remaining £100. In England she would not have rescued a sixpence, and would have found herself in the Court of Bankruptcy.

-Times .: Studente The Atlantic cable is finished, and the Great East

ern leaves Sheerness on the 30th (June.) With the abandonment of the Conference the efforts of the neutral Powers have naturally come, to an end; though, if there were to appear any chance of resuming profitable negotiations, it would; doubtless not be neglected. Every Power is interested in checking a war which may spread over the greater part of the Continent. Zven distant Spain and Por-

ara engaged in war, an ambitious Empire like Russia may attempt a return to a policy that has been only temporarily abandoned. Though we cannot think it right that the neutral States should further interfere with the belligerents, they might take counsel together for the benefit of the rest of Europe, and use their influence to prevent any ambitious Power from turning the general confusion to account .-

THE REAL ESTATE INTESTACY BILL .- Mr. Locks King's Real Estate Intestacy Bill-which proposed to introduce into the English law of real property a principle not only utterly unknown at present to it, but opposed to every principle upon which it is founded -copresents but one of the many attempts which are from time to time made with a view to obtaining a footing for democratic, not to say socialistic principles among the institutions of the country. Fortunately, there is a strong fund of common sense even among those who have never very deeply con sidered the question which prevents them from giv. ing sanction to such attempts; and Mr. Bright will, we imagine, have to live long before he sees the day, which he thinks is 'not far remote,' when such a bill as this will be adopted as the law of the land. We are convinced that the balance of opinion would if a poll could be taken, be found to be against it, even among the £7 voters to whom it is proposed to hand over the legislative power; and, although Mr. Bright has represented very fairly what younger sons in general say, when he quoted one of the 'highest and character as having said that they were 'd-d badly used, it by no means represents the sense of what they would do were the question put to them for decision as to a course of action. all grumble, in exercise of our undoubted right as Englishmen, and younger soos have a peculiar privilege of grundling, but when we are asked to take porious steps on public questions, we are accustomed to guide ourselves by very different principles from those selfish considerations in which grambling origicates. The House of Commons, at any rate, clearly expressed its opinion last might by rejecting Mr. Locke King's bill from a second reading by a majority of one hundred and ninety-seven, and it is not encouraging to Mr. Bright's view of the question that the principle it involves is making progress, to nctice that the majority against it has actually increased since the last attempt in the same direction was made six years ago, on which occasion it was defeated by only one hundred and ninety-five.

From the time when every acre in the kingdom

was held by a direct grant from the Bovereign as

possessed in the same sense that personal property

is. It cannot be removed or carried abroad, but must for ever remain part of the kingdom, and there has ever been assumed a right to treat it from a point of view based on public policy, and not on abstruct considerations of justice as between individuals. The most democratic of writers has said that the land belongs to nobody, its produce to everybody'-a principle which of course is inadmissible, but which, if carried out, would have no other result than to hand all the real property of any State into the hands of the governing power, were it only for the due protection, not only of the presen everybodies,' but of the 'everybodies' who will succeed in their right to its fruits. I'he exercise of English law and of the special rules of policy applied to landed property is certainly not oppressive. it is aburd to say that it is nojust, since it leaves to every man the faculty of disposing of his property precisely as he pleases; and although it is the policy of the law to keep estates together, it is in the power of any landed proprietor to deseat that policy either by the gift or by the devise of his real property to whomsoever he pleases; and if he fails to exercise his power, it is impossible to found a grievance on the operation of the policy through his default. It is noticeable that one of the arguments used by Mr. Looke King in support of his bill was, that it would not affect in any degree the great estates in the country, because they are settled and entailed, which, in other words, is an admission that the principle it seeks to abrogate is a good one; and, if a good one, it surely is proper that the State should apply it-in the absence of an expression of a desire of the last proprietor to the contrary—when it has not already been applied by other means. And if Mr. Exmes's aroument, that the State should see that 'a man who brings children into the world should make provision for their maintenance when he is gone'-if it is worth anything at all in the present case, is an argument for the abolition of entail altogether, and even of all testatory power whatever; for if the rule be good there is no reason why it should be applied to real more than personal property, or why a man who dies intestate should be more subject to its operation than he who leaves s will. No doubt the Bill is an attempt to arrive at the same result by the introduction first, of the thin end of the wedge, and Mr Locke King's claim for sympathy for it on the ground that it would not do much is met by the reply that what it would do is the wrong direction. The fact is that there is no injustice whatever in the operation of the law as it stands at present, and the Attorney-General said well that the question is one solely of public policy. Mr. Locke King and his supporters are doubtless perfectly well aware of this, and it is not difficult to understand their anxiety to introduce a principle new to English law, and which might be made very powerful use of at a fature time. This does not tend to make the scheme more desirable. It needs but a small acquaintance with the history of this country to appreciate the enormous effect for good which has resulted from the existence of a landed aristocracy; and it requires other and batter argments than either Mr. Locke King or Mr. Bright have used to reconcile us to an attack aimed at a class of the community to whom England owes so much of her great ness. The younger sens, after all, have little to complain of; and, on Mr Locke King's own showing, less to complain of in the cases for which he would provide than in the rest, since the properties of which he would give them a share are, as he tells us almost exclusively of the smaller class, while the larger would remain untouched and intact for the tenant in tail. And surely it cannot be denied that it is for the good of the country that younger sons should join in the work of the country; mos surely it will not be denied by Mr. Bright that it is preferable they should be engaged in some of the forms of human industry, rather than that they should take the position of little squirereens, with just enough property to prevent them from working and to render them discontented and dangerous ci tizens. Mr. Locke King himself must surely be aware that younger sons have opportunities of making careers for themselves and of attaining to distinction, and we congratulate him and the conntry on his having failed to pass a Bill which would sc far as it would operate—have taken away from them so many of the incentives to exertion which now operate so beneficially upon them .- Morning

WHALLEY AGAIN - I wonder that you will still be talking; nobody, marks you, says Beatrice to Benedick in jest. In aggrieved earnest it may be said to Mr. Whalley A waggish Australian senstor once formally, moved, that , the apeeches of his brother legislators should be limited in proportion to common sense they put into them. If such a standlug order were adoptedgin the British Parliament, it would be well for the honorable member for Peterborough, his family and constituents. In comparatively tidle timesy thowever the House likes a bit of fun, and does not oblect to see its fool upon his legs. Zwen then be pursues oralory under difficulties: "If his anti-Catholic craze, like other masias sadid, not render him insensible to stings, he could never, time after time, face the contemptuous gibes to which he the next election.

Rastern Europe, the prospect is gloomy enough.—
Nor are the nutlying portions of the Turkish Empire yet so secure that we can shord to dispense of a serious debate, he ceases to be a joke and bewith the supervision and guardianship that the great Powers have exercised. If those Powers are a threat was made to count out a full house; but as he is not likely, unassisted, to take the lesson to heart, his constituents, in their own interests, ought to impress it on him, otherwise the outraged House may be goaded into disfranchising Peterborough or grouping it with Gotham.

Mr. Newdegate halt believes that Mr. Whalley is a Jesuit in disguise The Whalleyism of this anti-Whalley insinuation is very droll, the Protestantism of the honorable member for Peterborough being only a slight esricature of that of the honorable member for North Warwickshire; but really, from Mr. Newdegate's point of view - to wit, that his prejudices, pushed to their logical or illogical extreme, can only be the professions of an artful enemy....Mr. Whalley's Friday performance must appear to give grave corroboration to the charge. Although Fenianism is for the present an exploded bubble, its funds exhausted, and its leaders at loggerheads, it was, no doubt, a very nasty symptom of bad blood, and it would not be wise to forget all about it because its immediate danger is past; but to discover Roman Catholicism at the root of a movement which orged the rejection of Catholic clergymen's authority and the confiscation of Catholic landlord's property, is a flight of folly that may well seem even to Mr. Newdegate a ' tour de force' by a disloyal Loyalist, anxious to heap ridicule on Protestant tremors by reducing them to a manifest absurdity. It is more charitable and reasonable, however, to believe that Mr. Whalley's mind is diseased to an extent that will make any constituency that shall in future retain him, without strict orders to hold his tongue on all questions (since in the grass of every one he discovers the latent Roman snake), appear as mad as bimself. To Fouche the 'air was full of poignards,' and to Mr. Whalley the world is full of Papists .-Pai-Mairireism is only popery in an antipodal development. Mr. Whalley has no wish to be an alarmist, but he cannot help stating with horror that the bulk of the Royal Artillery are Roman Catholics, and therefore most probably Feniana. Owing to the highly culpable latitudinarianism of Sir Richard Mayne, who, in spite of Mr. Whalley's remonstrances will employ 'Pleamen X,' who may attach a super-stitious significance to the letter on their collars, metropolitan householders have no security that their cookmaids do not barter cold meat and kisses for Uatholic dogmas, or that, in case of a Fenian outbreak on the banks of the Thames, Protestant spoons would be protected by constables who might consider themselves bound by the higher duty of defending their faith. Mr. Whalley laid great emphasis on 'the banks of the Thames,' and hinted darkly at the gloomy view which the insurance offices took of the probability of a Fenian outbreak there. It may be, therefore, infarred that Mr. Whalley fears that, amongst their other manifold iniquities, the Fenian will set the Thames on fire. The railways, moreover, are in the hands of Romanists; and the telegraphs, by the same treacherous manipulation, will be employed to flush false doctrine and treason throughout the length and breadth of the land .t is a gloomy prespect to look forward to; but one s somewhat reassured under Mr. Whalley's exceptionally sombre forecasts of the future by the exceptionally roseate view he takes of the past. According to him, England never did Ireland wrong. It is calumny to say so. Exterminating war, and confiscating conquest are no wrongs in Mr. Whalley's eyes, if inflicted in post-Reformation times by the right side' in the religious controversy. It is a comfortable view to take; but if England never did reland wrong, does not Mr. Whalley appear in the character of apologist for a few pre Reformation invaders of Ireland, and how can be reconcile this position with his belief that Catholics under no circumstances can do right? However, Mr. Whalley made out his case to his own satisfaction.' What he didn't make out to his hearers' or readers' sutis faction was what he would be at. He accused Government of having met the Fenian conspiracy with an 'unworthy and disgraceful policy.' The proper remedy, apparently, would have been an instant repeal of the Maynooth grant. How Government could have got it repealed, or how such a step would have tended to suppress the conspiracy if the priests were disloyal, or to prevent it from apreading if they were pro tem. loyal, Mr. Whalley was too indignant at the 'sacrifices which had been offered on the in-satiable altar of the priesthood' to indicate. The poor man is palpably crazed, having probably had no long journey to take before he got out of his wits. There is not the slightest doubt that 'much information reaches him on this question which is not communicated to the other honorable gentlemen; but he had better be a little more chary of siring his private intelligence if he would keep his seat in the

House or his liberty out of it .- Scotsman. COLONIAL MARRIAGES. - An Act was passed during the last session (28 and 29 Vict., cap. 64) to remove doubts respecting the validity of certain marriages contracted in her Majesty's possessions abroad. has been suggested that this Act may operate to alter the marriage laws of the colonies, by giving effect in them to Lord Lyndhurst's Act: but an examination of the statute will show that this will not be the result. The case stands thus. Certain marriages in a colony are supposed to be of doubtful validity, and an Act is passed declaring them valid in that colony. The Imperial Act, first mentioned merely declares that such Colonial Act shall have, in all parts of Her Mejesty's dominious, the same force which it has in the colony in which it was passed, provided, however, that at the time of the marriage, both the parties thereto were, by the law of England, competent to contract the same. It will be evident, then, that the marriage laws of the colonies remain untouched, the only result of the act being that colonial validity becomes imperial validity, in the case of all marriages not contrary to the laws of England. The validity of all other marriages in the colonies remains unaffected .-There are forty or fifty colonial dependencies of the British Crown; in several of them marriages with a deceased wife's sister (almost the only marriage of affinity which any one cares to contract) is valid: in the majority it is voidable, and in some few, constituted since 1835, it is void. Everywhere out of the British dominions it is valid.

UNITED STATES

The Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, Pastor of St. Parick's Church, Columbias, Ohio, has been appointed y the Holy Father Bishop of Little Rock Arkansas. We do not know whether we ought to congratulate our reverend friend, but we are certain that if the Catholic religion is ever to flourish in Arkansas, he s just the man to make it .- Catholic telegraph.

THE TRIAL OF PRIESTS FOR PREACHING The rial of the five priests of the Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, who were arrested for preaching without subscribing to the new constitution oath, has been further postponed to the December term. We learn that another reverend gentleman has been fined five hundred dollars for celebrating marriage while refusing to subscribe to the same oath, ang that he has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State .- St. Louis Guardian.

No ADMITTANCE .- Rev. Father Bender, a priest in one of the Catholic churches in Cincinnati, refused to permit any badge or insignia of the Fenian Brotherhood to be brought into bis church on the occasion of the burial of one of the men who was killed at Limestone Ridge.

"Several Ferian Offices have informed their repre-

sentatives in Congress unless, they did all, in their power to repeal the neutrality laws and to dismiss the Becretary" of State they would opposed themat

MR. ROBERTS ON FENTANISM AVD. CANADA.-M. Roberts has addrussed another large Fenian meeting at New York, and spoke very lovingly of Canada. the Canadians, who were very fine fellows, room to throw off their own yoke, when his sympathics, it seems, will prompt him to lend us his able senter-ance. He is quite right now, and we recommend him to stick to that. When we want him we chall send for him, and in the meantime he can beer in mind the unsavoriness of proffired service - Heat. Herald.

THE CAPTURED FEMIANS. -- In Congress, on the 25th June, upon a motion being made for ingricy whither the American Government had intergon n behalf of arrested Feniacs, Mr. Banks for the Com nittee en Foreign Affairs] said be believed that om steps had been taken in that direction, and the notin was not pressed.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

RICHMOND, June 18 1866 .- Dear Sir-I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact, that the Puritanical party now in possession of the teen houses of Congress, have, to prevent a restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Coince, passed a bill recently, increasing the United States Navy to a great extent, and have entirely ignored. the Southern people. They do not intend, it seems, to permit the Southern people to be represented in Congress, in the Navy, or in any branch of the Federal Government. The high people pay titkes, to support, in Ireland, an English Church, in which they do not believe, and the Southern people are taxed to support a Yankee Government, in they are not permitted to take any part. Will free-sident Johnson insist upon the Souteern people's teing taxed without representation? Will be force that Southern people at the point of the bayonet, to give their money to support a government under which they are not permitted to hold office? Will the Northern and Western Democracy permit the radicals in Congress to fasten on the country a set of .unconstitutional laws, by which the offices under the Federal Government will be monopolized by the Radical Party, and the Democracy forever excluded? How can the acts of the present, so called Congress, be regarded as constitutional, with eleven States of the Union unrepresented? President Johnson bas declared these eleven States to be a part and parcel AN EX NAVY OFFICER. of the Union.

The newspapers of the Western United States, generally give, unfavorable reports with repart to creps. The season has been cold and wet and consequently backward; devasting floods and a scarcity of labor have also had their effect, and the winter wheat in the middle and western district has seriously suffered. Other creals look more promis-We have nothing so far from the head of the agricultural busreau at Washington upon the sab-

Fanianism in Congress .- The Fenian iffuence seems scarcely less omnipotent in Congress, than im the Commissioner's Court. -Mr. Ancons and Mr. Speaker Colfax vieing with the Hon. Henry Wilson, f Massachusetts, in doing honour to the great President Roberts. The secret of all this here worship is told by the Erie (Pu) Desputch, and as the explanation seems a reasonable one, we give it in the words of the Desputch; — Unquestionably the person holding the most power, in his single hand to day in the American Republic, is William St. Roberts, 'Colonel' and 'President' of the Irish Republic in America, Highcockslorum of the Faulan Brotherbood, and late dry goods dealer in the Brosery, New York city.' The Desputch, however, down not seem to have as much regard for this power as Congress feels; the tone in which he speaks is not complimentary. 'He knows, too, that he holds the votes of two or three hundred thousand Irishmen in his breeches pocket, and he is even now employed in peddling them out to the highest bidder. The Irish vote is too valuable to be secreed, and the tidding for it is getting to be quite spirited. In Mew York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, a hundred thousand rishmen are good for two hundred thousand vetes, for in the eyes of their masters, one that can't poli two votes at a single election is looked upon as shirking his duty.'- Toronto Globe.

ORIME IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. -- The surral published, contains some extraordinary accounte of crime in that State. After showing that through the neglect of the officers of the law, criminals foul it easy to escape punishement, and that forfeied built is seldom collected, so that only 25 per cont. of those who were indicted were tried; 18 per cent. were convicted on trial; 25 per cent confessed their guile; 41 per cent. forfeited their recognizances, amounting in the aggregate to \$98,800 - not one penal of which was recovered -- the report proceeds to give some startling facts :- A survey of the State this year shows that there is a strong and increasing tendency of crime to crystallize, if we may so cay, into aggregates and masses. Men, more rarely sow than formerly, commit robberies and bargiaries alone. They operate extensively in groups. Some gange are confined to single towns; others entend their operations over a whole county; others, still, embrace several counties; while the tendency is for individual gangs to affiliate with and reciprocally assist and receive assistance from all: the others the State. This tendency to aggregation is apparent in our larger cities as well as in the rara, districts. Through the agency of those affiliated societies of thieves, property once stolen is passed rapidly from band, until it becomes almost impossible to trace it or, if it is discovered, original depredators cannot be ascertained, and therefore go unwhipped of justice. If this tendency to aggregation and organization continues to increase for the future, as it has done for a few years past, we shall soon have organized bands of associated depredators in all the counties of the State, whose members will be known to cach other by secret grips, passwords, and other argus, mutually assist each other in disposing of their plunder, in baffling arrest, in escaping from jail, or in procuring bail which will effect their relected from custody.

The cholera does not seem to spread very rapidly in New York city. Though the weather thes become warm, and everything favours the disease, only two or three new cases are reposted per day, and these the Health officers seem to have under control. The impression is gaining ground second medical men that the disease will not be very pre valent or fatal this year. It has been about a search appearance in this country the cholera team each appearance in this country the cholera team of in liable to spread. The cholers this year proves thus far to be more sasily managed than ever before.—Rochester Ex.

Washington, June 25. - The President to day much to the House a message, in answer to, a resolution calling for information in regard to the arrest and imprisonment in Ireland of American citizent comclosing a report from the Secretary of State sages the subject. The latter says that he has the flower to subjoin a list of the names of all alleged citisens. of the United States; who according to the informer tion in the department, have been arrested since the recent suspension of the habeas corpus act in the country. Pursuant to the instructions of the partment, the United States Minister at London, and Consuls of the United States in Treland, have made such representation to the British authorities in the gard to the cases of parsons, that they have been set at liberty before the present authorities as to persons, that they have been grounds, supposed to be sufficient by the jadicial authorities. It is believed, however, that in consequence of the afordald representations, even that the persons referred to, one of whom is Colonel Bruins have been set at liberty before the present, time will