THE CAPTURED POLICEMAN .- O'Connor, the mounted policeman from Bruffic, who was captured by the Fenians, but who managed to escape after having stood the fire from Killmallook barrack, gives an interesting description of his time with the rebels. He was riding in plain clothes with despatches when the Fenians under Dunne came apon him and compelled him to go with them. Dunne took his horse, and Walshe compelled him to take a pike and go to the front of the party. They agreed that the attack should be continued for three hours, and on arrival at the barracks placed O'Connor in front, with those others who had to be pressed to join. The rebels all the time kept a watch on him, but he succeeded in shooting Walshe, the second in command, in the leg, by firing his pistol through his coat pocket when join that now famous class.
Walshe was endeavouring to set fire to the door. At the end of the three hours his fate was to be sealed with the other policemen if they succeeded in taking the barracks, but when the reinforcement of constabulkry arrived he managed to slip away unnoticed, and got on the mail car for Limerick some distance ontside the town He had not proceeded far when he observed Captain Danne driving down the same road, and the constable ordered the carman to stop. Dunne passed by them, and thinking that O'Connor was fleeing too, called on him to come on. O'Connor's pistol was afterwards found outside the barrack, and the remains of his despatches to Mr. Franks, R.M., which had been found, were also discovered in an adjacent field. Yesterday, in Cork, Constable Gormly and Sub Constable Dalton, on detective duty, arrested three men named Leahy, Daly and Healy, who had also been implicated in the attack. One of them made a race at the station to escape, but was recaptured.

From information received, Inspector Skelly, of Kilmainham Station, and Assistant Inspector Entwistle, proceeded to search the houses on Davis'sterrace, Kilmainham, on Friday evening and found a young man named Henry Filgate lying in bed suffering from a gunshot wound in the right thigh. He was visited by Dr. Carte, of the Royal Hospital. Two constables were left in charge of the wounded man, pending instructions for his removal. The unfortunate man, it is said, is one of the party who made the attack on the police barrack at Glencullen, where ne received the wound.

As a great number of the rebels who attacked the barrack at Kilmallock were young men employed in the neighborhood, a strong body of police, with a view of making arrests, proceeded yesterday to Bruree. A remarkable circumstance in connection with their visit was that not a single man capable of carrying arms was to be found in the place, and the women and children said their brothers and fathers or husbands had not been at home for some days, nor did they know where they were.

Several arrests in connection with the attack on the barrack have been made in this neighbourhood since Thursday, making a total now of about forty. Two quarrymen, named Hughes, residing at Kilmallock, were arrested, and it is alleged that they obtained blasting powder to blow up the police station. In the account of the fight between the the police and the Fonfaus here, I mentioned that one man stood on the bridge and fired continually for three hours at the barrack. Notwithstanding the many attempts of the police to dislodge him he managed to escape unburt, except a slight wound on the cheek. He was arrested to day by the consta- distinguishing feature and chief recommendation of bulary in the town, where for a number of years he as been carrying on the business of a blacksmith. Another man, named Fox, was taken into custody to-day in the yard of the hotelkeeper, to whom he was car-driver. A person named Nolan has been identified by Constable Davis as a person who thrust a pike in through one of the windows at him, and he also is placed in prison. A double-barrelled gun and a flask of powder have just been picked up outside the barrack.

Dublin, March 8-At a meeting of the corporation to day, after these hours' discussion, the following resolution, on the motion of Sir J. Gray, was adopted by 20 to 9: That this council deeply deplores the criminal fatuity of the misguided men, who, having stones, and the removal of old and useless fences, he committed themselves to the councils of American emissaries and domestic dupes have endangered the landlord in order to entitle himself to compensation, public peace, and brought discredit on our name and He will have to apply to the public officer appointed ace by appearing in arms against our most gracious under the Bill, who will have to satisfy himself that Sovereign, and in the name of the citizens of Dublin, the proposed improvement will increase the value of we tender our support to the representative of the the land beyond the amount of the cost of the im-Queen in any capacity in which it can be legitimately used in austaining the throne and authority, and in restoring the peace of our native land, which stands and will give the landlord notice to that effect. It so much in need of the united co operation of the Crown, the Parliament, and the people of the United money requisite to make the improvement, the public Kingdom, in the removal of the obstacles to the union and progress, the redress of admitted grievances, and in reviving the trade, the industry, and the commerce during these years, the tenancy should be determined of this kingdom, and in promoting the prosperity and either by the tenant or the landlord, the tenant will social comforts of its people.'-Two hundred Fenians receive from the public officer in a lump sum of appeared to day at Kilmacthomas, county Waterford, and having partaken of refreshments marched off. One hundred and forty police have been despatched paid in half-yearly instalments by the owner or next to northern stations. The authorities in Cork have occupier. And if the tenant should prefer to make seized all the guns, arms, &c., in the gun shops. The | these improvements with his own money and labour, inquest on the Fenian leader shot at Castle Martyr resulted in a verdict of 'Justifiable homicide.'

BRIDGING LODGE CGRRID.-The Irish Times Says that an earnest effort is being made to obtain from Government a grant of about £4,000 or about £5,000 for the construction of a bridge across the narrowest part of Lough Corrib. A wast tract of country on either side of the lake has no reliable means of intercommunication. The present mode of crossing from one side of the lough to the other is by a row boat. The tolls charged are exorbitant, and have the effect of preventing intercourse and traffic.

The county Leitrim assizes were, like those of several other counties, very light.

The proceedings in Parliament in the direction of religious equality will deprive the Fenian sympathere ight years, and a proportionate sum up to thizers of some of their most telling arguments. All the thirty-fifth year, when his claim will expire. these political matters are explained and interpreted by their priests, who are very sensitive about invi-dious distinctions marking the inferiority of their dious distinctions marking the inferiority of their lands, the clearing of the soil from rocks and stones, Church in the eyes of the Government. It does no and the removal of old and useless fences. These good to Protestantism to have official insignia in the are improvements for which the landlord's consent Churches. It merely gratifies the sectarian pride of is not necessary, and the public officer's certificate the Established Olergy, who ought to be content is the only requisite to secure the right to compensa-with their substantial advantages without opprestion for them. For other improvements, viz., the sively-exhibiting the symbols of Protestant ascendancy. As to the office of Lord Chancellor, no one can believe that either the State or the Church would he a whit less secure if the office were filled by the Chief Justice Monshan, Mr. Justice Keogh, Mr. Justice O'Hagau, or any other Catholic Judge. There have been wars and bloody feuds about such trifles as colors and precedence in past times, and the Irish peasantry are not yet sufficiently philosophic to disregard them. There is no danger now from conciliation. The true resting-place for legislation in Ireland is perfect religious equality. Perhaps the the improvements, he will not be entitled to be comdifficulty about the Lord Lieutenaut might be best pensated for them. This is the Government proposal, got over by abolishing the office, and giving us, and we think it is a great improvement upon the and the time is a great improvement upon the constant vice regard to the fashionable world. The present Viceregal Court is so stately and brilliant that it would shade into the reality very easily, like and Tory measures for Ireland is, that the Tories a bright morning twilight. In past times the Viceroyalty was moonshine .- Times Cor.

The Earl of Bessborough in his Carlow estates has lately located a laborer's family on every forty acres of tillage land, and one on every eighty acres of grass land. To each laborer he gave an acre or half an acre of land at the rent of the adjoining farm. If the laborer built his own cottage he charged no cent for it; it built by the Earl, it was erected at a cost of £25, and the laborer paid at the rate of 24 gathered together in this town, which is situated per cent in the outlay, that is, £1 a year rent, and for the acre of land generally £1. The result is, there a beautiful Gothic church, built in the early English

Emigration is not on the decline, but rather presents signs of increase during the coming season. The largest number of emigrants we have seen leave this port was on Saturday, when about one hundred and sixty passengers were taken on board the steam tender to be conveyed to the Iowa, one of the Anchor Line of packets .- Derry Journal .

THE PRINCE OF WALES .- We read in the Connaught Ranger :- 'Be not surprised, or astonished, or alarmed, gentle reader. It is a great fact that report now affirms that the Prince of Wales is about to purchase an estate in Ireland. It is positively asserted that the present Ministry have strongly urged upon him the propriety, of becoming an Irish landlord. And fame says that he has actually condescended to

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in charging the Grand Jury for Cork County, congratulated them on the peaceful state of that great county, as evidenced by the small number of prisoners committed for trial at that assizes. There was no case of murder, though in two cases life had been lost-in one case by reason of negligent driving, and in the other a bone was thrown, aplinter of which having entered a man's temple, he bled to death from want of proper medical appliances.

in the village of Derrybrien, which is situated between Gort and Woodford, an old woman named Connaire died very recently at the advanced age of 117 years. Notwithstanding the unprecedented number of summers and winters which shaped her joys and sorrows, yet she retained her mental faculties unimpaired up to the last month of her life, and her evesight was so good that until then she was able to thread the finest needle .- Loughrea Journal,

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman records a most handsome act on the part of the Protestant Bishop of Killaloe, the Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, in connection with the new Diocesan Palace, which has just been erected in this fine old Catholic see of Killaloe by its present worthy occupant, Most Rev. Dr. Power. Adjoining the site of the palace was a half acre of land, which Dr. Fitzgerald considered might enhance, in some measure, the palace grounds, and the same he has kindly made over to his lordship, Dr Power, and his successors at Kildare. This grant will form an invaluable accession to the pleasure grounds of the palace, which are now being vory. beautifully laid out, and which will form a most attractive feature in connection with the palace. Such a kind and liberal gift on the part of the Protestant bishop, while it shows the deep respect and high esteem in which Dr. Power is held by his Protestant neighbours, bespeaks the liberal and non-sectarian spirit of Dr. Fitzgerald and deserves the lasting gratitude of the Catholic population at Killaloe.

Profession Anderson, the sor disant 'Wizatd of the North,' is at present starring it in Dublin. He writes to the Freeman in a state of mental distress, complaining that he is pestered to death by puritanical tract-distributors, who deny his light to exist on scriptural grounds: 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.

THE TORY LAND BILL .- The Government Bills for promoting the improvement of land in Ireland by occupying tenants, and for facilitating the improvement and leasing of land in Ireland by limited owners, were introduced by Lord Nass on Monday. The the Tenants Bill is, that in addition to the security which it provides against the appropriation by land lords of improvements made by tenants according to the provisions of the Bill, it lends money to the tenants to enable them to make the improvements. All buildings and fixtures attached to the holding by a tenant at his sole expense (except such as he may have bound himself by contract to make) are to be his absolute property, and he may remove them whenever he likes if the landlord should decline to purchase them at a valuation. If a tenant wants to avail himself of this Act for the purpose of the main and thorough drainage of land, the reclamation of waste lands, the clearing of the soil from rocks and is not to be required to obtain the consent of his officer will lend him the money, to be repaid in thirty five years by seventy half-yearly justalmenia- If money the value of all the yet unpaid instalments, and these will remain charged upon the land and be the public officer's certificate sanctioning the improvements will entitle him, in case his tenancy should be determined during the next thirty five years, to receive from the public officer in a jump sum of mouey, precisely the same amount as he would have been entitled to receive had he borrowed the money. In other words, the public officer's certificate will enable the tenant who makes these improvements either to remain thirty-five years in the occupation of his holding, or to receive from the public office fourfifths or more of the cost of his improvement if his improvement if his tenancy should be determined within seven years; three-fifths or more of the cost of his improvements if his tenaucy shoud be determined within fourteen years; two-fifths or more within twenty one years, one fifth and more within The provisions of the Bill apply to the main and thorough drainage of land, the reclamation of waste tion for them. For other improvements, viz., the erection of farm buildings, the making of fences and the construction of farm roads, the tenant will be entitled to receive compensation precisely in the same way as for the class of improvements already treated of, but with this difference, that if the landlord, on receiving notice from the public officer of his intention to sanction the erection of farm buildings and dwellings, the making of fences, and the construction of roads, should express his dissent, the public officer will have to withhold his sanction, and, in that case, if the tenant should persevere in making like to give or to lead money for Irish purposes, and

GREAT BRITAIN.

that the Whigs object to giving or lending, but like

to lay on tazes .- Tablet.

DALKEITH, -A correspondent of Weekly Register writes to us :- This is comparatively a new mission.

tion, averaging between three and four hundred, with a population of at least 1,800 souls, belonging to the mission. The Rev. Dr. Whitty, who must be well known to your London readers from the position he held under the late Cardinal, has charge of the mission, and has given a course of very solid and instructive lectures during the winter, one of which I enclose. You have got the Ritualistic movement now going on in the Established Church of England; we have got the Presbyterian organ movement, kneeling at prayers instead of standing, read prayers instead of extempore, stained glass windows, &c., even in the Established Church of Scotland, and although the Doctor does not profess to be a controversialist, he has handled these various subjects with his usual ability:

CATHOLICITY IN THE ISLE OF BUTE. - The Isle of Bute, so remarkable for its salubrious climate, has been long the favorite resort during the summer months of the inhabitants of the West of Scotland, especially those living in and around Glasgow. The Kyles of Bute, we need not say, are well known to the thousands of tourists visiting Scotland annually. Rothesay, the chief town of the island, is much admired for its commanding position at the head of the beautiful bay which bears its name, surrounded by lofty hills dotted with villas, and having in its centre the ruin of the noble castle, once the seat of royalty is well known to the world as giving one of the titles to the heir apparent of England. At the period of the ill-fated Reformation, Buteshire shared the fate of most of the counties of Scotland. Its numerous sauctuaries, which were the pride of the island, were ruthlessly destroyed by sacrilegious hands, and their ruins may be seen at the present day. The ruins of the Parish Church dedicated in the days of Catholicity to the Mother of God, within which the Holy Sacrifice was daily offered, and those of the famous monastery of St. Blanes, in another part of the island, at one time occupied by a large community of the children of St. Columbkill, are sufficient indications of the religious sentiments of the former inhabitants of the island. But a period of upwards of two hundred years of error and darkness had almost entirely blotted out every vestige of Catholicity; no Catholic place of worship existed there; no Mass had been offered in the island till within a few years, when it was celebrated in a room at Kames Castle, which then belonged to the Hamilton tamily. Though not a Catholic himself, Mr. Hamilton allowed his wife and daughter to have the consolations of religion brought within the house, and this was the beginning of a new era of grace for the Outholics of Bute. After the lapse of a few years a piece of ground, situated along the shore at Kames Bay, belonging to the estate, was, chiefly through the influence of Mrs. and Miss H-milton, conveyed for a nominal annual fee to the Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, and on it was erected the first Catholic church in the island since the Reformation.—Weekly Register.

There are some delicate points in the politics of Europe upon which the British Executive will ere long have to express its opinion very strongly; and obviously it would be advantageous for our influence, as well as for our credit, that our Government would appear in Council with a reputation above suspicion, and be able to speak as indubitably the representative of a united people. Still more, far more, important is it for our own happiness, for the wellbeing of the country of which we are proud, that these intestine jars should cease. And let us say one word in season as to the Fenian rebellion. No one can condemn more indignantly than ourselves the wickedness of such a movement-uo one feels more thoroughly the deep injury which the traitors and their misguided followers are doing to Ireland itself, or more keenly the slur which they are casting upon the fair name and fame our country. If every one of the leaders were hanged or shot, the doom would be amply merited. But, as a community, we have to think of what becomes ourselves, as well of what those rebels deserve. And in opposition to the heated feeling of the day, we do not besitare to affirm that it is not for the true interest and spotless reputation of this country that blood should be shed save in action. Let the rifle and the saure do their work in the field-freely, and with no restriction save the ordinary usages of war. But do not let the gibbet follow the sword—do not let us erect a gallows upon the won field. There are no Emmets in this ignoble rising-do not let us help to make any of these Yankee filibusters be mistaken for one. Do not let us make martyrs of men who are fit only for the hulks. The hulks are place for the insurgent leaders. Not death a punishment from which civilisation senting Nova Scotia; and Messrs. Tilley, Mitchell, now shrinks in civil war—but penal servitude should Fisher and Wilmot, representing New Brunswick. be their lot. Let them labour as felons on our breakwaters and fortifications, with the sense that their ceaseless toil is making stronger and impregnable against foreign attack the country whose power they had vainly striven to overthrow from within.—

Though we do not go so far as certain organs of the Tory party in preacting vengence on the rebels, and in exaggerating to the highest pitch of sensational absurdity the simple facts of the movement in Ireland, we would not be supposed to deprecate the enforcement of boid and stringent represive measures against the Fenians still under arms. But we do protest, despite the severe criticism which our plea for a liberal and merciful policy has received from certain hot headed disciples of Mr. Byre, against the tendency towards vindictive action of which there are already very distinct manifestations. And to attain the two objects which we desire, to re-establish tranquility in Ireland and to check the inevitable cry for revenge, we conceive the best means would be to entrust the task of dealing with the insurgents to the military and the executive. At present the magistrates who accompany and seem to exercise some authority over the troops, impart a semi-civil character to the conflict, which cannot fail to embitter popular feeling, and may even tend to turn the wild enterprise of some fanatics into a war of classes. It is a matter of notoriety that the Irish magistracy too often detest and are detested by the people. At elections and other minor disturbances their interference is ever the cause of more passionate encounters of parties. It is, therefore, highly expedient that the forces under Lord Strathnairn and his subordinates shall be entirely freed from magisterial control, and allowed to deal firmly with any armed resistance. Blood shed in the field does not rankle. It seldom originates revengeful fends, such as are becotten of court-murtials and wholesale hangings, and the other time-honoured devices of the Orange equires of Ireland. And in the present case it is most necessary that we should look to the future. However the Tories may sneer, we can only quench the flame of Irish disaffection by a just and generous policy. Let us take care that we do not throw a fatal obstacle in the way even of that efficient cure by letting petty local tyrants work their will, not merely upon the guilty but on the suspected and perhaps the innocent. - Star.

London, March 21. - Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, promises a liberal Reform Bill for

Ireland.

March 24. - The Government has published the correspondence between the English and French Ca binets in regard to the illegal extradition from Canada of the French forger Lamirande, and the sub-sequent demand made by England for his surrender.

March 25 .- In the House of Commons to night the debate on the Reform Bill was resumed. Mr. Gladstone made a speech in which he declared against the Government plan of reform, and opposed the second reading of the Reform Bill.

March 26 -The English Government has decided not to persist in claiming the return of Lamirande, the French forger, who was taken from Canada unare no beggars no rage, no workehouse relief, no style, with stone alters, stained glass windows, staperiodical sensation, no rebles, all are well clad, tuary, paintings, &c, all through the munificence of happy and love the Earl.

Style, with stone alters, stained glass windows, staperiodical sensation, no rebles, all are well clad, tuary, paintings, &c, all through the munificence of gally, but reserves the right to do so, should it here-happy and love the Earl.

March 27.—In the House of Commons last evening, the Reform Bill was passed to the second reading without a dissenting voice. The debate on the question has been fixed for April. April 4th has

been designated as the day of debate on the budget. House or Commons-Martial Law, The O'Donoghue said that as he had received information that it was the intention of the Irish Government to proclaim martial law, he hoped the Secretary of State for the Home Department would fully explain to the House the nature and effect of the increased powers which martial law would conter upon the Executive. Mr. Walpole replied that there was no intention at present to proclaim martial law. Should such an occasion arise, the House would, of course, be in-formed of it in ample time. The accounts, however, which he had received that day and vesterday were more favorable than they had been for some time past. He could say to the House that the ordinary course of law would be resorted to, and a Special Commission was on the point of being issued, in order to bring the offenders to justice (hear, hear.)

In the House of Commons, on the 8th of March, Mr. H. Herbert asked the Home Secretary whether the Government had reconsidered their policy with reference to the persons implicated in the Fenian movement, and those taken in arms, and, if they had determined to change their policy, whether it would not be expedient to make it known immediately, in order to prevent others from joining in the outbreak. He also asked whether martial law would be 210claimed in those districts where outbreaks had occurred. Mr: Walpole said the districts in which the outbreaks had occurred had already been proclaimed. As to the former part of the question he hardly knew to what the hon member referred. -Mr. Herbert: Martial law has not been proclaimed. -Mr. Walpole: o; certainly sot. - Mr. Herbert: Do you intend to proclaim it?-Mr. Walpole: That is a question for the Government to determine. I am not prepared to answer it at present.

The Times urges the Government at once to arrest every semi-American emissary who may be found spreading treason among the people.

The Army and Navy Gazette presumes that the official accounts of the Fenian business, received on the 8th, were less alarming, from the fact that the departure for Ireland of the 66th Regiment, which had been ordered, is postponed and will now probably not take place.

FENIANISM IN SCOTLAND .- The North British Mail published on Wednesday a Proclamation, received from the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic,' to the Brotherhood in the West of Scotland. It exhorts them to haste to their native shores. It is dated Glasgow, March 8, and has post-mark Glasgow, March 12, and is signed General C. Denham, commanding.

The Times publishes a paragraph headed 'The Progress of Toleration, stating that at the forthcoming assizes for North and South Lancasbire there will be a Catholic Judge (Mr. Justice Shee), a Catholic High Sheriff, and a Catholic Under Sheriff. -This is the first time such an event ever occurred in the county of Lancaster, or, indeed, in any county in England since the Reformation. The other judge who will accompany Mr. Justice Shee is Mr. Justice Mellor, who is a Protestant.

The Liverpool C.urier of the 14th says:-There was a Fenian alarm in Liverpool last week. So far as we can ascertain, there does not appear to be any tangible cause for apprehausion of danger; but whatever the reason, the fact remains that the local authorities have taken extensive procautions against an outbreak of Irish rebels in this town. In the event of a rising, the most probable points of attack are thought to be the volunteer storehouses, where there are many thousand stands of arms, though little or no ammunition, and stops have been taken to secure these places against surprise.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY .- The London Canadian News of the 14th March says : - The bill for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Branswick was read in the House of Commons on Friday evening last, and passed without any discussion. The Guarantee Bill for the Intercolonial Railway will, we understand, be brought in at the earliest possible moment. The amount for which the guarantee will be asked is now stated at £3,000,000, and not, as previously reported, at £4,000,000. The delegates who remain in London to watch the progress of the bill are the Hon. Mess:s. Macdonald, Howland, and McDougall, representing Canada; Mr. Henry, repre-

The Pall Mall Guzette says, we regret to say we have reason to believe that some recent overtures of Sir Frederick Bruce in behalf of his Government, in the matter of arbitration of the Alabama claims, have not been received in a conciliatory spirit by Mr. Seward, we do not understand that the offer of the British representative has been directly refused. but that at two interviews the subject had been evaded.

English papers have a rumor that the United States Government have, through Mr. Adams, called the attention of the British Government to the neglected condition of Ireland, and pointed out measures which, in their opinion, are best calculated to allay disaffection, and also the irritation which exists among the Irish population of America.

The London Daily News of the 9th, in an article on

the Army Estimates has the following:
There is, in fact, no blinking our position, and there is no advantage in trying to obscure it by complicated half measures. If we want men either in the Army or the Militia, we must give them their price, and if want an effective Reserve, we must take means to make each grade and each man effective. The price of men is partly money, but it is not wholly money. The highest rates of pay would still bring us only soum if the service has conditions that are distasteful to men of education and self-respect. On the other hand, a very moderate rate of pay will attract the best stuff in the country, if we offer with it tair treatment and a reasonable chance of rising. But we cannot draw respectability into the ranks while we maintain flogging, on the ground that it is the only way of dealing with blackguards. We cannot get frank and honorable spirits while they hear stories of perty regimental injustice or oppression, and know that if they once join a regiment they can never escape from it but by some atrocious crime. We cannot attract the ambitious when we offer only a good conduct stripe with a penuy a day as the reward for correct behavior, and a commission that brings ruin as the extreme and rare reward of despe rate gallantry.'

UNITED STATES.

ST. PATROIKS DAY IN NEW YORK. - The N. Y. Herald of Saturday, in speaking of the recent riot, says: 'The outrageous assault on St. Patrick's Day by a portion of the Irish procession on Grand street, upon the police, has made a profound impression upon all classes of our citizens who respect the police as the faithful guardians of law and order.— Another outbreak of this sort would be very apt to result in a tearful reaction. As this affair of St. Patrick's day stands, from all that we hear of its effect upon the public mind, it has pretty well extinguished for the present among the great body of our native born fellow citizens their sympathy for the Fonians and for Ireland.

YANKER BUNCOMBE .- Washington, March 27th .-In the House to day Mr. Banks reported a joint resolution declaring that the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed. Confederation of Provinces on the northern frontier of this country, without extreme solicitude; that a confederation of States on the continent extending from ocean to ocean, established without consulting the people of

There is an array of Agilla free to

ciple. cannot be considered otherwise than as in contravention of the traditions and constantly declared principles of the government, endangering the most important interests, and tending to increase and perpetuate the embarrassment already existing between the two governments. After some discussion be-tween Messrs. Banks, Brooks, Woods and Chandler,

the joint resolution was passed without a division. Mr. Banks, also from same Committee reported a resolution declaring that the House extend its sympathy to the people of Ireland and Candia in all their just efforts to maintain the independence of States, to clevate the people and to extend and perpetuate the principles of liberty.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, offered as an amendment an additional resolution declaring that while sympathizing with the people of Ireland the House believed that the present Fenian movement must prove entirely inoperative, and that any encouragement to it by resolution, unaccompanied by force, could only result in involving brave, enthusiastic and patriotic frishmen in difficulty from which their brathern were powerless to extricate them.

Mr. Fldridge spoke in favor of the same idea. The amendment was rejected : Yeas 10, nays 102, and the original resolution was adopted unanimously.

THE FENIAN PRIBONERS IN CANADA. - A resolution has been passed in the House at Washington calling for an investigation into the case of the Rev. John McMahon, sentenced to imprisonment for life in Canada for participation in the Fenian invasion. -The misfortune was that the Fenisus were not belligerents. They invaded a country against which there was not any cause of war. They represented no government, and were liable to be treatment of robbers and murderers. Any one who went with them, no matter what his intention, was, therefore, liable to punishment as a principal perpetrator of the crime. This is the allegation against Mr. Mc-Mahon, and the Canadian Government held strictly to that interpretation of the law. The circumstance are well understood in this country, and a committee of Congress cannot make them plainer. The United States Government has already interceded for those prisoners, and with but little hope of success. Even if it should be shown that Rev. Mr. McMahon was innocent of any aggressive act, there remains the obstacle that the Canadians insist that he was legally tried and convicted, and they declare no foreign nation has a right to interfere. The United States agree with them that the Fenian invasion was unlawful, and those who took part in in it were warned. by proclamation from the President, of the consequences. There was an effort by the United States Army to prevent them from invading Canada, and those who escaped from the ill-starred expedition under O'Neil, were arcested as offenders against the laws of this country. It is not, therefore, likely, more particularly as it is rumoured, that there is to be a fresh invasion of Canada by the Fenian plotters in this country. The Canadians are preparing for it, and if it is attempted and fails, as it must, those who are caught will be treated without mercy, and those implicated in the first expedition will be more rigorously dealt with in consequence -Philadelphia

New York Times very sensibly says : - It is about time that some limit be defined as to how for Feniana may go in causing the United States to pay for preventing raids into Canada. There has been considerable money spent in this manner already, but nobody supposed the expenditure was to be incurred over and over again, as often as the Fenian leaders chose to raise a scare Properly considered, the organization in one country of expeditions against another in times of peace ought not to be suffered, but to make our border line a military base is still worse. Neverthless our Government has taken a mild view of the subject, and has contented itself with interposing when actual hostilities have commenced.

Not only ought it to be undestood that we are not at war with England, and, that being the case, ean-not allow armed attacks upon our neighbors by Fenians, but that the American people ought not to be compelled to foot the bill more than once. When the last raid took place it was a dismal failure, but it was expensive to our people, who have burdens enough of their own already. When Gen. Meade franked home and fed the 'Army of the Irish Republic' last year, he did not suppose that the process was to be repeated every year, or probably he would not have been so generous. The Fenians have no right to cause the expenditure of public money in the way it is spent. Let the farce come to an end, and if a few troblesome spirits choose to forment trouble, let them be notified that we are tired of their nonsense. If America is to be ruled by Fedians, let us know it; but so long as America is ruled either by native or adopted Americans, let her not be plagued and plundered by unauthorized and illegal schemes of foreign invasion from our shores or across our bor-

When the United States wants a war with England or any other Power, she can find her own occasion therefor. It is humiliating that a handful of our frish population should be able to boast that they can do almost as they please with us in the mat-

New York, March 21 .- The Irish enthusiasm in this city has all subsided, and the late rebellion in Ireland is conceded to have been a disgraceful failure. The only party who receive any attention are those who favor an invasion of Canada.

March 26 .- The New York Tribune's special says : The postponement of action on the adjournment of Congress was caused by anticipated trouble in the South, and that General Grant advised against an early adjournment. Trouble is also anticipated in Maryland during the sitting of the convention which ie to frame a new constitution for the State.

March 27 .- The Herald's Dublin correspondent says: - Considerable anxioty was felt at the commencement of the outbreak lest Fenianism should. cause desertion from the police or military force.-This has not been the case. No single instance of sympathy with the insurgents has been observed. The authorities are loud in their praise of the fidelity and valor shown by both branches of the service.

Virginia is Virginia no more. The record of her past fame is rolled up and laid away. The memory of her sons who made a 'bee line to Boston' and poured out their blood for a principle which involved only the material interests of her New England sisters, is forever ignored. Like the prisoner of the bostile upon whom its gloomy portals once closed in: the bloody Red-republicanism of France, she has lost all other than a numerical designation, and even the lins of the turnkey who doles to her bread and water refuses to utter the name by which she was honored among the nations of the earth. She is now district No. 1. And who is responsible for this crowning infamy? Those over whom she has yearned as a mother, and around whose infant limbs she has thrown the protecting arms of a mother's love. Those who have suckled at her breasts and have drawn life and substance from her generous and heroic being.

A punctual man is very rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts age frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill he cannot ascend:

Some wag remarks truly, when he says that popularity in politics is to see your name in large type posted on a fence. Somebody, will inquire cas to who you are, and when the first rain comes, you will disappear.

Vanity Fair says the three ages of a senator are Mile-age, Post-age and Ratron-age,

the Provinces, and founded on the monarchial printhe second to help months out the file