State, be in the slightest degree shaken, or will the overpowering necessity for its abolition be in any way denied? Is the report of the commissioners likely to shake the conviction of five sixths of the Irish people that the revenues of that Establishment must he diverted into other channels? or is it possible that any other solution can be arrived at than one which is manifeatly repugnant to the feelings of her Majesty's present advisers? Having waited so long, the Government seem to be of opinion that the Irish peowon't mind waiting a little longer, especially when by so doing they will prolong the tenure of office of the present Administration. It will be very strange indeed if the Irish people should regard the matter in this light. There was a time when the appointment of commissions, and necessary legislative celays, would not have been allogether inopporture, but that time has gore by After a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act for more than two se ra with the certainty that it will remain suspended for at least twelve months lenger, it is simply trifling with a peo ple to say that you are waiting for information as to the cause of their grievances. The Prime Minister stated a few days since that he would pursue a truly Liberal policy. But this policy, when it comes to be ter ted, is simply no policy at all. He is prepared to act as he may be hereafter advised, and the greater the delay in obtaining the advice the better In the opinion of the Earl of Mayo, the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment would not occasion a single act of secession from the Fenian ranks. But gince when, it may be asked has it become the policy of the Imperial Government to legis ate simply with the view of promo ing revolution? That the present Ecclesiascal E. tablishment in Irela d's regarded as an intolerable grievance by the back of the popula tion is admitted, but nevertheless we are told that it should not be interfered with unless we are satisfied that by so doing the disloyal will be converted. The feelings of the loy-1 section of the Irish people are, it appears, of no account. This is a strange reasoning, and it will be a rouger if it is endorsed by the Liberal party. There can now be no question that Mr Dis raeli means to play with the Irish people with no nobler object than that of remaining in office for ano her year. It is scarcely necessary to point out that there has never been a time since the establishment of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland when such an experiment would probably have been attended with more dangerous results than at present. If the Liberal party can agree among themselves upon a definite policy they would have no difficulty in affirming it against the no-policy of her Majesty's Government. - Post.

A distinguished member of the present Government is reported to have suid, before he had wholly given himself up to party, that 'the House of Commons would never dream of setting up such an institution as the Irish Church but does not see its way to abolishing it.' Lord Mayo's speech on Thuesday night shows that the Ministry have not advanced a step beyond their colleague's position. He made no apology for the Irish Church he said not a word about its missionary character or the supposed sanctity and inalienability of its endowment. But he did not see his way- and we may infer that the Government do not see their way-to touch it in any essential particular. They are ready to fence it round with spars and props, to plant additional lines of palisadnes around its intrenchment; but ther besitate to a tack the often threatened stronghold. Lord Mayo himself adopted almost in express terms the language and the ideas of Lord Hard wicke and Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords a fortnight He would concede religious equality in Ire land, but he would secure it by building up, rot by pulling down. He seemed to suggest the endow ment of all forms of belief, though be did not venture to declare as much in the presence of the House of Commers. We are not surprised that Lord Maye, or the Ministry of which he was the enckesman on Thuesday, should he sitate to recommend that the hostility to the Irish Church should be bought off by the equal endowment of all creeds. Wnatever else may be nacertain in the future, this much is plain that such a suggestion is an impossible dream. To propose it is to prove that the proposer is incapable of governing Ireland by the light of the present day; to hanker after it is to earol oneself among the race of purhlind men who are born to be swept away in revolutions after resisting every charge. It is to no purpose to say that Mr. Pitt contemplated the he not been hampered by the obstinacy of Sovereign he might have accomplished his design. Mr Pitt also contemplated the reform of Parliament by baying up the rotten boroughs with ready money The one design is now as hopeless of accomplishment as the other. Consider what is necessary to secure religious equality in Ireland by the endowment of all creeds without any disturbance of the Irish Church. If it is to be equality, the endowment of Roman Ca-tholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and other accieties must be on the same scale of munificence as the Irish Church enjoys. Has any one who talks of thus securing equality calculated what would be the amount of the annual vote necessary for the project? It is not so easy to spare three millions every year for the sake of establishing all the sects of Ire'and . -There is another difficulty in the fact that the prelates of the Roman Catholic have consistently refused to accept any endowment from the State. The most useful part of Mr. Maguire's sneech was that it which he quoted the repeated declarations of the Roman Catholic Bishops. They have been made no merely in these days of Ultramontane predominar ce. but in the milder era of Archbishop Murray. In 1837 the bishops expressed the strongest reprobation of any 'State provision for the Roman Catholic clergy.' In 1841 they deprecated the 'odious and alarming scheme of a State provision for the Cathelic clergy. In 1843 they repeated their protest Again lass October they distinctly declared that they would not accept endowment from the State out of the property and revenues now held by the Protestant Establishment, nor any State endowment whatever. It may, of course, be said that the actual proffer of an endowment would cause the Bishops to waver. and the pressure put upon them by the laity would force them to yield; but this would be trusting to a broken reed .- Times.

SLIGO CORPORATION-SANITARY COMMITTES .- The usual weekly meeting of the sacitary committee of the Corporation, was held on Wednesday last Members present - Messrs J. Tighe, Mayor (in the chair). H. Lyons (Ex Mayor) T. H. Williams, and J Kidd Dr. Tucker, Medical Officer of Health, read his sanitary report as follows, wich was adopted, and ordered to be placed on the minutes :-

TO THE MAYOR AND SANITARY COMMITTEE OF THE SLIGO TOWN COUNCIL.

Gentlemen-My quarterly return as Registrar. ending 31st December, shows 104 births and 84 deaths. There appears to be little or no enidemic of a febrile form of disease during the past quarter in the Sligo district. The season was comparatively mild and healthy, which is a pleasing contrast with the singularly cold and inclement season of Sauthern Europe, in France Italy and Spain Lung or bronchial diseases especially consumption hold here a high rate of mortality, and must continue so until the inhabitants can have purer air to breato in their unhealthy dwellings, pure water to drink from a country source, and baths to cleanse. To withold pure water in plentiful supply, would be a species of Starvation, as criminal as to confine people in a suffecating chamber of foul re-breathed air Lord Pal merston, Lord Dundas, Lord Kirkwall, Sir Robert Gore, Mr Cooper, Mr Wynne, and Mr. Abraham Martin, seemed to be fully sensible of this, when they co-operated in the last session of the Irish Parliament, towards the enactment of a water work law for the town of Sligo. You are now very properly seeking

and 1856. It is not only by physicial observation, but still more by mental perception, that we can comprehend the argent necessty that exists for this vital measure, for promoting the physical, social and sanitary improvement of Sligo. I deem it important to quote Mr. Alfred Haviland's report on the fearful epidemic of typhoid fever that is now raging in the village of Terling, Essex. It appears from his report and that of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, that contaminated water was the cause. The population was only 900 persons, out of whom there 170 cases of typhoid fover in six weeks, and fifteen deaths in a fortnight. The men who drank beer escaped and the women and children who drank the water were attacked. Are our model teacotallers here to encourage alcholic drinking in Sigo for want of pure water? Mr. H viland, surgeon, suggests that the wells be closed, and that one from the highest spot above the village ba selected that an Artesian well, in an elevated position, be suck there and that an officer be appointed to superintend measures for promotion of public health Sir James, M. D. Editburgh who is a Medical authority of European fame, says that four diseases, namely small pox scarlatine, messles and whooping cough, kill haif a million every year in Europe, and when the set nee of public health is more advanced - it is yet in its infance - he believes that this premature pestilential mortali v will be prevented. He states that from 1856 to 1866 there died in great Britain and Ireland, 60 000 peagons from small pox, 280 000 from scarlatina, 130 000 from messler, and 150,000 from whooping cough, or or about 600,000 were killed by these four diseases principally children. What a frightful slaughter of the intocents I - which still continues to proceed, not to speak of the 100,000 adults that the annually carried off by consumption, as many more preparing to replace them, and the 190 000 cases of typhus and tythoid fevers. The corporate towns are the head centres and botheds to propagate all these diseases all over the country. Heretofore the municipal corporations were regarded as the bulwarks of British liberty. I trust that they will become the bulwarks of human life and health by those sanitary fortifications for the preservation of both, which you in Sligo are now struggling to accomplish for the benefit of this borough and county; for all these diseases are portable germs that are nursed to towns and then carried into the country. This vital sant tary question is one of life and death to all, in town and country rich and poor. Sir James Simpson regards it as a grave question for legislators and physicians. You seek from parliament for the same sanitary measures that the small township of Kilmainham seeks for, namely, to improve the lighting, paving sewering, cleansing and water supply to maintain roads and footpaths, &c., to construct baths, and transfer from the Grand jury to you the nower of horough taxation for borough improvements. No corporate town can make sanitary or commercial progress until its taxation and local government be confiled to one local body elected by the borough ratepayers, who will be responsible to their conminuents for their prudent political economy -Disease must spreed from town to country unless all the sanitary laws be strictly observed. We are on the threshold of great improvements in medical science. Disease is not to be cured by mere drugs alone without the aid of sanitary measures. The following from Sir Thomas Watson, Bart. President for several years to ordon College of Physicians, and Physician to the Queen in his address to a London Medical Society a few days ago, supports the foregoing in these words. - There are diseases in which it is our main business to stand by and look on, to see that nature has fair play: that the patient has rest, warm'b, pure air, proper food, and no more : to watch his recovery, not attempt his cure? These are sanitary measures that supersede the efficiousness of the mere drug mechanic Sir Thomas Watson also states .- To me it has been a life long wonder how vaguely, how ignorantly, how rashly, drugs are of en prescribed. We try this and not succeeding, we try that; and bafiled again we try something else. This random haphazerd practice is dangerous and discreditable to medical science? In Dr Manother's suntary report for De cember, as Medical Officer of Health for Dablin, he states that want of food, fuel, and clothing, are the principal causes of death from bionchitis. But there is one promoting circumstance - namely, extreme be glect of bathing. The great majority of the poor pass their lifetime without ever taking a general bath, the unhealthy state of the skin thus induced promotes endowment of the Roman Catholic pricathood in very greatly diseases of the lungs and kidneys. Free Ireland Mr. Pitt was a great statesman, and had or low-priced baths would be an invaluable boon, save thousands from premature deaths. There are baths in many of our public institutions which are seld m used; drug and redrug is the grand panacea. As the Registrar General was pleased to direct my registration notes to be published with others for quarter ending September, 1867, I submit them. Pulmonary consumption continues its high mortality. 16 deates were registered during the past quarter from that disease Dirt matter in a wrong place' Palmerston) is the principal cause of this deadly disease. The lungs and skin co operate for the re moval by respiration and erspiration of this noxious flere matter. When they fail to do so, consumption follows, caused by foul re-breathed air—' that breath of man so fatal to his fellows' and by neglect of personal cleanliness by baths, when the foul humours of the skin become re-absorbed. He must be a mare drug mechanic, a deception to himself, who would not call for these essential requisites of life and health, for baths, co tage hospitals, and sea air sani toria, to recruit those who are being submerged in thousands annually in the ocean of elernity. Schiller, German pullompher said in 1780, that a physician who can only distinguish the coarser wheels of our intellectual clock work, may be ido ized by the mob but he will raise the medical art above the narrow sphere of a mere bread earning craft.' Our higher office is to extinguish maladies in the light of sanitary science so clearly unfo'ded by Sir James Pimpson. M. D. of Edinburg bir Thomas Watson, M. D. London, and by other advanced thinkers in medical science. May we hape to see shortly a minister of anblic health presiding in the Privy Council and Oabinet, and Medical Inspectors of Public Health, directing sanitary improvements all over the kingdom Then a proper value will be placed upon he man life and personal health.

J. TUCKER, M D., Medical Officer of Health. Sligo, January 22, 1968.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In things spiritual the mind of England is growing year by year coarser and more gross. The supernatural is not in the line of its progress. The cultivated intellect stands aloof or trenches itself behind barriers of scepticism and of half doubts, whose nearest approach to faith is suspension of judgment as to the facts of Divine Revelation. The political mind of the country is also in its degree misled by the false lights of the new seers in the land - the philosophers and guides of the national intellect .-Politiciens put theories into practice, and the theory that religion at best is but a matter of private speculation, about which the nation in its corporate capacity has no concern, is but too likely in the course of the next few years to become the political creed of England. The megnitude of such an evil in its irmediate and practical consequences is fearful to contemplate. The religious mind of England also, split up as it ever has been since the Reformation into multifarious and minute divisions is now, in addition, affected in its degree with the growing Rationalism of the day; and if we turn to immense masses of men who live and thrive in our great and incustrial haunts, with their appecites for gain whetted by success, or to the working men in our dockyards, or in the mining or manufacturing districts, or to the

spiritual ideas. Scepticism, it is not too much to say, on the one side, and a low material view of religion on the other, have neurped dominion over the English mind. To resist such a usurpation, to go against the current of such a stream, was the aim and work of Tractarianism in its day, and is now a work which fairly entitles the Ritualists, the beirs of the elder Tractarians, to the highest respect. Ri tualism is a bold and public protest against the spirit and tendency of the day; it bears its testimony in favor of the supernatural in quarters where he presence of Catholicism is not seen, nor its influence felt. It is visited, consequently, with some of the oblogny, and we are sorry to see, with some of the ribaldry which are the tributes that unbelief is wont to pay to the Catholic Church. For bearing the share of contumely which the church, in its supreme Head on earth, in its priests and its monastic orders, inherits from the Oross of Christ, Ritnalism will not be without its reward. Public profession of fairh, a spirit of self-denial, love of souls and un worldliness, are tokens that this latest development of Anglicanism moves in the direction of the Catholic Church. The result of this development is a clearer apprehension of Catholic doctrie, and a more precise teaching of the dogmas which the Ri tualists have learnt from Catholic deficitions. And these Catholic dogmes are popularized and brought home to tens of thousands in the Ritualist churctes throughout the kirgdom. The results of this practical education in Catholic doctrines are seen in the growth of more supernatural life, and in its necessary onsequences - the innumerable and increasing conversions to the Catholic Ohurch. These are the rewards of the spirit which Ritualism is cultivating in the minds of multitudes in the Anglican Church .-The more the nation at large, as rep esented by the intellect and the masses of the country, is falling away from the faith and practice of Christiarity, the quicker will those who hold to the belief in a rerealed religion be driven for support in the tremen dous conflict to the Catholic Church It is the clear duty of Catholics, under these circumstances, to aim st removing obstacles which may hinder the return of those who hesitate and linger at the threshold of the Church; to stretch out a band towards those who are atruggling in doubt. Many of them look upon us askance, misjudging our motives in refusing to abate one jot or title of Catholic doctrine or Ca thotic practice on their behalf. In Catholiciem they have yet to learn that there is no compromise possible with error, however near that error may be to truth. Relecticism is not Catholicism. It is of the essence of heresy to desire to select such truths only as are palarable, instead of accepting what the Church teaches by her infallible rule and her existing practice. But what it lies upon the conscience of every Catholic to do, is not to affront, not to em bitter not to turn away those who are, perhaps, angrily demanding, not explanations only, but the surrender of certain portions of the Church's teach-On the contrary, it is our part to show, pa tiently and kindly, and with the ferbearance which men are entitled to who are honestly seeking after truth, the impossibility of such surrender Tue Catholic faith is not of our making. We cannot palter with the divine gift. This immove bility of faith is what the Ritualists have to learn from the Catholic Church; all we can do in our controversy with them is to make the lesson as easy as possible. The momentous character of the issue at stake should induce Catholics to realiza to themselves more and more the difficulties which beset those curside the Church to throw themselves as much as possible into the habit of mind of Anglicans who honestly believe in the feasibility of the reconciliation of Anglicanism with the Church. They will then be better able to understand Anglican difficulties, or to off-r with greater effect explanations of the insuperable ob stacles which stand in the way of such a reconcilla-To put the best possible constitution on Ritualism, on its hopes and struggles, and at the same time to uphold Catholic doctrine in its fullness and completeness, is the most likely way of leading back to the Church those who, smidst the multitu dinous errors which surrounded them, are proclaim ing by their lives, and by their teaching, so many great Catholic truths .- English Paper.

LOND N. March 31 - In the House of Lords, yesterday evening, Lord Malmesbury disclaimed any intention on the part of the English Gov. roment to interfere in the all dies of Paraguay. In the House of Commons, retitions in favor of and against the Irish Church Establishment were read. Mr Gladetone, free calling for the reading of theacts of Parliamen in relation to the Irish Church, moved that the House proceed to consider them. He declared the time had come when the Irish Church should cease to exist as a State establishment. He would give no details of the means by which this was to be brought about, because it was not the duty of the opposition to arrange them. All proprietary rights should be respected. There should no longer be a salaried clergy paid by the State and connected with the Church. A fund for the benefit of Ireland should be created from the balances of the incomes of the Church. Mr. Giadstone proceeded to explain that Liberal party had not dealt with this question, because it had never before been presented to them in concrete shape, as at the present time. Both par ries, he said, were excusable for neglecting the subject because the public sense had not before been fully aroused in regard to it. He repelled the charge of apostasy which had been made against him -Speaking of measures which should be adopted, he recommended that the churches and parsonages should be left to the clorgy. Those who choose to maintain them would indemnify the owners of the advowson. After further arguments, Gladstone closed with an appeal to the House to take some definite action. Lord Stanley replied, opposing too basty action in the matter, saying the House should wait until the Commission on the Irish Church should make their report, and concluded by moving his resolution, of which we gave notice last Friday That the anhiect be left over for the consideration of the next Parliament. Mr. Cranborne, the member for Stamford, moved a resolution that the principle of disestablishing the Irish Church be settled now, and details be lett to next Parliament. The debate was then adjourned. A bill abolishing flogging in the army was passed in the House Commons.

Nothing, indeed, is more bewildering here than the contrast between the actual facts which confroat you in Abyssinia and the English names, with all their complex associations, which, for want of any betier, travellers have given them. After reading of churches, princes, hierarchies, feudal aristocracies, it is stapgering to be told that some little cowhruse under the cliff is a church, in which service is held every Sunday and lessons read from Bibles illuminated with pictures of the Virgin Mary; that very dirty personage in a white turban who rone alongeide of your horse, clamouring for a real, is the high priest of the village with not less influence, perhaps more, in his own district than the pone has in Outholic Opristendom, and with full powers of absolution and excommunication; that the noisy half naked boy who goes about the camp begging for an old ' camise' (Anglice, shirt,) is a young nobleman, grand nephew of Price So-and So, and means, when he comes of age, to lead I don't know how many hundred or thousand trusty spears to the rescue of his father, now a State prisoner in the clutches of the Wasgshum Gobszye. If there is anything in the world about which the chivalrous European is fairly entitled to expect a little romance, it is a distressed princess in a tower, but even here our illusions have been most ruthlessly desiroyed. A party of officers called to pay their respects to the lady, and were told that, to say nothing of the absence of her husband (Gobszye's State prisoner.) which made it impossible for her to receive visitors, she was

lighment is an anomaly discreditable to any civilized | that Irish Act, and of the Sani'ary Acts of 1854 | ignorance or a gross and coarse apprehension of to state, was not made by the lady berself, and may have been due solely to the inventive genius of her maid, whose appearance, however, gave strong evidence in favour of the plea : but it was generally considered that in such matters princesses ought to be even above suspicion, and the tender interest formerly felt in her fate materially declined. The tower itself is also in colour and material a little too like the neighbouring cabins to suit a romance, but it is well shaped and solidly buil, and being about 30 feet high and carefully loopholed and turreted for muskets, would stand a very long siege by Abys sinians What the interior is like I cannot say, as all entrance is rigorously forbidden to males, and we have no ladies here to go and reconneitre.

THE FENIAN PRIPONERS IN NEWGATE -Yes'erday the three Fenian prisoners, Burke, Casey, and Shaw against whom the grand jury for the county of Warwick a few days ago returned true bills on indictments charging them with treason felony, and which indictments have been removed by certiorari to the Central Criminal Court, arrived at the prison of Newgate, where they will remain until and pending their t-ial They left Warwick at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the custody of 20 of the Warwickshire constabulary, travelling to London by the Great Western line. On arriving at Paddington they were placed in a prison van and escorted thence by a strong body of metropolitan mounted police to Newgate, which they resched about noon. There are consequintly now ten Fenian prisoners incarcerated in Newgate, awaiting their trials, including the seven who stand committed from B w street on the charge of murder in connexion with the affair at the Clerkenwell House of Detertion. The prison is zuarded outside, night and day, by a picked body of the city police, who are armed with cutlasses and revolvers, and of whom there are so many that no two of them are said ever to be out of sight of each other. They form, in fact, a complete cordon round the whole building and additional precautions are understood to have been taken inside to incure the greater security of the prison. At the Old Bailey an opinion prevails that at the next session, which wi'l commence on Monday, the 6th of April, all the ordinary criminal business which usually occupies the greater part of, and occasionally the whole, week, will be disposed of before the Fenian prisoners are put upon their trial Ordinarily great trials do not commence there bef re the Wednesday of the session, when the Judges attend; but, as the trial of the Fepian prisoners will be necessarily most protracted. and as, if began on the Wednesday, it might not terminate on the Saturday evening, in which case the jury would have to be kept togother over the Sunday which this year will be Ranter Sunday, the probabiity is that it will not commence until the following Monday, the 13th of April.

PENSION TO LADY BREWSTER. - A pension of £200 per annum has been conferred on Lady Brewster, in consideration of the scientific labours of her distinguished bushand. This graceful act of Government has been announced to our townsman Sir James Simpson, Bart, in the following letter from the Prime Minieter: - 10, Downing street' Whitehall, March 5 1868 - Dear Sir James - I have much gratification in nforming you that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a pension of £200 per annum to the widow of Sir D wid Brewster, in recognition of his eminent services to science. - I have the honour to remain dear Sir James, yours faithfully, B. Diskatli' - Scotsman.

THE ARMY. - We have reason to believe that the proposed scheme of army administrative reform which has been for some time under consideration will shortly be experimentally tried in action. It is understood that the scene of the first trial will be Ireland, where recent military experience has practically proved the necessity of a change of system and where Lord Swathnairn, the president of the committee on this subject, will be enabled to superintend the experiment and overcome any difficulties that may arise in person. - Palt Mail Gazette.

It is understood that the Public Elementary Eincation Bill for England and Wales will contain a clause providing for the appointment of a Minister of

UNITED STATES.

An impeachment of the first magistrate of a great nation must always be locked upon with curiosity, if not with interest, by the world. The most femous modern trials of the chiefs of States have owed their origin to the conflict of political principles rather than to the delinquencies of the individual. The flending magistrate be he king of England or of Fran e or a plain Republican President, is the representative of a political or social faith of which be or t is advisers are the obstinate adherents, and he is overthrown by a movement which he looks upon as lawless and almost impious, but which time proves to be the rear current of national feeling. The long struggle between Mr. Johnson and the American Congress may in future times be a favourite subject of the historical essayist, for amid the vulgar disputes and recriminations of party politics we may trace the progress of a great Constitutional change. The character of Mr Johnson is not to be mistaken Ite basis is an invincible obstinacy, which he would probably call firmness; and superadded to this is a parrow legal view of the national Constitution and his own duries - a view which neither the course of events, nor the advice of friends, nor the threats of nem'es can make him swerve from or enlarge. Mr. Disraeli a said to have called Charles 1. 'the 'holocaust of direct taxation. Mr Johnson, if he fall a secrifice, may be called the holocaust of State Rights. He has from first to last taken one view of his relations to Congress and his proper course towards the South and every not of his conduct may be traced to it. Whatever sentiments the flercest zealots of the Republican part: may entertain with respect to him he reciprocates them fully They cannot detest his actions more than be detests their principles. Each party regards the movement of the other sa an neur 'Will you suffer one man to set himself above the law and the Legislature?' ask the Reputlicans- one, moreover who was never directly elected to the nighest office in the State, and who is, in fact, only Vice-President, acting as President in consequence of the death of the elected bolder of the latter office?' Congress considers itself the only true representative of the national will which at present exists, and it has by a long series of enact ments shaped out a new policy and almost a new Constitution. It now only remains to he seen whether it will carry out its designs by driving from office the man who has been the great obstacle to its efforts. On the other hand, Mr. Johnson and those who think with him assert that all the chief acts of Congress during the last three years have been tainted with illegality, as being beyond its powers as limited by the Constitution. They maintain, in the first place that a true Congress does not exist rince certain States are excluded from representation : that, in the second place Corgress, even if duly constituted, has no right to assert higher powers than are given to it in the eighth section of the first Article of the Constitution. This is the contintion between the two rival Powers, the Executive and the Levislative. It is a conflict which has been waged in successive ages and in many lands; but the necul-

THE IMPRACHMENT TRIAL - Immediately after the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. Summer submitted a resolution, that under the agricultural laborers, we shall find in each class in such reduced circumstances as to be unable to Constitution the Chief Justice has no right to vote for means from parliament to carry out the spirit of alike, though differing in outward form, either utter sefford soap. This candid confession, it is but right on any question a sing during the trial. This had

larity in the present case is, that the Executive

professes to be the guardian of the ancient Constitu-

tion of the country, while the Legislative, flushed

with sense of power and secure of the support of a

mainrity of the population, initiates a policy and

pursues a course full of novelty and boldness .-

special reference to the coating vote given by t Chief-Justice yesterday, on the question of retirin from consultation. It created a ripple of excitement and the vote which immediately followed its presentation was anxiously watched. The result was that the resolution by 21 to 27. The Chief Justice quietly announced the vote, and then stated the first business in order, It was the question of the admissibility of the testimony of Burleigh about a conversation between him and Gen. Thomas on the night of the 21st of February. Mr. Stanbery na le an elator to speech to show why it should to be admit Senator Frelinghayeen sent a written reques ted to the Managers to know whether they proposed to connec the President with Gen. Thomas in this conversation: to which Gen Butler replied in the affirmative Messis. Bingbam. Butler and Curtis participated in the discussion which Mr. Stanbery opened, and after a debate of pearly three hours, the a-ys and yeas were called, and the Court decid d by 39 to 11 to receive the testimony, the Democrats alone voting in the negative. Mr. Burleigh then testified concerning the conversation between him self and Gen Thomas. The most important point was that Gen. Thomas told him be intended, if necessary, to use force to get possession of the War Office. Mr. Stanbery cross examined Mr. Bur eigh without however, getting him to weaken the force of his direct testimony. The next witness was Samuel Wilkeson whose testimony was brief. He related two conversations with Thomas, one in the afternoon and the o'her in the night of the 21st of February, in which General Thomas declared his intention to take possession of the War Office. Next came Karaner, from D laware, whose testimony was important and at the same time very ludicrous. He met Gen. Thomas at the President's leves on Feb. 24 and congratulated him on the position to which he had been assigned telling him to do his duty and that the eyes of Delaware were upon him. "The eyes of Delaware" falling so quaintly on the ears of the Senate and galleries drew out laughter in which the Chief Justice beartily General Toomas replied that his native State would not be disappointed, for be would certainly kick that fellow out, unquestionably meaning Secretary Stanton, but mentioning no names. Mr. Stanbery new took charge of Karsner, evidently with the purpose of making him contradict himself. He commenced by so many irrelevant questions that the Chief Justice felt constrained to interfere. Mr. Stanbery then asked whether he detailed the converaction to any one on the night of its occur nce. Yes,' the witness said, he had. What was his name inquired Mr Stanbery. Karsner Sesitated, and then raised his head, and, with a desperate effort, said Smith. A peal of laughter followed. Mr Stanbery asked what was Smith's first name, and the wi'ness replied, "it len's John, but William " Mr. Stanbery soon dismissed this witness. When Karsner had finished testifying, the Court adjourned.

An exciting scene occurred in the Impeachment Court on Tuesday. A large number of witnesses had been axamined, when Mr. Stanbery objected to the testimony of one witness being received. The Chief Justice decided the evidence admissible, when Senator Drake took exception to the presidir g officer presuming to decide the point, as it should be necided by the Senate. The Chief Justice maintained that he should decide in the first instance, and then the Senate might object to his ruling. Butler followed quoting several cases tried in England before the House of Lords, in which the Lords decided all disputed questions. A long discussion followed, and the Senate voted a tie on a motion to retire for consulation. The Chief Justice voted 'nye,' thus giving practical effect to the position assumed by him as to his right to vote. After a consultation of over three hours the Senate returned with a rule substantially confirming the position taken by the Chief Justice.

The Times' special says the progress made yesterday in the impeachment case indica a that the manngers will get through their oridence this week. The President's friends are consoling themselves with the reflection that if a majority cannot be had on many of the collaier il questions it is not probable that two thies can be secured to convict. They seem to forget that the minor questions afford a latitude for conscience which the main question does not. The Senate may not pronounce guilty on all the articles, but they are to erably certain to do so on some.

AMERICAN POLITICA. - The elections in Rhode Island were held on Wednesday Rhode Island is a Republican State, and was certain to go that way. Still the Democratic party, who have much from the present elections towards restoring their anciout prestige, made the best light they could toping, if they could not win, to be able to show an increase in the number of the the votes, and a consequent indication of a change of public opinion favourable to them. This would have been of consequence in view of the great struggle in Connecticut on Monday. Instead of that, though the whole vote is much larger than in 1867, the Republicans gain considerably . - Mont. Herald.

PITTEBURG, March 30.- Intelligence has renched here that a bloody riot occurred at O'Neil's coal mine. near McKcesport. Some of O'Neil's men who had been out some time went to work, when 200 men arrived from a neighbouring work and called upon them to come out. They were armed with clubs and other weapons O'Neil and his men repulsed them, shooting and killing one man and wounding five. O'Neill was severely wounded by clubs. The snobs have gone back and Mr. O'Neil is guarded by about a bundred armed men.

SCRANTON, PA, March 31 .- By the brooking of the chain connected with the hoisting machinery at the Diamond Coal Mines in this city this morning, a platform containing seventeen men was precipited to to the bottom of the shaft, a dietauce of 185 feet. Eleven men were instantly killed, one has since died. and two more cannot live. They leave eleven widows and twenty-eight orphans.

HARRI RURG, Pa., April 4. - Thomas Hanlov, the gymnest, attacked with insanity, attempted the murder of three boys here, and was taken into custody yesterday. While confined Hanlon attempted to commit suicide by butting his head against the

Buffalo, April 4 - Weston, the pedestrian, started from a point 10 miles west of Erie yesterday afternoon and arrived here this afternoon, having accomplished the task of walking the distance, 103 miles, in 23 hours and 58 minutes. The weather was had and roads heavy.

Burralo, April 1 .- A man named Nicholas Smith was arrested yesterday, and confessed to having set fire to eighteen different buildings in this city within the past few weeks.

It is rumored in Washington that a bill will be inroduced into the Senate providing for the succession to the office of President which on third reading will be amended so that Gen. Grant will be at once instailed in the White House.

Of the eleven murders committed in Jackson county, Indiana, during the past year, not one single person has been brought to justice, except in the case of the two men who were taken from the jail at Brownstown and hanged.

A young man in Chicago, named Benediot, disgusted after a spree, undertook to shoot himself the other day, but the bullet flattened against the skull -showing in a very striking manner how hardened young men become in Chicago.

Tuschubia, Ala., March 30 .- Robert Cunninghan late of the rebei army, was shot and instantly killed by Mr. Rollins of the Federal army.

Br. Louis, March 4 - A despatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, says the entire Republican State ticket is elected by more than 30,000 majority.