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The Late Orange Riot in New York.

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Our contemporary the *Times*, from a close observation of the events of the late Orange riot in New York, is enabled to speak with some degree of accuracy and impartiality. We extract from its columns the following:

"We know no good reason why the approval of a hundred Irishmen should subject the exercise of a right of calling out ten thousand militia to great odium, while the approval of a thousand would not have gathered without their presence a parade was inconsistent with the public peace. The suppression in bold defiance of popular clamor was a test of the merit of a straightforward officer who protects the lives of citizens and accepts the responsibility and the consequences."

From the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

"In a proper case the municipal authorities have a legal right to prohibit processions with Orange banners, and yet such losses are likely to provoke a breach of the public peace."

The New Orleans *Bulletin*, coming with approval from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says:

"Processions ought to be prohibited, on the ground that they generally interfere with trade and business, and unfairly monopolize the common thoroughfares where travel ought not to be impeded."

The New York *World*, of July 12, says in its leading editorial article, headed "Regulating Public Processions":

"There can be no question that the municipal authorities have a right to forbid public processions which have not been previously licensed. Physical force, however, is the last resort in the case of a street parade, and, as a rule as street preaching, and the Metropolitan corporation ordinance forbidding public meetings in the streets. It is clear that the police should be left free to direct Superintendent Kelso to issue a proclamation prohibiting the Orange parade. Citizens have the most perfect right, in all ordinary circumstances, to walk the streets without interference from the police. But the moment disturbances are threatened the public peace is the business of the police, and clear any street at their discretion, and arrest and keep all passengers.

From the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

"The right of the public to parade and control the streets for the right of public parade is the further question.

"It seems to be a possible danger of very local, and, in our judgment, of general authority, such demonstrations should be prohibited. Suppose that a hundred thousand Irishmen should come to march, each the streets with a green ribbon in his hat, in honor of Christmas, would there be no remonstrance from the Rochester Union?

"It would be proper by and by, when the public mind is sufficiently cool, and the passion shall have subsided, to consider the merits of the Orange and Hibernian societies. Questions which are the most perfect right, if in their natures and intent and effect under popular discussion are not regarded as perfectly legitimate.

"Simply considered, not strictly speaking, both societies are charitable societies, even where they do not profess to be thoroughfares, their use of them must be regarded as for the convenience and the comfort of other citizens, equally privileged to pass over them.

"The worst and most local thing the New York *Herald* can say of the Orange society is that its official sash or scarf on the whole is a harmless affair.

From the Boston Post.

"It seems to assert afresh the perfect right of the municipal authorities everywhere to order for themselves when a disturbance is apprehended, to use a violent one, and to determine whether the transference of old and foreign feuds and rivalries to American soil shall be classed with the peaceful and orderly celebrations of public of memories and events which imply no menace to the common tranquillity. That there is no danger at a very wide one between the two societies, public demonstrations, the event of Monday, gave ample reason to think many. And it is seriously thought by many people that, at the growth of our American, and of the Union, it may come to be a question, whether the freedom of the question that threatens a contrary municipal direction shall be so much more right with the conditions of a common right that they should be at all times held in subordination to the common welfare, which manifestly rests on the present idea of the public peace.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE. In another column of this issue of the *Bee* will be found an advertisement calling public attention to this institution, which has Gen. Richard Busch as chancellor and a competent staff of professors for the various branches of knowledge. The University offers advantages which are fair, moderate, and cheap, and there is preparation whose pupils are at a high school and a grammar school, which embraces a three years' course of study. The military organization is adopted for the discipline, instruction and physical training of the students. Tuition, board, etc., is for twenty weeks, $250 to $275. The school will open on Sept. 4. Gen. Busch is now in Europe, but will return in time to see and embracing the undersigned University and scientific studies.

There is also a law department connected with the University, which we have reason to consider the course.

AGENTS FOR THE OFFICES. *The Bulletin* of yesterday records the arrest of the brothers Joseph and Leopold Oppenheimer, charged with the murder of Messrs. Lawes and Schomberg, in Kansas, on a previous day. The arrest was made in Paris, St. John's Parish, upon an indictment found by the grand jury of the parish of Ascension. The Oppenheimers have lately been the objects of public interest and honors at the hands of Gen. Warmoth and ex-Governor Wickliffe, and it is a matter of regret to see the arrest of the Oppenheimers, if they have made a case of supporting him in the unfortunate position of a leading Democrat in Washington, and of the United States.

The U. S. Bankrupt Law Denounced as Oppressive.

In the U. S. District Court, at Hartford, New Jersey, Judge Nixon, on the case of an application for a discharge in bankruptcy for an national compensation, after three years experience of the operation of the present bankrupt law, an opinion of the opinion that the bankrupt law is a dangerous and the best grounds for objection to the provisions arises from the cost and expenses of administering it, and unless its machinery is simplified, and the courts are themselves firmly against the natural tendency of the bench, the bankrupt law will become a nuisance to the creditors, and the days of its existence are numbered. Let the people of the country express a desire to be extravagant, the judge said, I am constrained to deny this motion, for the reason that too much money has already been spent in the settlement of the estate, and because the beneficent ends intended to be secured by the law, in one case, cannot be reached by a more careful scrutiny and refer into the expense incurred in the administration of the estates of bankrupts. We are of the opinion under the Constitution of the United States,