

THE FENIANS.

Arrest of President Roberts and Gen. Sweeney.

OPERATIONS ON THE BORDER.

ANOTHER INVASION OF CANADA

Ten Thousand Canadians Concentrated at Montreal.

The Habes Corpus Act to be Suspended in Canada.

COLORED MEN OFFER TO FIGHT FOR THE FENIANS

The Arrest of President Roberts.

The latest developments in City Fenianism are of quite an important character. The reports which were circulated on Wednesday evening, that the United States Marshal had received orders instructing him to cause the arrest of Col. Roberts, the so-called President of the Fenian Brotherhood, on the charge of making war against a country at peace with the United States, had probably prepared the rank and file of Metropolitan Fenians for what was about to take place; but there were, nevertheless, very many who considered the reports as mere rumors, or intended to intimidate their leaders.

There was, however, more truth than poetry in the reports. President Roberts was arrested yesterday at noon. He was sent for on Wednesday by United States Marshal Murray, and informed that he possessed a warrant for his arrest; but Roberts refused to come down to the Marshal's office unless he was actually arrested and brought down.

The Marshal offered to accept bail, or let him go on his parole, provided that he would pledge himself not to appear any further breach of the neutrality laws. The Fenian Chief proudly refused to accede to such terms, so the Marshal Murray was constrained to arrest him, and the unpleasant duty was intrusted to Deputy Marshals Horton and Greene, who captured Roberts at his headquarters at noon to-day, and took him before United States Commissioner Betts, by whom he was committed for examination.

While in Court, Mr. Patrick Cuff of No. 119 West Fifty-third-st., offered the Judge bail for Mr. Roberts in the amount of \$30,000 or \$10,000. Judge Betts fixed the bail at \$25,000, and this Mr. Cuff cheerfully offered to give for \$5,000. But President Roberts steadfastly refused to give bail, and was therefore committed as mentioned.

President Roberts is now confined in a private room at the Astor House, in charge of the deputies who made the arrest. He is represented to have acted with considerable dignity during the preliminaries for his arrest, and while before the Commissioner, but at the same time, with an evasive anxiety to be looked upon in the light of a martyr.

The following particulars are related of the manner of the arrest, which was made by United States Deputy-Marshal Luther Horton:

Mr. Roberts was in his private office at the time Mr. Horton made his appearance, and when Mr. E. became aware of the nature of his errand, he conversed very pleasantly and sociably with the Deputy-Marshal, and expressed his readiness to accompany him immediately. Although there were a large number of men in and around the building at the time of the arrest, none of whom were aware of what was going on, no resistance was offered, nor did the Marshal experience any rudeness or intemperance.

On leaving the Headquarters Mr. R. got into a stage, in company with the Deputy, and arrived at the Commissioner's office in a short time. No mob or crowd followed them, and when he made his appearance in the office he was accompanied only by the Deputy and a few intimate friends.

Acting District-Attorney Ethan Allen informed the Commissioner of the nature of the charges against the accused and stated his willingness, as the accused had no Counsel to represent him, to take two bonds, one for his appearance in the sum of \$10,000, and one to keep the peace for a like amount.

The Commissioner then decided that he would have Mr. Roberts to the custody of the Marshal, and would fix as early a time for the examination of the case as Mr. Roberts should desire. It was finally arranged that the examination should take place next Monday, at 10 a. m.

Mr. Roberts then departed in the custody, or rather under the surveillance of the Deputy who arrested him. It is not likely that any unnecessary restraint will be placed upon his movements any further than sufficient to guarantee his appearance at the examination and prevent any further violation of the neutrality act.

Nothing unusual took place at the examination. Everything pertaining to it being conducted in a very quiet manner, and no one was acquainted with the nature of the proceedings, save what was ascertained that anything more than an ordinary case was at issue.

When Roberts made the remark about his duty as an Irishman, some disposition was shown to applaud by one or two present.

It is also reported that Brig-Gen. James E. Kerrigan and Col. McKenna, two prominent Fenian leaders, were arrested on Thursday morning, and afterward released on their paroles. But these arrests, if made at all that time, were not made by Marshal Murray.

There is considerable excitement throughout the Fenian circles of this city, and the action of the Government is frequently commented upon as ungenerous and even pusillanimous; but these comments, of course, mainly proceed from the unthinking and ignorant.

Of course the news of the arrest of these prominent leaders caused not a little excitement among the Irishmen in the city, most of whom seemed to consider it the death blow to their hopes of the conquest of Canada, and their denunciations of the conduct of the General Government were loud and unparading. Knots of men still hung about the former headquarters and recruiting offices, but they seemed dispirited and uncertain what to do. Even occasional rumors of the arrival of parties of their friends in Canada and of successes there, which were occasionally started, failed to find believers, and fell dead for want of sustenance. Everybody seemed convinced that the only thing to do was to wait the progress of events, and that with very little hope. Quite a large meeting of Fenians was held at the Cooper Institute during the evening of which our readers will find an account elsewhere.

Arrest of Gen. Sweeney.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 7, 1866. A St. Albans dispatch says: "At 12 o'clock last night Gen. Sweeney was arrested by order of Major Gibson, the commander of the Regulars here. Gen. Sweeney was in bed at the Tremont House, and offered no resistance. He is now in the officers' headquarters on the Common under arrest."

Another dispatch reports that United States Commissioner Foot of Burlington has been summoned to this place, which indicates that Gen. Sweeney will have his case speedily investigated. It is believed he will be discharged on bail.

Special dispatches from St. Albans state that orders were received last night to arrest Gen. Spear as well as Gen. Sweeney, but the former suddenly left his quarters on horseback shortly before midnight.

The opinion was expressed that Gen. Sweeney was desirous of being taken, as he had plenty of time to get away.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Thursday, June 7, 1866. Gen. Sweeney and Col. Mahan were arrested last night by Col. Wildrick, under orders from Attorney-General Speed. It is an arrest on civil authority enforced by the United States military authorities.

The order for arrest included Gen. Sweeney and all prominent Fenian officers, but only Sweeney and Mahan were captured. Gen. Spear had disappeared. The arrest was made at the Tremont House, and the prisoners taken to the Welden House, where they are now confined in a room in the third story. I have just left them at breakfast, which they seem to enjoy.

Gen. Sweeney and Col. Mahan were arrested last night by Col. Wildrick, under orders from Attorney-General Speed. It is an arrest on civil authority enforced by the United States military authorities.

The order for arrest included Gen. Sweeney and all prominent Fenian officers, but only Sweeney and Mahan were captured. Gen. Spear had disappeared. The arrest was made at the Tremont House, and the prisoners taken to the Welden House, where they are now confined in a room in the third story. I have just left them at breakfast, which they seem to enjoy.

I do not apprehend any forcible resistance, although a large body of Fenians may be in town to-day. Gen. Sweeney has studiously avoided all collisions with United States authorities. All his orders have been to that effect. He submits to his arrest and detention with composure.

Gen. Sweeney ordered the withdrawal of the Fenian troops from the Canada lines before his arrest by the United States authorities and before the President's proclamation.

Sweeney is still under guard at the Welden House. There is no foundation for reports of attempts at his rescue, although hundreds of Fenians are in town.

Canada again Invaded—The Green Flag Unfurled on British Soil.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 7, 1866. A special dispatch to The Herald, dated St. Albans, Vt., to-day, has the following:

The advance left Hyattsville about 10 o'clock yesterday, about 600 strong, armed, most of them, with muskets, carbines and sabers. They were all in command of Col. Conant. Just afterward Col. Scanlon's regiment of 300 men followed, and were in turn succeeded by Conner's regiment, 300 strong. These 1,200 men marched to a spot a mile and a half beyond Franklin, a distance of seven miles and a half, reaching there about 6 o'clock.

The spot where the halt was made was on the Slab City Road, a mile south of the frontier. An hour before this time, a very heavy rain set in, which prevailed an hour or more. The men were completely drenched, and the first shelter they found was at the spot indicated, in two barns owned by one Judge Hubbard. Here they spent the night. The men were rather short of rations all last night.

After campfire, a picket company under Capt. Hayes of Boston was thrown out to a line three miles over the frontier. A few pickets of the British were encountered and a few harmless shots exchanged. Supporting companies were sent for, and Capt. Green's and Capt. Connelley's companies were sent out, but nothing more was seen of the militia.

This morning line was formed in force at 7 o'clock, and march was resumed. Col. Conner's regiment being in advance. An hour later the army crossed the line and at the opportune moment Col. Conner unfurled the beautiful green silk flag of Ireland, which was presented to the Brotherhood by the Fenian ladies of Malden, Mass.

The men reverentially gathered around it and greeted its folds as they waved defiantly over British soil, with ringing cheers. The men also with heads uncovered solemnly declared that it never should be torn from them while a spark of life was left among them to defend it.

All along the road the cheers of the Fenians resounded. The march was continued for three miles further toward Pigeon Hill, a small settlement where it is the intention to throw up intrenchments and await reinforcements from this point before any further advance is made.

The advance was reinforced this morning by a Connecticut company, 60 strong, who made a forced march from Franklin.

The advance has now about 10,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, and fourteen cases were forwarded from Franklin this forenoon. A large quantity of rations also went forward to-day.

Gen. Spear joined the invaders just before they crossed the line, and was enthusiastically greeted. He remarked to them that he hoped they would stick to the flag so long as it waves over British soil, and all declared their firm intention to do so.

St. John is the first objective point, but Stanbridge village, this side of it, is believed to be the strategic point which will be carried, or where the advance was to effect a junction with a coöperative column from Malone, N. Y., or that vicinity.

The camp of the corps of the men is excellent. They feel that to fall into the hands of the English forces will be death, and they are finally resolved never to be taken prisoners. Their morale is astonishing, when we consider the privations to which they are subjected. They rely on their own resources, and they are determined to try conclusions with their neighbor on the opposite.

The Fenians are now in the hands of the United States Government in an effort of neutrality.

ORDER BY GENERAL MEADE.

The following is Gen. Meade's order to the Superintendent of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, prohibiting conveyance of Fenians and munitions of war to the scene of operations.

ORDER BY GENERAL MEADE.

The following is Gen. Meade's order to the Superintendent of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, prohibiting conveyance of Fenians and munitions of war to the scene of operations.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Three companies of United States troops left here this morning for Malone, for the purpose of arresting the Fenian leaders here. The principal of these are Gen. Murphy, in command of the 1st Regt. Hoffman's Col. Warren, and Capt. Grayson, Sweeney's Private Secretary.

FENIANS REFUSED TRANSPORTATION.

This morning some 300 Fenians, en route to Malone, from Rome, were refused transportation beyond Antwerp, the two officers in command, being ordered to return to Montreal by the next train, and to proceed to Malone by the next train.

GOING BACK.

Thirty Fenians left St. Albans last night for Boston, refusing to pay their fare, and threatening to burn the town if put off the cars.

THE ADVANCE.

The advance of the Fenian army was at East Franklin last night, 16 miles north of St. Albans.

CHANGE OF ROUTE.

Last night the train from Boston did not go through to Montreal via St. Albans, but via Rosses Point, it being apprehended that the track would be torn up by the Fenians.

east. They are very reticent, but repeat the old gag about "going to work on the railroads." None are armed, but occasionally a man has a sabre.

P. O'Day, Head Center of this District, is in New-York for instructions.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The recent order issued from Washington about arresting the Fenians has been widely commented upon, and apparently the men are in good spirits and only await orders "to attend to business."

No means for their subsistence is provided, and they are scattered over all the city among their Irish sympathizers.

NAMES OF THE RELEASED OFFICERS.

The names of the released officers were incorrectly reported this noon. The following is a correct list: John O'Neill, John Hay and Owen Starr, \$5,000 bail, with two other officers who can justify in double the amount; Hugh Mooney, who demanded an examination, \$5,000 bonds to appear on the 14th before the United States Commissioner here. The other prisoners were held to appear before the Circuit Court of the United States, to be held at Canadaigua on the 14th inst.

The Express will publish to-morrow a full list of the prisoners seized by us on their retreat from Canada, and discharged at their respective homes.

THE INSULT TO AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

We have conversed with Mr. F. N. Blake, the United States Consul at Fort Erie, regarding the insult offered him during the recent raids. He says he has a number of British soldiers who are in the neighborhood of the frontier, and he is now in the process of organizing a company of British and American volunteers.

Gen. Barry has just returned from the city to Gen. Barry that he had not captured a British flag, as reported.

NO BRITISH FLAG CAPTURED.

I learn from the British Consul at Fort Erie, that Gen. Barry had just returned from the city to Gen. Barry that he had not captured a British flag, as reported.

NAVAL MOVEMENT.

Gen. Barry has sailed the revenue cutter Freeborn from Toronto, and is now on her way to the Great Lakes. The cutter is commanded by Lieut. Comdr. P. W. Barry, and is carrying a full complement of crew and arms.

THE BRITISH CONSUL THINKS THE BACKBONE OF FENIANISM IS BROKEN.

The British Consul at Fort Erie, Gen. Barry, has just returned from the city to Gen. Barry that he had not captured a British flag, as reported.

AIMS SEIZED.

One thousand stand of arms have been seized by Gen. Barry since his appointment, also 25 small arms and ammunition. The arms were found in the hands of the Fenians in this city by order of the General commanding this Department.

RETURN OF 'SWAG.'

A morning paper published a "swag" yesterday morning, which was a gold watch, a gold chain, a gold ring, and a gold pocket watch. The watch was found in the hands of a Fenian in this city by order of the General commanding this Department.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Two companies of the 4th Regular Infantry leave at 6 p. m. for the East.

AT FORT LEE THERE ARE ONLY 1,500 TROOPS, INCLUDING A BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

THE RELEASE OF COL. O'NEILL.

Gen. O'Neill was released from jail to-day on bail in the sum of \$5,000. His sureties were Justice Ryan, Thomas Cruise and Michael Foley. After being released, he returned to his home in Montreal, where he was met by a large crowd of Fenians, who were glad to see him.

THE MEN ORDERED TO GO HOME.

A general order has been issued this afternoon from Gen. Lyne, commanding the troops in this city, to return to their homes.

Ogdensburg.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

OGDENBURG, Thursday, June 7, 1866. The President's Proclamation, which was read to the Fenians this morning, which, however, gave way to the excitement created by the more stringent action of the Government in the arrest of the Fenian leaders, commencing with that of Gen. Sweeney and Col. Mahan at St. Albans, Vermont, on the 6th inst.

THE FENIANS MARCHING ON STANBRIDGE.

morning, and offered the services of one hundred able-bodied colored men, to march to the Canada border to fight for Irish liberty and independence.

Franklin, Pa.

Washington.

THE GREAT MASS MEETING.

Montreal, Thursday, June 7, 1866.

A report that the Fenians are moving on this front is said to be the talk of the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS STATE THAT THE INVADERS, SEVERAL HUNDRED STRONG, WERE AT COOK'S CORNERS, A POINT ON THE CANADA BORDER, THIS MORNING.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND THE ARREST OF GEN. SWEENEY.

MASS MEETING OF FENIANS—COOPER INSTITUTE CROWDED—PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PROCLAMATION DENOUNCED—\$4,000 SUBSCRIBED—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Last evening the Cooper Institute was crowded by Fenians. They had assembled in answer to a call made by several of the Fenian leaders, who were anxious to obtain material aid for the cause.

THE INAGURATION OF GOV. SMITH—HIS MESSAGE.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 7, 1866. The Inauguration of Gov. Smith, to-day, was attended with an imposing military and civic display.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES ARE DEVOTED TO LOCAL AFFAIRS.

debts and uncertainties, I appealed to you to be brave of heart and firm of purpose.

When cowardly quailed and doubters swayed, you passed over the cup of shame and bitterness to your lips, and you were compelled to drain it to the dregs, you still worked and triumphed over covert and open misdoings, as well as difficulties which would have made men succumb in a less buoyant case than ours.

It is the essence of a generous Ireland, of humanity, justice, liberty, and of a high-spirited and it cannot perish unless we are false to the nobler attributes which exalt the man above the brute, and the possession of which elevate him to the high-spirited rank of a being.

No, my countrymen! It cannot fail; it will succeed and triumph. Yes, even in our hearts, and at the expense of our fortunes and our blood, if necessary, the oppressed wrongs of centuries are in our efforts, and give strength to the passionate longings for Irish freedom, which neither time nor obstacle can quell, and which we are proud to see the noblest and bravest of our countrymen, who though born in a remote and obscure part of the world, have become the heroes of English despatches, and the glory of our country.

She revived America and Americans in her House of Lords, and seated at them in her Parliament, and to cap the climax of her glory, she performed a noble and patriotic deed for the assassination of the elected head of our Republic. And when the martyr's corpse was borne through the streets of London, she followed it with a flood of tears, and she was blessed with feelings of indignation and revenge.

How base, then, is the treacherous spirit that can place the ignominious of a race beneath the bed of a tyrant, who will feel less grateful for the service than exultant at his power to inspire fear where he knows there can be no love. And yet I tremble, that the great body of American born citizens, who despise England and her power, and appeal to higher laws than those of the British Empire, will be so easily misled by a false and unjust. She certainly cannot claim a distant effort in her favor from that which she so successfully practiced for the benefit of her own countrymen, what may happen—how many obstacles we may have to encounter—how many of us may fall or perish—our cause will triumph as sure as a just God lives, and I believe that their devotion to the cause of the genius and valor for which our race have ever been conspicuous. Yours, fraternally, W. M. ROBERTS.

Suppression of a Newspaper.

Seizure of the "Loyal Georgian," in Augusta, Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, June 7, 1866. The military, by order of Gen. Tilson, have taken possession of the office of The Loyal Georgian.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Inauguration of Gov. Smith—His Message.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 7, 1866. The Inauguration of Gov. Smith, to-day, was attended with an imposing military and civic display.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES ARE DEVOTED TO LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The New-Brunswick Elections.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, June 7, 1866. Thirty members of the House of Assembly have been elected, of whom 20 are in favor of Confederation, and 10 in favor of the existing Government. This is the success of the union scheme in New-Brunswick. All the Quebec delegates who were defeated last year have been re-elected. There are still nine members to be elected, and majority will be secured by the Confederates. The city of St. John to-day gave 700 majority for Confederation.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 7, 1866—12 p. m. The Africa has arrived below, but will probably not come up till morning on account of the tide.

THE AFRICA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 7, 1866—12 p. m. The Africa has arrived below, but will probably not come up till morning on account of the tide.

Gen. Burnside Chosen President of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, June 7, 1866. Gen. Burnside has been chosen President of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works.

THE CITY OF NEW-LONDON DIABSTER.

TWO BODIES FOUND.

NEWARK, Conn., Thursday, June 7, 1866. Two bodies of those lost on the City of New-London were found and buried to-day. One is believed to be the engineer's son, and the other had a tablet marked Lewis M. Fuller, Hamsey Mills.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 7, 1866. A fire this morning in the Metropolitan Block, corner of LaSalle-st., damaged the Randolph Building \$35,000; it was fully insured. The Academy of Science suffered a loss of \$14,000. The engine Economy, which proceeded to the fire, was run into a locomotive engine and completely disabled. The fireman was killed, and three men seriously injured.

Ohio.

A CINCINNATI MURDER—DEATH OF CAPT. MATHER.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 7, 1866. Capt. Mather of Mentor's Band, who was shot by a burglar, died from the effects of his wound last night.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

ATLANTA, June 7.—Four firm and demand good. Wheat and Rice quiet. Cotton steady. Sugar firm. Flour quiet. Corn steady. Hides quiet. Wool quiet. Tallow quiet. Lard quiet. Butter quiet. Eggs quiet. Chickens quiet. Poultry quiet. Game quiet. Fish quiet. Fruit quiet. Vegetables quiet. Live stock quiet.

NEW-YORK, June 7.—Wheat and demand good. Flour quiet. Corn steady. Hides quiet. Wool quiet. Tallow quiet. Lard quiet. Butter quiet. Eggs quiet. Chickens quiet. Poultry quiet. Game quiet. Fish quiet. Fruit quiet. Vegetables quiet. Live stock quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Wheat and demand good. Flour quiet. Corn steady. Hides quiet. Wool quiet. Tallow quiet. Lard quiet. Butter quiet. Eggs quiet. Chickens quiet. Poultry quiet. Game quiet. Fish quiet. Fruit quiet. Vegetables quiet. Live stock quiet.

BOSTON, June 7.—Wheat and demand good. Flour quiet. Corn steady. Hides quiet. Wool quiet. Tallow quiet. Lard quiet. Butter quiet. Eggs quiet. Chickens quiet. Poultry quiet. Game quiet