present addres e of sympathy to M m Jahr ston, of Ballykilbeg, on account of the 'persecution' of her beloved busband and to urge the Government to repeal the one sided Party Processions Act. At one of these meetings held in Enniskillen the Rev. Mr. Flanagan, one of the speakers, is reported in the Freeman to have uttered the following sentiments: "He said if they dare to law unhaly hands upon the Oburch of Ireland 200,000 Orangemen will tell them it never shall be. (Immense cheering.) It is very trus, in these days we hear a great deal about pressve loyalty, and that we will permit ourselves to be treated just as people like. Away with such a doctrine. (Hear hear) Professant loyal y must make itself understood. People will say, Ob, your livalty is conditional. I say it is conditional and must be explained as such. (Cheeers) Will you Orangemen of Ireland, endorse the doctrine of un conditional loyalty. (Repeated cries of No. never') A'ter referring to the victories obtained at Derry, Aughrim, and the Boyne, he said that our enemies som times speak about the smallnest of our numbers, and he wished to know how they could be anything What had the Pope done to increase our 6'80. numbers? What had England done? What have the landlords done? Now, he saw it was realy wonderful and must be attributed to the merciful interposition of God that there is such a thing as a Protestant in the country at all. Between 1825 and 1834 no leas than 175,000 emigrated and yet we are taunted by the English because our numbers are not more. The ery is raised against us, not because we are not more. but because we are so many. The question arises, on what are we to show ourselvet? We might plead th, Act of Union in 1800, or the provisions of the Emancipation Act in 1829, or we might refer to the past services randered England in the hour of need It appears wonderful th t there is one thing upon which we can confidently throw ourselves which has been overlooked by rearly all the speakers, he meant the Queen's Coronation Oath. She should be reminded bot one of her ancestors, who swore to maintain the Protestant religion, fo got his oath and his crown was kicked into the Boyne (Cheers) We must speak out ho'dly, and tell our gracious Queen that if she breaks her oath she has no longer any claim to the Crown. Let us not put any trust in man, but trust to God and ourselves. ' Put your

The condition of the Irish Church had scarcely been discussed in pyrliament for a generation before Mr. Dillwyn brought it forward in 1865, and it was then Go med so impregnable that Mr. Gl datone refused to give a decided opinion upon a motion which he considered perfectly impractical. In 1868, when an equally abstract motion was before the House he ahandoned all reserve. What excuse is there for this rapid change? It would be uncaudid to deny that the appearance of Fenianism in the interval has had some effect upon the opinion of Parliament. Contemptible as Febianism is, and hopeless as are the object of its promoters it bas vet served to search out the week point in Irish government, and to force us to recognize it. We cannot deny that Femianism enjors a certain presive sympathy in Ireland, and we are driven to ask what can justify such apparently unreasonable diseffiction. Once let the question be fairly asked, and there can be but one answer to it. We can all understand that we should feel in England if the tithe-rent-charge were deruted to the support of the Raman Carbolic worship. We know from history what the Scotch would do if an attemp were made to impose prelacy upon them. But the existence of Fenianism and the injustice of maintain ing 'an alien Church' would never have produced so andden an inclination to disendow the Irish Katablishment had it no' been for the policy, 'at once groverque and imbecile,' of the Government. Mer felt the necessity of doing something, and trey were willing to be taught what it was that should be done. -Times Cor.

trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry."

The knowledge that an actual Bill is before Parliament on the authority of the Quren's advisors is the heat antidote to vague declamation and vision ary schemes. All that need now be said is, that the Irish Earth ishment as it at present exists can no langer be maintained, and that the connery will not tolersteans scheme for establishing a Roman Catholie Church by its side. It is to late in the world's history to think of setting up new official hierarchies. and to eave one State clarge by gratifying the ambi tion of another. The Irish Catholics complain of the Protestant Church as an Establishment; the country recognizes the reasonableness of the complaint. From this it would seem that no remedy can be complete which does not comprise the disestablishment of the Irish branch of the Anglican Communion as the State Church of Ireland. But disestablishment does not mean direndowment, and the questions we ther any, and what fouds shall be reserved to the Eniscopulians, how these shall be administered. and what portion if any, shall be linted to the other free and u catabilebed Churches which exist at present may be received for the time when either the present or some future Ministry shall seriously propose a definite scheme .- Traes Cor.

DUBLIN March 17. - There is now but one topic of engrossing interest in this city the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales. All others seem for the time to merge in it, and to sink their importance. Politics will be postponed, the cry of faction will be still d, there will be a truce to the fierce war of party, and old sores of social discontent and sectarian strife which may not be cared will at least be covered in presence of the Royal guest. There is on all sides an evident desire that Dublin shall a quit itself with credit upon this occasion. The visit of the Prince is instinctively regarded by the prople as a mission of amity and peace undertaken at the desire of their gracious Queen. A foretaste of its influence is aiready felt in the spirit of forbearance and forgiveness of which there are some encouraging symptoms It is shown especially in reference to political offenders. With the restoration of tranquility and order the demand for rigorous measures which a dread of imminent danger justified has altogether ceased, and a returning sense of security has brought into full play the generous emotions which in a time of panio were suppressed. There is a growing corviction that the claims of justice have now been satisfied, and she will have no reason to complain if the voice of mercy be listened to with a ready ear, pleading, as she does, for some, at least, in paramative tones. With certain classes of the public this feeling amounts to an undefi ed but confilent anticipation that the Royal visitor will be a harbinger of joy to some homes which are now clouded with misfortune. The belief of the populace that the graces of clemency and benignity ever fullow in the Royal train is perhape, an unconscious but a remarkable tribute to the character of the 8 :vereign. Such a belief it will promote the growth of loralty to cherish and fulfil.

The preparations for the reception of the Prince have commenced with an earnestness which promises a brilliant series of entertainments. At meeting of the Corporation yesterday the Lord Mayor commenced the business by reading a letter which he had addressed to General Knollys, convaying an invitation to his Royal Highness to honor with his presence a ball at the Mansion house. As his Lordship in his laudable zoal took the public into his confidence, and the letter is in print, it may ba assumed that there is no obligation of reserve respecting it .. The following are its terms : -

'Mansion bouse, Dublia. 'Sir, - Understanding that the Prince of Wales is about to visit this country, I now write for the nurpose of soliciting, through you, that his Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to honor the Lady Mayoress and myself with his presence at a ball. upon an evening to be named by himself, to which we propose to invite their Excellencies the Lord but the authorities, apprehending a disturbance and leave the heart throbbed within as passion- locally after vi-ws of Parliament Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Abercorn, along breach of the peace, induced the directors of the Hill ately and as warmly as ever. A black call covered It costs seventy pounds stori

this letter under the notice of his Royal Highness, and convey to me as soon as convenient to you the wishes which the Prince may be graciously pleased to signify upon the subject, you will confer a great favor.

'In conclusion, wi'l you allow me, as chief magistrate of the metropolis of Ireland, to convey the ugh you the profound regret with which our citizans. from the highest to the lowest, have heard that the state of bealth of her Royal Highness will not permiher to accompany the Prince upon this occision. I hut re-echo the prayer and hope of all in trusting that a speedy restoration to health will enable the Princess to pay to our country a visit, which would be to all creeds and parties an occasion for ever to remembered.

> 'I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

John Carrier Lord Mayor.

'General Knollys K C.B., Controller, &c.' On the motion of Alderman Manning, seconded by Alderman Durdin, the letter was entered on the minutes. The latter gentleman called attention to the propriety of making provision for the accommodation of the Corporation in St Patrick's Cathedral on the occasion of the installation of the Prince as one of the Knighte of St Patrick. His Lordsbip undertook to apply for suitable places for witnessing the ceremony Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Abercorn will surrender Dublin Castle in a day crawo to the Burd of Works, who will immediately set about refitting and decorating the State apertments which are to be occupied by his Royal Highness and suite. The Secretary's Lodge, Prossix Park, will also be arranged in becoming style for the reception of his Roya: Highness the Dake of Cambridge, St. Parick's Carbedral will undergo some alterations which are necessary to give effect to the ceremonial. The Royal visitors are expected to arrive on the evening of E-sier Tuesday, the 14th of April. On their arrival at Kingstown the Prince will be received with a Royal salute from the vessels in the barbor, and a guard of honour, and the efficers of State, Commander of the Forces, and local authorities will be in weiting to receive his Royal Highness The public efficials will be presented to the Prince on board the steamer, fier which the Royal party will proceed to Westland Row terminus by special train. The Lord Mayor and Corporation will await the arrival of the Prince at Westland Row, where he will be presented with an address on the part of the citizens. A military guard of honor, under the command of Majur-Goreral Cunynghame, will be stationed at the terminus and an escort will accompany the Viceregal carriages to the Castle.

The programme of events to occupy the attention of the Prince during his stay, of which there is already a rough sketch, presents a rather formidable series of engigements. On Wednesday the 15 h. loyal addresses will be presented by public todies, and in the evening the Prince will be entertained at a birquet by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. On Thursday the Royal party is expected to visit Punchestown races and on Fidar Lord Powers court's beautiful seat. On Sameday the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander of the Forces, will hold a grand review Monday, the 26th of April is the tay on which the ins allation of the Prince as Knight of St. Patrick will probably be celebrated, and in the vening - grand barquet will be given in St. Pat rick's Hall, Dublin Castle, by the L rd Lieutenant s Grand Master of the Order. Next can the cattle honor of a visit and loval addresses will bere be presented. On the following day vari us public institutions will be visited. The Royal Bosticultural Society will hold a flower show on Thorsday where the Prince will probably be present, and on Fridat the Royal visit, it is feared will terminate. - Times Cor.

The Vice Chancellor appointed an ad interim liquidator to day, pending the bearing of a petition for winding up the Copportee Mining Company,-Times' Dublin Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We hear that the Anglican establishment at Hack ney, from which seven of the Sisters joined the Cabolic Church a few weeks ago, is to be converted into a Catholic convent, and that the ladies who formerly belonged to the house are to be joined by assuming the Irish Church to be duomed the Scotch others and they together will form a new Convent Church is the next weakest in three kingdoms and of Sisters of Mercy, under the direction of the Archbishop of Westminster. London Register.

THE RCCLESIASTICAL TITLES' ACT - The Cabinet are so relicent with regard to the course they will purage in regard to the motion for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles! Act that they decline letting their own followers know whether the ministry will support or oppose the motion.

The Rev. W. H. mphrey, Incumhent of St. John's Dundee, and Rev. W H Rateliff, till lately cara s of St. Mary Maudalene's. P d'ington, have been received into the Catholic Church.

It is said that the Bishops of the Irish Church have united in a note to Dieraeli urging bim to sacrifice half of the revenues of the Church Ratablishment in

order to be able to save the rest Archbish p Mauning's letter to Earl Grey on t'e Irish questions of the day has attracted little if any notice. The following passage is at least worth the borour of quotation: "It is estimated that in the borour of quotation: last twenty five years £24 000 000 have been sont ov r by the Irish in America for the relief, or for the emigration of their kindred and friends. The perfecunity of heart, will, and purpose which unites the Irish on either side of the Atlantic cannot be more complete Add to this, that an assimilating power of England which has overcome the resistance of Scotland, and absorbed it into itself, is met by a ste of repulsion in Ireland, which keeps the two races as under. Add again, that the assimilating power of America is met and welcomed with gratitude, sympathy, aspiration; that the attitude of Ireland bas been as Sir Robert Peel said in Parliament five and twenty years ago. With her back turned to Rng her foce to the West, four millions and a half of Irish in Ireland turn instinctively to five millions of Irish in America ! The subjoined excerpt is not with i's significance: - . * The first condition to estimating the gravity of the [Irish] danger is to put away the childish shallowness with which some of our public parers have treated Fenianism For nearly three hundred years the same distages in Ireland have produced the same perils. In the seventeenth century, the men who should have been our strength were in the armies of Spain, Italy France, Germany Poland, and the low Countries In the eighteen h century, according to the records of the War Office 450 000 are etated to have died between 1690 and 1745 to the Ecench service; and as many more, it is b-lieved, between 1745 and the beginning of this century. Is this imperial wisdom or imperial atrength?' The letter closes with an elaborate and impassioned appeal to Government to lose no time in

providing proper remedies for Irigh discontent. THE ROCHDALE MURPHY' RIOTS AN EMPHATIC WARNING - Ut, Saturday, at the Manchester Assizes, George Mackey, one of the lecturers of the Erangeli cal Mission and Protestant Electoral Union, was indicted for shooting, at Rochdale on the night of Thursday the 5th inst., a policeman named Divid Helsted when in the execution of his duty, with intent to maim him, &c. He pleaded not guilty. The celebrated Murphy and other men of the 'mission,' were p esent in Court during the day, intently Irish actional demonstration of a political character, watching the proceedings. It appeared from the evidence that on the night named the prisoner and Patrick's Div in London. The national mind was another lectured in the Public Hall at Rochdale; manifested by mourning and silence. The tongue

Saveral meetings have been held in the north to meet his Royal Highness. If you will kindly bring of the hall upon that ground. A skirmish between the lecturers and some Catholics had occurred on the Monday night previous, when it was alleged one of them fired off a pistol, and this coupled with the fact of an infl mmatory placard baving been issued, induced the magistrates to take such steps. On the night in question, in response to the wish of the lecturer, a large number of Protestants carys from Staleybridge, and they and others led by Mickey. attempted to force an entrance into the Public Hall nothwithstanding that a strong body of nolice was there to prevent them from doing so The mobboth Protestants and Catholics - was armed with blodgeons, pokers, ccythes, and other weapons. The prisoner carried a revolver, and fired it; and, with one of the two barrels which he fired of the six loaded, shot at the policeman and hit him upon the leather belt he wore, which prevented much mischief. The lancaed judged, in summing up the evidence. said that, whatever might he the result of the trial he trusted it would be a warning to the prisoner, and all other lecturers and members of the society to which he helonged, not again to attempt to enforce their opinions as in this case. The jury baying found the prisoner guilty, recommended him to miter; and his lordship in passing sentence upon him said f in had not been for that recommendation he should have sentenced him to penal servitude, for the using of such deadly weapons—and especially against the police, who had such arduous duties to perform must be put down at all hazards; and he wished in to be undergrood that, in all cases where pistols were need, a sentence of penal servitude would follow He must be imprisoned for sixteen calendar months with bard labour.

> DI CTELY OF VALUABLE PLUNDER IN LONDIN. - II Lordon on Tuesday, John Whitney, labourer: Timothy Long, alias Lee, labourer Marlboroughterrice. Malden road; Giorge Pratt, labourer. Pierci field road Kentish Towe; and Mary G edall 61 year old, of Milloan street, were charged with ha ng concerned in a Burglary Police constable Collins stated that in the aftergoon of the previous dev he received information that a burglary was intended in the John Bright public house, Millman street Molden road, a newly built but unupened house. He saw the prisoner Long enter the John B ight by the steir case window After posting ar Mer at the front door he followed the prisoner into the house by the window but fell and burt himself He then drew his truncheon, and called out that he would knock down the first man that stirerd. The prisoners Whitney and Long immediately called out they would 'give in ' A quantity of stolen piping and brass was found upon the prisoners. Pay who had been set to watch was af e-wards ar prehonded in the Malden Arms and it took six p became to capture him. Serg and Calder, 18 said - Oas each ing the female prisoner #1 pawn tickets, relating t blankets shees, and valuable property were found In her room he found waked most enough to a ver the table of the court. Prisoner: I got that from gentlemen's houses. Stew-rt; "he house is full of navvies, and is a regular thieves kitchen - Surgeant Onlder: In searching the female prisoner's place I found several parchment deeds of more gages, part nership deeds and life assurance policies, the more gradeed sets forth where the Rt. Gov. Eurl O'Neil e has obtained £1 566 up in a portion of the estate It is dated the 26 of August 1813. The mortgagers are M asrs Randell, Bridge and Rundell. Another one was the 3rd of April 1821, a policy of insurance in the Pelicon Office upon the life of the bon. Win Hill his Maissive Minister at Turin for £5,000 -Prisoner: My son is a banjo player, and I bought hese parchments at a shop in Somers Town for him to mend his bar jo with (Laughter) Mr. D. Eur. court: They seem to be the proceeds of a hurgiard Stewar': I found there packs of ourds in her place She is an old farmage teller, and swindles they ryant girls of Hampstead and that quarter - Surgeant Cal ter: In one of her hoxes I found a note with the cresof a coronet on it. It purported to offer a large sum money - some thousands - to nut a child a way. When

I found this in the box she begged bard for me to les

her bove it. I produce a lot other property found in

her placed supposed to be the proceeds of robberies.

Mr D'Evacourt remanded the whole of the prisoners for a week and refused b il. THE LATE DR. LES. - The career of the late Dr. Robert Lee, of the Grevfriats. Edinburg has some interest even for Boglishmen in the present posturof enclosination affairs Nobody can doubt that this fact makes it curious to watch how she meet the difficulties of the time. It must be remembered that the Kirk bas in her General Assembly will, or almost all, the powers of self-regulation after which our lovers of Convocation sigh; that she could deal with a Coleego with a promptitude which the Inquisition might envy; and that, though the law proec's the rights of p trons to their livings in her still that even in that case the Aberdeen Act gives ber as much p wer of securing the people against tyraunical presentations as any reasonable body of men could desire. Under these circumstances, is the Scotch Kirk as liberal and to learnt as she could ford to be? Those why know the history of the fate Doctor must pronounce in the negative. The Doctor devoted himself chiefly to one or two points in which he hoped to eff-c' what he thought reforma He did not by stress on what some Scotsmen think the primary matter the improvement of the education of the clerey by the introduction of a strict system of examinations on a better plan than the present. He set about the task of improving the forms of public worship by substituting written for extemporary prayers, and kneeling for standing luring preyer, and hy introducing an organ into his church. It may safely be said that these 'innovetions' have taken un more of the time of the Scotch Ratablishment during the last ten years than all other questions whatever. They have been argued bout in newspapers preshvieries, synods, and general assemblies till Scotland is weary of them, and with an much vehemence as if the existence of Christi-pity in the country depended on the regult. fet none of them are really hostile to the genics of Presbytesianism. Set frins of prever were long in use in Sco land from the period of Knox or wards; and organs, some of them the best and largest in Europe, are used in the Prestyterian churches of Holland. The organ at Greyfriars, we believe held its ground. But a dehate was to have taken place in the General Assembly on the employment of a Prayer-book just as Dr. Lee was seized with his lest illness; and there is every reason o believe that the novelty-if a revival con be so called - would have been suppressed Dr. Lee will be missed in Scotland, and especially in the General Assembly. He was a clever, finent dexterous speaker, and courageous in advocating his views; and arthough not especially distinguished as a scholar, he had more literature than Scotch ministers have generally. He was almost the only man of the cloth in Scotland who, on the occasion of the Burns centenary in 1959. came forward to do public honour to the poat's memory. His death will give rise to much discussion on the nor hof the Tweed, and we sincerely hope that some of the cooler heads of the clergy will ask themselves whether it was worth their while to treat es vital and essential the harmless modifications of the Church customs of the last century which ha laboured to introduce. Have they really and truly no more imperative duties? - Pall Mall Gazette.

Landan - As an instance how strictly Irishmen have refrained this year from noisy calchration and revels, we may with satety remark that no bona file indicative of the national feeling, was held inia St. with the nobility, gentry, and citizens of Dublin to Company to retuse to let the lecturer have possession the face of the dear old Motherland, but her some and the Great Eastern.

daughters fergot ber not in the heart of this big city, where their struggle for life is a struggle indeed, and where recti ude and virtue are almost eclipsed by the d zziing and fascinating allurements to crime so rife everywhere Drunkenness is a sin that has always and will always dehace a people if proue to it. Whether it be moral or physical revolution that is to be worked in a nation's behalf, the first step to its accomplishment must be sobriety. Ireland is nor the only nation that in by gone days suffered the fatal effects of an occasional weakness on that score. She naid the nensity of her error, and though the cost was fearful, the lesson she has learned of humiliation and disappointment has not been learned in vain. In speaking thus, let it be understood that we do not admit that Ir shmen are more prope to drink then Scotchmen or Reglishmen-not at all. Our experience of the chief towns and cities of Great Britain convinces us otherwise. There is an overfl w of animal spirits in the national character which is demonstrative enough at all times, without needling auxiliaries to increase it. U. der the influence of deink perhaps it may be admitted that our countrymen are more noisy. But their expherences, if hoisterons are not dangerous, and herein they differ from the callons and brutal instincts of other rathreson whom the it fluence of drink has no other effect than that of blunting their very human nature and transforming them into cold blooded agg-estur. Thank (Fid? whether under the influence of intoxicating liquois or not, the frish nature has never been brutalised .-Universal News

MR GLADSTONE'S WOTION ON THE TRIBE CHURCH. -1. That in the opinion of this House it is necessary that the Estab i bed Church of Ire and should cease to exist as an establishment (Opposition cheers), due egard being had to all personal interests and to all individual rights of property. (Ironical Ministerial cheers and laughter). I That, subject to the foregoing considerations, it is expedient to prevent the weation of new nersonal interests by the exercice of any public patronage (cheers), and to confine the ners'ions of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland to objects of immediate pecasity or involvng individual rights pending the final decision of Parliament. 3. That a humble address he cresented to Her Majesty humbly to pray that with a view to the purposes aforesard, Her Majesty would be genciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities of the archibishopries hishon-ics, and oher ecclesiastical digrities and berefines in Ireland, and in the custody thereof.

AN UNFRIENDLY DIAGNOSIS - Canon Girdlegtone n a recent sermon in Bristol Cethedral acid. Rinalist customs and priests are nothing more nor less han the external exmotoms of a deep-seated disease. You may call it typhus fever, small pox, chickenone or what you like. What would you say of a medical man who merely tried to get rid of an erurtion on the surf ce when he knew that the disease was within? If he were a skilful man he would go to the root of the dias as which produced these ecoptions. So with Rividian - we must not be content till we get rid of the disease. I do not believe hat much will come cut of the Richal Commission; tis exceedi gly mild. The Legislature must deal with the matter in a substantial manner."-Pall Mall Gizelte

THE FAMIAN PROTECUTIONS IN LONDON, - Pater Morgan, alias Mohan, was brought on on remand beform thin chief magistrate Sir T. Honry, at B w strict Police giart on Mandig, on the charge of inducing audie ato desert from the British corrier udentiation the se-colled Femian semy. The proneution was conducted by Mr. Pol od jostpreted or the Prinoning anlies or, M. WPMD male instruct ed by Mr W P Roberts of Red Lion square and Manchester, defended. Richard De farthe, a sumper in the Royal Engineers, deposed to knowing the notsomer and hit he list sow him in November 1865. He was introduced to him by a man named Thompene, who was known by gover I aliases -At that time wi need was in the Military Train, and the Fanjan cath was administered to him by Thomp son at a bierabou in George-street. Thompson inreadured the prisoner as one of the prominent members of the F-rian Brotherhood. The prisoner said e had just come from Aldershott, and had been near getting into a corupe there. He told witness that he must tre and get as many men as he could to join the brotherhood. Several others were there. prisoner told him that he had received important news from America, and that by Christmas Doy or the New Year everything would be ripe in fredand. House, by the name of George W. Porter, whose He elso added that an expedition had left America for Ireland, and was expected to land in three works? time. Witness was seked by prisoner how many men he thought he could persuade to desert and go o freland; and was told by Thompson and some of the other men present that money would be sent to Landon for the nurpose, and clothes provided for their use in the place of their military uniform. Wilness did not, however, desert. After some fur-ther evidence the pils and was remanded for a week.

TER PENIAN PRISONERS IN NEWGATE - Up to Surday evening the authorities at the Old B iley had received no intimation of any special arrangement, if any such be in contemplation for the trial of the seven priconers now in the gard of Newgate on the charge of murder in connection with the effair at the Glerkenwell House of Datention, or of the two charged with tresson felony. The next session is fixed for this day fortnight but there is a very general impression that the trial of the Fenian prisoners will not negin until the following Monday, though nothing is vet definitively known in that respect -London Times.

THE FENIAN PRISONER MULLADY. - There appears to be a most e-coneous impres ion -broad relative to this man, who gave evidence for the defence at the recent trial of Captain Mackay at Cork. Fe was brought over to Ireland some days since from Newgate Prison. where he had been confined with Burke and O sey since the 29th of December last, having been arrested in the Ward early in March, 1867 -Mul'ady was never an informer for the crown Ha was brong ht to Dublin on Sameday morning by the Great Southern and Western Railway in custody of worders of Newgate Prison He was taken to Kingstown whence he was conveyed to Hol head by the muil steamer en route for London, to stand his trial. The informer Massey went by the same conveyance. - Freeman.

REMOVAL OF FERIAR CONVICTS. - The Marilda A beling has been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of a large number of Fenien and other convicts from Ohaiham and the other est h lishments to Gibraltar, and is to be ready to embark hem at the Nore on Tuesday vext. A strong gnard consisting of detachments of the 1st Battalion of the 13 h Regi. and the 2nd Butalion of the 15th Regt. will proceed in charge of the convicts, who are to be employed on the works connected with the defences at Gibraltar.

Loror April 9 - The Fenian trials, which were to have commenced during the holidays, have been postponed to the 20 h inst. The holidays commence to-morrow from which day business will be genetally suspended.

Landon. - The case of the prisoners who were atrested on ananicion of heing implicated in the Clerkenwell explasion vent before the Grand Jury to-day. The charge of the Recorder to the Jury, on their retiring to deliberate, was strongly adverse to the prisoners.

London April 5th. - An important meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday, to consider what action should be taken in view of the vote of Friday night, on Gladstone's resolutions.

It is reported the Ministry have decided to resign in case the opposition should ratain their large ma-

It costs erventy pounds storling a week to keep

All doubts of the eafety of Dr. Livingstone, the-African explorer, are now dispelled. Sir Roderick Murchison to-day received a letter from the distinguished traveller, which came by the way of Zenzibar. Dr. Livingstone writes that he is in good health, that his journey of exploration has been successful, and that he will soon return to England.

The Grand Jury have brought bills of indictment against all the prisoners except O'Neill, who were charged by the Corener's jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell cutrage. The trials will commence next week

Lייאסאיא, I 20 p.m. - The ship Rance, from London for Quebec, was totally lost on Goodwin Sands, Dover Strains No further particulars.

LONDON April 8th .- It is reported that Lord Cranbourne has been affered the Governor Generalship of Canada, and Earl Mayo that of India.

" Wanted, a steady young man to look after a. horse of the Methodist persuasion," is an English ad-

UNITED STATES.

How the IMPRACHED PRESIDENT LOOKS -The-W shington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says of Johnson: - He is like a grave old prescher in a poor region of country, exciting bimself over small potato divirity. He is not plausible in manner, not affectionate, surely, not anything rem-rkable, good or bad. His dress is mediners; his. face is average: his language ordinary. You see in him nothing that surprises. A dreary type of man is he, with ut genius or characteristics. If he gets drunk, he gets drunk without erjyment; he gets sober without regret. He gets power without a charkle. He knows no enecdates. He plays no game. He never goes to the theatre. Politics is his business, and he sticks to it in a degged way.-He is not either a monater of wickedhess. His appetives are not violent. His wrath is not revenceful. He keeps out of debt. He does not resent newspaper attacks. He is not discourteous. There is only no pathos in his nature. You try in vain to recollect. him; to nickname him; to individualize him. He isnot su-ve as Jimes Buchanan, nor hespitable as Frank Pierce; few of his equals love him. He is often fund of his inferiors, but they never rise to be his friends. Yet this man, thus episodically barrenof characteristics becomes when you have watched him two or three years a very subtle type of character. A treacherous pertinectly of purpose, an uneasy determination, an implacable vanity for winning h ve made his life eminent in its success and of extraordiaste influence noon the country.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. -- It has recently been efficially declared (by the Directors of St tis ics) that "the total population of this country now consists of about 35,000,000 persons" That our nanulation is at level 3 000,000 greater than the numb r -toted the following statement is offered to Supposing our growth to have been uniform throughout each decade the average ennual increasesfrom 1800 to 1860 we- 3 02 : er cent. Assuming that this, rate but for the Rebellion, would have continued throughout the present decade, and we have at the rose of the year 1867, a population of 39 405,451. The war however, greatly retarded our growth, and pertain deductions must consequently be made. On. the authority of the War Department, the total loss. of the Universemies is stated at 280 757. Adding a like number for the Rebel leses, and we have a total of 561 514 as the number of soldiers killed, died of wounds, and from diseases. In addition to this yest n mber allowarce must be made for lives lost in iregular werefare; for deaths of non-combatents; crising from montal or physical suffering, consequent on the war; for ' draft emigrants;' who still remain abroad; for the emigration to Mexico, Brazil, and other countries and for the diminution in the ru-1her of births. A still greater loss, as a consequence of the war, is found in the retardation of immigration. Ad these causes, combined propostly have diminished one numbers to an amount equal to the losses in the fild and the hospital. This would give a total! of 1,123,023. But making a most liberal estimate, ino a so for the sike of convenience we deduct 1.-495 451, and there is left, according to the basiswhich experience, his shown to be the actual rate of incresse, a total of 38 000 000 more than the number stated in the document referred to

A young man is now stopping at the Key City brothers, sisters and relatives we o all murdered at Pedwood, Minnesota in the great Indian massacre of 1861. He is the sole survivor, and was the only one left to communicate the mournful in 'elligence to the nearest so tlement. Bereft in one brief hour of all that he held dear on earth, and with the victims of savage ferocity extended in death before him he took a solemn vow of vengeance. How well he has performed that yow the reader may judge when we state that in six years Porter has none, and with the assistance of nothing but his trusty rifle, sent to the happy hunting grounds. the souls of one hundred and eight Indian braves. He carried with him a piece of cane brake about welve inches in length; and whenever he killed an Indian he would make a north in this. One bundred and eight notches are now to be counted on the pleasof cone alluded to, the last one being cut on Ohristmas 1866. Surely young Porter has been an avenging N mesis on the footsteps of those who slaughtered his kindred. The Indians killed embrace representatives from nearly every tribe on the plains By right and by day he has followed them through the ir okless. foreate, over desert wastes, by the mountain side, and in the lonely glen h s he surged his victime, until the crack of the rifle and the death yell proclaimedo that another red-kin had been sent to his final account, and sealed with blood the vengeance of hispursuer. Porter has not passed through all theseerlious scenes unscathed. His body has been riddled by elaven bullets, and slashed in thir'y-threeplaces by the knife. But he has withstood all, comeout victorious, and now exhibits with pride thetrophies of his prowess. Truly his parents and relations have been deep'y, terrib'y avenged.

Often do short sighted men proclaim that if ourreligion were abandoned and their new one taken in. its place, riches and all worldly goods would reward the change. Even if they could make good their promise, we should answer what the Connaught mananswered the Souper, who offered him £5 more wages it he would leave his own chapel and go to-Church with his Protestant landlord. 'Do you. mean, sir, that you want me to swap my religion for yours, and jo'll give me £5 to boot ?' Well; yes, you may put it that way, if you please.' Well, indeed sir, if you think my religion is worth £5 morethan yours, I think so, ton-and I'll keep the best From a lecture by Bishop of Natchez in Caone. tholic Standard.

There are now fifty-three members of the Senate,of whom forty-two are Republicans and eleven Democrais. As two thirds are requisite to convict incases of impeachment, it will take the votes of thirtyix Senators to remove President Johnson. A new D-moratic Senator may be expected from Maryland any day; but if on should be chosen in time to take part in the trial, the number required to make the two-thirds will remain the eams as at present.

The late untiring labors of Hon. Thaddens Stevens have completely prostrated him. It is said disease of lungs has set in. An unmitigated Copperhead editor of the unreconstructed corps, would have him leave Washington immedia ely saving 'lunga affeoted as his are, require a much warmer climate than that of Co'uzbia

INSURANCE AND REBELLIOV. - It has been decided in the United States Courts that insurers are not liable for the loss of property by fire, if such property was burned by the rebels, or as a consequence of their occupation of the City.