was held in the County Court house, Belfast, on Friday last, the 8th inst., by order of the Commissioners of Public Works, to ascertain the value of about three acres and a half statute measure of land joining the Country of Antrim Lunatic Asylum, within half a mile of Belfast, and which it is proposed should be added to the asylum grounds. Several magistrates were on the bench, and Mr. Dobbs, D.L., of Castle Dobbs, having been moved into the chair, the sub sheriff swore a jury to try the question Mr Alexander M'Clintock represented the Board of Works and the board of Control, and the various other parties appeared by Mr. Falkines QC. Mr. Kishey, Mr. Torrens, and Mr. Cunninghame. The jury having expressed a wish to view the lands, proceeded thence, accompanied, by the sub sheriff. Mr. Brassington, C.E., and Mr. M'Auliffe, C.E. On their return, Mr. M'Olintock imformed them that an arragement had been entered into which would prevent the necessity of his troubling them further with the case, the parties having agreed to take 3 240/. for the land in question, which, he beleived, was a fair and ressonable sum for the same and which he was, therefore willing to give. Mr. M'Olintock then went into evidence to satisfy the jury upon that point, and they accordingly found for the sum named, being at the rate of nearly 1,000%, per statute acre. The parties interested were the Marquis of Donegall, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Oranston, and Mr. M'Cammon. -Dublin Express.

In the course of last month Lord Derby gave the only possible reply to a Memorial of 'The Imperial Grand Council of the Loyal Orange Order,' praying for a repeal of the Party Processions Act The memorialists appealed to the ready loyalty which had always distinguished their Association, to the repeal of a similar enactment in Canada, and finally, to the one sided operation given to the Act. which, it would seem has been applied to Orangemen, and not to the other party. They had insisted, too, as it would appear, on the exceptional character of the Act, which being framed for extraordinary circumstances. might reasonably be repealed when they ceased to exist. Lord Derby's reply is so exactly what every Englishman of average common sense would say in his place that we need hardly quote it. In the intarest not only of peace, but of religion, and rational loyalty itself, he deprecated all displays likely to wound the most susceptible feelings, and to result in collisions beyond the control of the leaders. If the Act had not been thoroughly and uniformly respecied or enforced, that was no reason for its repeal, but only a fresh proof of the evil to be abated .-

From a letter recently written in Rome, by the Rev. T. English, P.P., Clonmel, to the Tipperary Free Press we make the following extract: - A good number of French and Belgian young Catholics have come and are still coming to join the Zouaves. They are supported by their respective parishes; five hundred france per annum suffice for the support of each. It would be a grand triumph if all the parishes, or even a certain number of them through the Catholic world, would have their armed represen tative in Rome to defend Catholicity in its contrethe Vicar of Christ, and the tombs of the Apostles. It is probable that it will come to this. Formerly Catholic sovereigns had this honor to themselves but now it is likely to be enjoyed through their spontaneous act by the Oatholic people themselves. I hope Ireland, and in it Little Rome, will not be the last is the noble work. A fine young fellow named Teeling, of a respectable family, and from the county Wexford, arrived last week for the Zouaves.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE IRIUM CHURCH -At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on Monday, the following resolution was passed:—'That it is absolutely essential to the peace, harmony, contentment, and prosperty of this country that every vestige of class and creed ascendancy should be abolished, and that all parties should be placed on a basis of perfect equality of civil and religious rights within the Constitution.' Other resolutions were passed calling upon other corporations throughout Ireland to co-operate in the movement, and ordering the preparation of an address to the Queen and petitions to Parli ment embodying the objects srated in the above resolution.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, one of the colleagues of O'Connell in the Catholic Association, died yesterday, at the advanced age of 80 years, at his residence, Pembroke-road. He formerly filled a large space in the field of Irish politics, and was twice imprisoned on suspicion of being concerned in the rebellion of 1798. He was born in Ennis. Of late years he kept altogether out of the arena of agita

Constable Kenna, one of the constables who was shot on Wellington quay, died at 3 o'clock yesterday in Mercer's Hospital.

On Friday the Lord Lieutenant telegraphed from Malvern to the Commissioners of Police directing them to forward immediately a sum of £10 to the father and other near relatives of the deceased constable.

## . GREAT BRITAIN.

A requiem Mass for the slain soldiers of the Pope was celebrated in the pro Cathedral, Moorfields, on Tuesday. The tribunes of the church were occupied by the Ambassadors at present in London, whilst the nave and aisles were thronged to repletion. Archbishop Manning preached. This is a detached ex tract from his sermon :-

"I need not say anything respecting the Irish who are listening to me. They belong to a country which brims with sympathy for his Holiness, and melting with kindly and characteristic sympathy for his rights. But I would ask you, Englishmen, my own countrymen, who have been trying to destroy the character of those who have been fighting in defence of the Holy See was it not a higher and more chivalrous motive than anything connected with commerce or earthly interests?

IRISHMEN DENOUNCING FENIANISM .- The iron and coal industries of Derbyshire afford employment for a vast amount of unskilled labour, and a great number of Irishmen are employed in the collieries in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield. Since the Manchester Fenian outrage much uneasiness has been felt by the authorities lest the peace and order of the town should be disturbed. Great precautions have been taken The arms in the militia garrison have been comparatively disabled to prevent their being used against the local authorities, and the volunteers have been nightly on the watch. A public meeting, convened by Irishmen, was held on Monday evening in the schools adjoining the Catholic Church and the building was literally crammed, there being about 1,000 Irishmen present Mr. Charles Markham. managing director of the Stavely Works, occupied the chair and he was supported by Fathers Lee and Burch, the Catholic clergymen, and others. The Chairman, in a long speach, expressed his belief that the Irish in Obesterfield did not approve of Fenians. He believed them to be on the whole a quiet orderly, and industrious class of persons, and therefore he had willingly consented to preside at the meeting, though he had been told before the meeting that somebody would blow his brains out. William Lowe, an Irish workman of many years standing seconded a motion denouncing Fenianism. He had been 16 years at Staveley and during that time had always found that the poor starving Irishmen who came on tramp had ready work given them at Stave-For the last four years it was well known he had given his earnest advice against ' party business ' because he had seen the result that had come of it in '31, '32 '33. He had seen the result of Ribandism at that time, and he was convinced from what he had seen then and later that it was not the working tion. Superintendent Owen sent an officer to Mr. Irishman but the idle class that both then and now

VALUE OF LAND NEAR BELFAST .- A court of inquiry supply the gallows with work and fill the hulks ram Wivers, which lies at present in the Victoria with prisoners, and had been present at the county Ass se at Maryborough in the Queen's County, when Judge Bushe sentenced 60 men to death and trans portation for that offence-nine of them to the capital penaity. The men, who thus suffered were, as usual, good men, who had been led away by idle scoundrels. From such things he had always advised his fellow-men to shun such party business. Michael M'Guire was the next speaker. He said be felt proud to see so many of his countrymen present behaving themselves, and showing that they were not the vagabonds they were represented to be. Many of them did not know what they were called there for, but ther came to show by their words and their behaviour that they did not want to violate the law and he felt proud of them. In Ohios, in India, through the Orimean war, and wherever Iriehmen went, they had proved themselves willing to support the flag of old England. If they were to go home to Ireland that night they would molest no man, woman. or child, but would leave their good English friends just as they found them and treat them as honourably as the English had treated them. He had been 25 years in England, but no law or money or anything else could make him anything but an Irishman. He had been all over England, but never went anywhere where he could not get his pint of heer without being insulted, though if he wanted to fight he could always find an Englishmen who would fight him. He had never yet met an Englishman who would interfere with his liberties, and he would defend Englishmen and women if occasion required, but he did not think it ever would, for their character was enough to defend itself. Some of them had married Englishwomen, and he should like to see the men who would interfere with them. Whatever affairs were between Ireland and the English Government, let them settle them quietly. It was not their business to interfere Let time show the English Government they were not ciphers in Iteland-let them see they ought to trest the land in an honourable Christian manner -and when they did that they would do more to put down Fenianism than they could do in any other way. He advised all parties to do to others as they would wish to be done by He did not think it was the English who would deprive them of their rights -it was the Irish landlords and men under them that wanted to get good situations, and did not care what became of the tenants In conclusion he urged the men to seek their rights in a respectable way. and called for 'Three cheers for Mr. Markham which were most heartily given. Mr. Murphy, a Chesterfield Irishman, was the next speaker. He did not consider there was any danger of any trouble between the Irish and English, but thought they were all working quietly to get their living. They wanted to work, not to fight, and came to England to mend themselves by working. He hoped they would always continue on good terms with their kind English friends. He believed Irishmen were soon touched, and they did not like to be called Fenians. He believed Mr. Markham and the other gentlemen were good friends to the Irish, and gave them good work and good wages, and he hoped they would have their reward for it. He trusted the name of Fenianism would go down among them altogether, and that they would never agitate men by applying it to them, for little things often led to They had all the same God to face, so let do right to each other. Patrick Hagan was the next speaker. He had worked at Staveley 16 years, and never had a wrong word with any Englishman. considered they all ought to live as brothers. Other speeches followed.

And the second s

ALLIGED FEMIANISM IN READING. - Much excitement was created in the town of Reading yesterday by the examination of two alleged Fenisus, named James Queen, an Irish hawker, and Peter Griffin, his step-son The former was charged with trying to administer the Fenian oath and the latter with attempting a rescue. Mr. Slocowbe, solicitor ap-peared for the defence. William Hunt stated that at about half oast four o'clock on Saturday afternoon he was walking along Broad street in private clothes and he saw Queen make grimaces at two policemen who had passed on either side. When he got up to the Duke's Head he stopped, and Queen entered into conversation with him. He asked him if he was an Irishman and he said he was; though it was not true, he having only resided in Ireland a few years. After some other remarks had passed between them, Queen turned to him and said, What do you think will you take the Fenian oath; and what way can we get at the magazine to night?' He replied he might tell him by-and-by. He was saked by him to have a glass of ale, but this be declined, and then Queen walked into the publichouse. Griffin stood outside on the pavement, and 'e asked him if he knew who that man was (meaning Queen). He made answer. 'I do not know snything about him, but he has lately come from America.' He informed police constable Toulman, of the Borough police, and also the superintendent at the county police station. The result was that he was sent by Colonel Blandy, the chief constable for Berks, to the Reading Police station, and at about 11 o'clock at night be proceeded with Superintendent Purchase to the Duke's Head Inc. He went to the glass door of a room, and there saw Queen sitting. He went to inform Superinteddent Purchase that the man was there; but before their return he had gone out. They went up the yard, presently he pointed out Queen as the man who had asked him to take the Fenian cath. Superintendent Purchase took the man into custody, Griffin afterwards rushed up the yard to get where Queen was, and, though pushed back, he persisted in ressing towards him as was appropried with the intention of rescue, and he was then taken into custody. Un cross-examination by Mr Slocombe, he said he did not know either of the men before Saturday. Toulman, another constable proved that on the e me day (Saturday) Queen offered to administer the Fenian oath to him. After Queen's arrest witness searched his lodging, but found nothing in it but such packs as hawkers carry round the country, and a hawker's licence. After some other immaterial evidence had been offered, Mr. Slocombe applied for the discharge of Griffin, against whom no evidence whatever had been given, and the mayor and magistrates accordingly discharged him. The prisoner Queen, however, was remanded till Wednesday, to allow time for inquiries to be made as to his character and antecedents

JAMES STEPHENS YIS-A-VIS WITH AN ENGLISH De-PROTIES - There is no doubt that Hend Centre Stephens is in Paris, and in anything but a flourishing condition. The officer from Scotland who holds the warrant for his apprehension, during a three weeks stay at the Exhibition, frequently met Stephens at a table d'hote and conversed with him, each man knowing to whom he was talking. Stephens alluded to a statement which had gone the round of the English papers, which set forth that he had feathered his nest' out of the Fenian funds with which he had been entrusted. 'Wrong entirely,' Stephens said, 'I bav'nt a cent, -am indebted to a friend for what I shall pay for this meal, who has also advanced me as much cash as will pay for advertising for employment as a teacher of English The officer took the trouble to inquire into the truth of what Stephens told him, and in doing so discovered that he had been turned out of two lodgings for want of money to pay his way. - Glasgow Free Press.

A FENIAN HOAX .-- A little after midnight on Tuesday a telegram was received by Mr. Superintendent Owen, of Holyhead, from the police anthorities at Manchester, giving information that a hody of armed men had gone to Holyhead that afternoon with the object of attempting to release a Fenian prisoner named Nugect, who was in the custody of three detectives from Ireland, and requesting the superintendent of police at Holyhead to use every precau-Rowe, chief officer of the coastguard at Holyhead, stirred up such movements. He had seen Ribandism requesting him to give notice to Her Majesty s steam | the present day. During his two years' residence the continue their services unless they are provided with the fourth Wednesday in March.

Harbor of Refuge. A detachment from the Wivern, the coastguard, under their chief officer, Mr. Rowe, and the police, under Superintendent Owen, took possession of the railway platform and a small body proceeded to the ticket platform. No party answering the description forwarded arrived by the 1 25 am. train. As the reading of the telegram was somewhat ambiguous, the authorities fancied that the party of rescuers might be coming from Ireland. On the approach of the London and North W stern Company's steamer from Ireland, the Wivern inter cepted her, and brought her to by firing across her bows. A company of marines boarded her and the passengers were examined, but no suspicious persons were found. The superintendent of police then tele graphed to Superintendent May bury at Manchester, information. In reply it was stated that a party of Fenians did absolutely leave Manchester for Holy head at 4 pm on Tuesday afternoon. As that train had arrived it was supposed that the men must have lett it before reaching Holyhead.

PARDON OF MAGUIRE-LUTTER FROM THE HOME Office. - Mr. Thompson, 38, Butler street, Manches ter, has received the following reply from the Home Office this morning by which it will be seen that the efforts made for the free pardon of Maguire will be carried into effect :-

## 'Whitehall, November 12, 1867.

'Sir-I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter regarding the case of the convicts now under sentence of death at Manchester; and I am to acquaint you that, after careful inquiry, instituted at the desire of the learned judges and the Attorney General, there appears to Mr. Hardy to be good reason to believe that the deeace made by Thomas Magnire was true, and he has therefore been recommended to her Majesty for an unconditional pardon.-I am, sir, your obedient servant,

## 'ADOLPHUS F. O LIDDELL. 'Mr. I Thompson, Butler street, Manchester'

Immediately on his release, Magnire visited the whole of the newspaper offices in Manches er to per sonally thank the member of the press who had signed the memorial on his behalf to the Home Secreary, for having interested themselves in his favour, and aided in obtaining his pridon .- Munchester Guardian.

RE APPREHENSION OF NUGENT. - John Francis Nugent, one of the prisoners acquitted on the charge of murder, and against whom a no le prosequi had been entered for a misdemeanor, was leaving the court, when he was re-apprehended by Head constable Thomas Welby, of the Irish constabulary, on a Lord Lieutenant's warrant, Nugent was one of those supposed to be implicated in the Fenian conspiracy in 1865. He was then released on bail. Subsequently, in March last, his arrest was ordered at the ime of the disturbances in Ireland. The police then arrested him at Drogheda, and he only escaped on that occasion by jumping from a window whilst they were reading the warrant against him. He was andcuffed or being arrested, and was removed to Albert street station, whence he was taken to Dublin in the afternoon, on the charge of escaping from lawful custody.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. - On Tuesday evening, at a meeting of the Ethnological Society, held at their house in St. Martin's place, an interesting paper by Mr. John Crawford, F R S., their President, was read on the Ethnology of Abyssinia and adjacent countries. There were present, among others, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Alexander Waugh, Capt. Sherard Osborn, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Franks, Dr. Hyde Clarke, Lady Franklyn, Er. J G. Major. Dr. King Dr. Dung, Mr. Wyld, M P., Dr. Lockhart, Mr R. J. Slack, and Dr. Beke. The paper was founded on a report dated in 1854, by Mr Walter Plowden, who was at one time Her Majesty's Consul at Massowah He was a young and enterprising officer of the navy, whom fortune, after he had visited Bengal, led to Abyssinia, where he resided many years, becoming first a favorite with the then Ras, or Governor of Amahara, and afterwards with Theodore. Mr. Plowden was eventually weylaid and murdered by robbers or insurgents. According to him. writing in 1854 Northern Abyssinian is a State isolated from the ses and from the civilized world by surrounding tribes of savages, and was then fast lapsing from its former condition as a Christian realm, go verned by one absolute Sovereign into subdivisions of small tribes. It is separated also from its kindred province of Shoa by strong and sierce races called Uzila, who are independent. fessing Christians, is about 400 miles in length from north to south, and 300 in its greatest breadth. Ex cepting the border along the sea, Abyssinia is a range of vast table-lands and fantastic mountains, alternating and varying in elevation from 4 000 to 14 000 feet above the sea levol. Deep valleys, the hads of the larger rivers intersect this in various directions, but these streams, however circuitous their course, almost all finelly join the Blue Nile. The climate, on all the high land, is salubrious; but the valleys, at certain secsons, are rendered dangerous by fevers, particularly the low countries bordering on Sannaar, and these valleys produce the richest crops of grain. The tropical raics fall plentifully at the season with those of Bengal, from June to September, and the soil extremely fertile, might, from the variety of temperature at the different elevations, produce almost every article of human consumption. There are two large inland lakes; the one near Gondar, called Tana; the other, in the province of Tebluderee, called Halk. Gold and copper exist, and iron is found in great abundance; plains of sulphur and various salts, in the province now occupied by the Taltals, supply all Abyssinia with those commodities, and other wealth may be hid in that volcanic tract. The utter wants of roads and bridges, the stagnant, or lawless nature of the social system, the obstinate attachment to ancient customs the multitude of rulers, were fast roining a country of whose beauty and fertility its inhabitants might with some reason boast. The divisions of language in Christian Abyssinia are two, Teegre and Amharic. The former, a slight corruption from the ancient Gees, itself derived from Hebrew and Arabic. and the latter a distinct language, into which have crept many words from the former. The manners of Ambara are pleasing; their features are generally of the European or Asiatic, that is, Arab cast, and they are remarkably quick and intelligent. Their standard of morality is very low; sensual pleasures as intoxication, are gratified without scruple and with out shame. They have a great contempt for other nations, and scarcely know, or do not care, if any exist or not. Except tillage of the ground their pride renders them averse to labor; but the women are exceedingly industrious. The people of Teegre are somewhat different in character; with more of the obsticacy of their Jewish blood, they are ruder and vainer than the Amhara, noisy, talkative, and quarrelsome. Though nearer the sea, they are even more ignorant of other nations. As a nation the Abyssinians have never had any element of progress within themselves, nor do they appear ever to have wished for it. Coinage, and architecture in solid masonry, have never been attempted, though the Prolemies set them the example of both as shown by the remains of Axum, and the gold and copper coins found in those ruins to this day. The Portuguese introduced the art of brick-burning and built towers and bridges of excellent workmanship. No purely national antiquities of any kind exist. Individually they are brave, but in masses, being without disci pline are hesitating, and little to be feared. The whole dress of the people is of white cotton cloths spun and wove in the country; nor do they consider a foreigner as dressed at all unless he throws one of their white mantles over his own apparel When

most important Prince was the party called by Eu- arms. It cannot be denied that the recent frequency Amarsha, or the south western division of the kingdom. Soon after the traveller's departure the socalled Emperor was superseded by a Unief of Teegre, on the north eastern division of the kingdom, who became a kind of Mayor of the Palace, or Mabratta Peshwa, and ever since the Emperor has been a phantom the country having been ruled with none superseding one another. These are the parties known in accounts of Abyssinia under the name of Ras which, in the languages of the country, lite. rally signifies 'the head,' and metaphorically head man, or chieftain. King Theedore is one of those adventurers The report, of which this is necessarily a summary, was accompanied by some interesting comments of Mr. Crawford, drawn from his own researches, and still futher elucidating the subject.

LONDON, 26th Nov. - In the House of Commons this evening, the Right Hon. Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a vote of supply of two millions pounds sterling for the expenses of the Abyssinian war. He supported his motion with a speech, in which he recalled the various pac fic efforts made in vain by England to obtain the re case of the British captives, and justified the final action of the Government in sending a military expedition to Abyssinia. He thought that, should it be found necessary to replace the Indian troops sent on the expedition, the amount of the supply required by the Government might be increased £3,500,000. In the debate which ensued, Mr. Lowe made an attack upon the Ministry, to which Lord Stanley replied .-Mr Jacob Bright has been elected to Parliament at Manchester.

GLASGOW VOLUNTEERS FOR THE POPE .- On Sun-

day evening last, according to announcement after the Masses during the day, a meeting was held in the school room of St. Patrick's Anderston, having for i's object the raising of funds to assist the Pope, and the engolling of unanes of parties to join the Papal army. At a similar meeting held the Sunday evening previous a list of 36 names was made out of persons willing and even anxion- to assist the Holy Father in his present perilous position At the lest meeting besides the clergymen of St. Patrick's the Rev. Mr. Dwyer and the Rev. Mr. Milnnes-there were present Father Morrow, of St. Andrew's, and Mr. Gordon, of Greenock. Father Dweer explained the object of the meeting, and remarked that though the state of Roman affirs had considerably changed for the better since he spoke to them on that day week; that though the great enemy of Pius IX. was now in prison, still be could not accept the safety of the Pope as a permanent fact. For anything we know the present peace may only be a lull before the gathering of a new storm. On this account and because we are members of the Oatholic Church, of which the Pope is the visible Head, and incomuch as the Head cannot suffer without the body being affected, we cannot do better than give our Holy Father all the succor in our power. Those of us who could not go to assure the Pope of our attachment and fidelity to his cause, can at least contribute our mite to assist in maintaining the troops that are necessary for preserving peace to Dome is said now to contain 120,000 Catholic inhabitants and if each of these gave only a penny, the sum would be no inconsiderable offering to His Holiucen Father Dayer introduced Mr. Gordon who he said had lately returned from Rome and was going back in a few days. Those who trithed to go to Pome could make arrangements to see Mr. Gordon there, who he was sure, would give them a hearty welcame. Mr. Cordon made a few remarke in which he referred to the support gives to Caribaldi from this country and to the representations of the Times and other Protectant newspapers, which said that the these countries sympathiced more with the cause of the Garibaldi then the Catholic portion sympathized with the cause of the Pope. There was some truth, he said, in these remarks, but he was sure that n. w. when the matter was brought before them, and they had the opportunity, the people of Glasgow would support the Pops Father Morrow, of St. Andrew's said that 10 men of that parish had gone off to Rome the previous week, and that others would follow. He had made arrangements, he said, with the Belgian Committee that whoever went from Glasgow to Paris would have his expenses of the men going out from this to Paris. Three pounds will do this for each man; and if every one gives a little, as much will be raised as is necessary for this purpose. Man, to be admitted to go, must be of sound health and without aster, in the shape of trouble with the negroes. In impediment; must be between the ages of 18 and 40; and from 18 to 21 must have the written consent of are an ten to one to the whites, are armed and drilled. their parents. 20 men would be selected from the list of names, and would start on Tuesday first The schoolroom was densely crowded by respectably dressed young men, a number of whom remained be hind to add their names to the list. We may mention that Mr. Gordon is taking 40 men with him to Rome at his own expense. - Glasgow Free Press.

The Westminster Gazette says :- 'On the arrival of news of serious fighting in the Roman States several gentlemen started from England to join the Papal army. Among them we may mention the names of Mr. Kenelm P. Dighy and Mr. Bernard C. Molloy' The Weekly Register adds to the list as follows :- 'Among those who left for Rome last week to join the Papal army was the eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. William Vasavour, who is the heir to the title and estates of the Vavasour of Hazlewood, Yorkshire. We also, are able to add that Mr. Keyes Clery, a Brother of the Little Oratory in London, has arrived at Rome from America. The Oratory parish has also furnished three other volunseers, viz., Mr Joseph Hansom son of the architect of Plymouth Cathedral Mr. Percival Mitchell, and Mr. James Tierney. The names of Mr. Collingridge, and two sons of Mr. Watta Phillips. These last have been engaged in actual combat with the enemy, when Mr. Collingridge was killed, after having dispatched

several Garibaldians. SERIOUS RESULT OF MURPHY'S BLACKBURN DEMON-STRATION .- At the Blackburn Police Court, an Trishman, named M Donald was charged with attempting to shoot two men, Taylor and Leaver, on Saturday night. The case for the prosecution was that the men named, and six others, were standing at the corner of Byron Street shortly after twelve o'clock on Saturday night, when the prisoner and three other men came up to them. A few words, followed by blows ensued, when M'Donald drow a revolver, presented it at the prosecutors, and followed them a distance of about ten yards. Mr Dean said the explanation he had to give on behalf of the prisoner was that in consequence of a rabble having previously visited the house of Father Meany, for the purpos of making an attack upon it, the prisoner and other persons went armed to protect the chapel on Saturday night, anticipating another disturbance in consequence of the procession of Mr. Murphy's followers. He argued that the prisoner never had any intention of using the pistol, alleging that when he took it out of his pocket it was merely as a matter of precaution to prevent any accident taking place during the scrimmage that was going on. The prisoner was struck on the head with a stick by some one, and there was still a wound caused by the blow The Bench said there was no doubt that the case had arisen through the recent very objectionable lectures which had been delivered; still the prisoner was not warranted in presenting a pisto; in the street and the Bench felt it to be their duty to inflict such a p nalty as would be a lesson to others. Prisoners would be fined 20s and costs or a month's imprisonment in default. The money was paid.-Glasgow Free Press.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF LONDON POLICE.-It is reported that thirty members of the O Division Bruce visited Abyssinia, almost 100 years ago, the of police have sent in their resignation, and that the the Bishop of Galveston.

country was in anarchy and civil war, and it is so at Oity Police force have intimated their inability to The time for the trial of

ropeans an Emperor, but known to Abyesinians as of murderous assaults on the police—assaults which the Athie or Negus, whose capital was Gondor in must fairly be attributed to Fenian organisation justifies the apprehensions thus expressed; and among the first duties of a Government is that of protecting its officials in the lawful lischarge of their duty. If the attempts at assassination should be carried on much longer, it may, we fear, become necessary to provide constables stationed on solitary heats with firearms. But only a grave necessity less extent of authority by a succession of chieftains could justify so serious a departure from our constitutional usages, and that necessity has certainly not yet arisen. The right to carry firearms involves of necessity the power to use them at the bearer's discretion; and even the most vehes ment alarmist would shrink from the idea of intrusting a body of men so little fitted for responsibil ty as the bulk of the metropolitan police with a summary power of life or death - for it would be nothing less. Let the police show first that they are able to make use of the great powers which they already possess, and then the public will be more disposed to intrust them with exceptional authority .- Daily Telegraph.

## UNITED STATES.

In the United States House of Representatives on Thursday last:

Mr. Robinson (Democrat, New York.) submitted as a question of privilege a resolution, reciting that Chas. F. Adams, United States Minister to Great Britain, has been charged with neglect of duty toward American citizens in England and Ireland in failing to secure their rights as such citizens, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into such charges, and to report thereon forthwith, to the end that, if such charges be true, articles of impeachment may be presented against him by the House to the senate; also requesting the President to telegraph to Mr. Adams to demand his passport and to return home; also instructing the Secretary of State to communicate all correspondence of and with the State Department on the subject of the arrest imprisonment trial or conviction of persons being or claiming to be American citizens in Great Britain or Ir land, to be onsidered, if nece sary, in secret session of the House

The Speaker held that as the resolution proposed the impeachment of an officer, it was a privileged question.

Mr. Robinson proceeded to debate the cases of Colonels Worren and Nagle under arrest in Ireland. After proceeding for some time he yielded for a motion to adjourn.

BEWARE OF AN IMPOSTOR. We have been requested by a correspondent, whose veracity cannot be doubted to publish the following:

We feel it our duty to warn our readers against a clercial impostor, who, for some time past has been going through the States, raising money under false protences, and who, we are advised, is about to visit this city. He appears to be an expert hand at his treds and has been, unfortunately but too successful. He has invented a variety of dodges which he draws Adn at discretion. He is, occasionalty, dressed in the garb of a Catholic clergyman parades a couple of Latin books, and cells himself the Rev. M. Oregon. In some places he chowe a printed card, bearing the name of a Octholic Bishop of Limerick, anthorizing him to collect funds in America for the reliaf of the poor in that post of Iroland. In Springfield, Ill., where he has lately been manipulating, the established object of bis collection was the erection of a courant and schools on Omein. When called on by the electronical there to produce his condentials, he only letters which he would about were one from the Very Rev. J. Bunn. V. G., Obligance, and another from the Rev. Thomas Burke, of Lincoln both of which wear discovered to be forgeries. The Vicar-Coneral of Obicago, on being referred to, replied that he had been obliged to denounce him publicly, and that the Bishop in Omaha had written about him in the severest ferme

Should be turn up here, even though he should not be drassed to clarical contume, he man be easilysucseed at, as he is of low size and rather fair fees tures not at all bespeaking a mon devoid of all principle and lost to all honorable feeling .- St. Louis Guardian.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Times says there are fears prevalent of a general negro rising in the rural districts: - In conversing with gentlemen from all sections of the State I find that there exist in the rural districts far from the towns the most gloomy forebodings of coming dissome places remote from military posts, the negroes and work in secret; and concious of their strength are incolent and overbearing, apparently courting s pretext for a quarrel. These apprehensions are shared by families living within the suburbs of Richmond, in eight of the American flag floating from the staff in front of the General's headquarters Indeed the women of Richmond are in constant fear of midnight artacks, massacre, and general conflagration. But while the work in the country might be bloody. savage and demoniac, and thousands of white men, women and children would perish, in the city a rising would amount to nothing more than a riot and would be promptly quelled by the military, aided by the white citizens and police if necessary.

HEATHBRISM IN NEW ENGLAND. - The Hartford Courant says that the Congregational ministers of Connecticut thoroughly canvassed beir parishes to ascertain the actual religious condition of the State. The result was unexpected. In one hundred towns at least one-third of the families are not in the habit of going to church. Irreligion was found to increase in proportion to the distance from the centre of the towns. It prevails more in sparsely-settled farming districts than in the manufacturing villages. The State Committee on Home Evangelization say in their published report: 'The returns give the impression that the Roman Catholic population do not often sink to so low a grade of heathenism as the irreligie ous native born population. They do not entirely abandon some thought of God, and some respect for their own religious observances. Uniformly the districts most utterly given over to desolation are districts occupied by a population purely n tive American.' A similar state of things is reported to exist in some parts of Massachusetts."

'At St Augustine Fla, we have been informed that the Freedmen's Union Commission had some of their best schools. But 'the Catholics started a school, so finely appointed that, if they did not drive the commission from the field, they drew so largely npon its scholars that the commission thought it best to withdraw. At Raleigh they had a school in operation last year; and so far as we can learn, highly attractive and successful. At Mobi e they have put up a large substantial building the past season for colored schools, which, it is presumed, are now in operation. 'At New Orleans we are certain they have two fine schools, very likely more, but how many we have been unable to learn.'-N.Y. Christian Intelligencer.

THE IMPRACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON -- On Monday the Committee of the United States Senate presented a report recommending the impeachment f President Johnson. The Committee was nearly equally divided, five having reported the resolution, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours.' Two minority reports have been presented, which agree in recommending that the impeachment shall not be proceeded with, each of those being signed by two members of the Committee, whose ressons, however differ to some extent. 3 40

A company of French name, twenty four in number, and eighteen missionaries arrived in New York by the French steamer on Wednesday in charge of

The time for the trial of Davis, is finally fixed for