POLICY OF ENGLAND IN REGARD TO TREEAND .- To the Editor of the London Standard. - Siz: My attention of crimes so fearful. It is lamented in the Cork Exis called to an article of your journal in which I am of the British Crown.' This. Sir, is a misstatement. I feel deeply for the woes of Ireland, as every kinds hearted Englishmen does; but I do not charge upon the present the moral responsibility of what belongs to the history of the past. That the misdeeds of the dead should be, in this world of ours, so often visited upon the living, is a hard law the existence of which. conceivable as it is, I cannot help lamenting. I know that Ireland now a-days enjoys all the political liberties which it is the glorious privi ege of England to enjoy and possesses the means of lawfully obtaining the redress of any such wrongs as do not include a hankering after separate self-rule. All this I have never failed to state whenever the opportunity offered; and, curicusly enough, the article in your paper which I complain of was banded over to me at the very moment I was penning the following lines for the French newspaper of which I am the London correspondent: 'It would be unjust to deny that for the last forty years England has done much toward improving the condition of Ireland, and is sincerely auxious to do more.'

Now, what is in the letter of mine alluded to, the passage on which you have put such a wrong construction? It ruos thus: 'Those must not be al lowed to think themselves justified in exclaiming. See how Ireland, the Poland of the English Crown is treated,' who at Warsaw outlawed tears and brandedgrief with the name rebellion.' The remark was in reference to prosecutions which some English newspapers, namely, the Daily News, have themselves neverely censured - that is, the prosecution against the chairman and promoters of the Dublin procession. A. d why did I make the remark? Preci ely because I am not, Sir, one of those 'to whom literty as in England is odious; precisely because it is my opinion that England-the only country on the Continent both powerful and free-bolds in trust the liberties of Europe, and owes to herself and to us ell, not to supply despotic governments with a pretext whereon hang disingenuous justifications of their own violent proceedings.

When the Earl of Derby declared in Parliament that the Cook procession had been tolerated on necount of its illegality appearing somewhat doubtful, I made it a point to bring out into strong relief the lofty character of such scruples, and I said, with a mingled feeling of admiration and sorrow, 'With facts like these before me, I think of my country, and I feel humiliated to the very heart.'

A few days after it was my unwelcome duty to state that the policy so highly praised in my precedent former occasions. Such outrages are happily rare in letter has been abandoned. But did I c need from the country. the French public the serious motives which subsequent events had pressed upon the consideration of the Government? Or did my comments bear in any degree the impress of a malevolent disposition?
Your readers will decide: Let us exaggerate nothing and be just. Certain it is that the movement to which it was deemed necessary to put' an end had vastly spread and threatened to become truly formidable. Func al processione were to be marshalled bystander goes to his rescue. A feeling has grown at Kilkenny, Ennis, Clonmel, Queenstown, Youghal, Killarney. An Irish demonstration was to take place at Leeds, another at Liverpool; worse than all Belfast was spoken of - Balfast ! The fanaticism of the two different races, combined with the fanaticism of two antagonistic creeds would probably have brought about for the second time scenes which no one can remember without a shudder. This is what equity commands us to take into account in the appreciation of the measures recently adopted.' - The Temps Dec. 16.

How far those are right who suppose me to be a well-informed critic of England, it is not for me to say; but that I am a fair one, I know; and great as the defects of my ' Letters on England' may be. this, at all events To candid English reader will deny that they are calculated to show, but the example of England' that freedom is national pros perity and grandeur.

You say that I am opposed to the doctrine of capital punishment. Just so. Like yourself, I 'sympathize more with the harmless victims of the murder than with the callous brute.' Like yourself, I am against the French system of finding 'extenust ing circumstances' where there are none. But I confess to my total inability to perceive how the sacredness of human life is best taught by taking away life; or how it is right that a judge, who is not ble, should have it in his power to inflict a kind of punishment which is irretrievable; or how the fear of death can have, as a preventive of crime, the marvellous effect generally ascribed to it Is not death the common lot of men? Do not soldiers and sailors live by facing and almost courting, death? Overwhelming, no doubt, is the eff of of its presence, when defined in form, when certain in time, such as it appears on the scaffold, staring the criminal grimly in the face. No so when seen at a distance and through a cloud which is always the case at the moment the crime is committed. Nor are the results of the Manchester execution of a nature to bring forth the deterrent effects of such tragedies. Not to speak of the horrible outrage at Clerkenwell, which exceeds all known proportions of rashness as guilt, were we not informed that a few days ago a young girl tried to shoot a policeman, utterly regardless of the danger of hanging where the rest hung?' and was not the way in which the in erference of the executioner is apt to affect hostile minds strikingly exemplified by the funeral processions which the government was under the necessity to suppress? However it may be, my opinion on the subject of

capital punishment does not in the slightest degree imply, on my part, any inclination to disparage English institutions or proceedings, inasmuch as I expressed it loudly, whenever a capital execution took place either in my own country or any where else.

I am. Sir, Your obecient servant. LOUIS BLANC.

Dec. 22-

A correspondent of the Derry Journal says: - On Saturday last (Dec. 14), Dr. Long, district coroner. and a jury, held an inquest on the body of a woman named Mary Roden, who died at her father's residence at Ballindrait on Friday. The evidence given before the coroner on the occasion went to show that a sister of deceased was employed in a scutchmill, screeking flar, for which she received 6d. a day, and on this small allowance a family of five necessarily obliged to subsist. Deceased was for a long time past of a rather weak constitution, and must have for some considerable time suffered great privations, as her emaciated appearance clearly indicated a long acquaintance with extreme poverty She was reduced simost to a skeleton Dr. Smith, of Liffird made a post mortem examination on the body, but could find no traces of food in the stomach, except a small quantity of Indian meal porridge. His opinion was that death resulted from want of proper food and nonrishment. After the coroner explained to the jury the nature of the law in such case they found a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, adding that no blame could be attached to the parents of deceased as they had no

means to supply the proper necessaries. At the petty sessions of Cavan, on the 18thult., an investigation was held by the magistrates into the circumstances connected with the burning of the house of a farmer named Wm. Montgomery, Ennisconnell. Montgomery alleges that the fire was maheious, and has sworn informations to that effect, with the view of recovering compensatian off the county. Montgomery had been selling flax the day previous at the market of Cookstown, and it is said that \$30, the proceeds of the sale, was destroyed in

The Irish papers, in their comments on the explo- cart was brought and the canisters were put into it armed vessel not possessed of any legal papers.

VIEWS OF LOUIS BLANC, THE HISTORIAN DPON THE Sion at Clerkenwell, and the still later outrages, and taken to the Town-moor. The Sheriff and Mr. desire to separate the Irish disaffected from the odium Irishmen, it adds, it is inexpressibly disheartening. "The crime has stopped our hands and tied up, as it were, our utterance."

The Irish Times of the 20th ult., says :-- In the abstract of wrecks, casualties and collisions at sea. just issued by the Board of Trade for the last year, we find 16 marine disasters marked on the chart between Carnsore and Wicklow. There is no barbor properly so called on the coast to which ships in Canger could make for refuge. We trust that when the contemplated improvements in Wicklow harbor are completed that part of our coast will not be conspicious on the chart by so many indications of loss in property and life.

During the week before Christmas, Mr. Matthew McCinn, of Dundalk, wrote as follows to the Rev. Catholic Administrator of that town: - The bakers of Dundalk having on last year entered into a resolution to give up Obristmas boxes and Christmas cakes. they, in lieu of same, sgreed to give year a sam of money to the poor In accordance with said resolu tion I enclose you £8 for the St. Vincent de Paul Society, as part of my subscription. I lotend this year dividing with neighboring parishes, where I sell good deal of bread.

In Drogbeds, on the 9 h alt. an adjourced meet ing of the clergy and leading gentlemen forming the committee for the relief of the destitution at present prevailing in that town, was held in the Assembly room of the Courthouse. Mr. Cogan, Corporation Engineer, who superintends the public works got up for the employment of the able-bodies poor, made a report in reference to the number employed in breaking stones and cleaning the stree's, which appeared to be about 260. These men were paid one shilling per day.

The body which called itself the Irish Reform League has ceased to exist. The last meeting was held last evening. The numbers who at ended its weekly assemblies had been rapidly declining until they came down to eix or seven members, a fact which is accounted for by the fear of being arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. It was therefore thought desirable for the protection of the council to discontinue the meetings.

Some malicious person visited the lands of Mr. J. O'Brien, of Cungaburth Nenagh, jesterday morning, and cut the paps off one of his cows. Other cattle of his bad been treated with the same cruelty on two

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a point, of still greater practical importance, on which some misapprehension prevails. Scarcely a day now passes without some police constable being savagely assaulted in the execution of his duty, and, we regret to say, it very seldom happens that any up that we all pay beavily enough for being defended against this violence, and cannot be expected to incur any personal risk in assisting the mercenaries who guard our safety. Whatever be the abstract justice or injustice of such a theory, which too nearly resembles the suggestions of cowardine, it has assuredly no foundation in law. The right of a peace-officer to call on any of Her Majesty's subjects, in the Queen's name, to assist him has not been effected by the establishment of a regular police force, though it may not be easy to enforce it. It has always been held bowever, and was expressly laid down in a memorab'e charge of Chief Justice Tindal, on the trial of the Bristol rioters, that, in grave emergencies, 'not only is each private subject bound to exert himself to the utmost, but every sheriff, constable, and other peace-officer is called upon to do all that in them lies for the suppression of riot, and each has authority to command all other subjects of the King to assist them in that undertaking,'-and this, too, under pain of fine and imprisonment.' It is true that since the Act passed in the reign of William IV. for the swearing in of upricial constables ordinary citi zens are seldom thus summoned, but the legal as well the moral obligation still remains, and persons lawfully aiding ministers of justice in this way are entitled to all the same privileges. Here, agair, there is some doubt, which ought to be removed by statute, as to the exact limits of a police-officer's power in overcoming resistance to arrest. But there is no doubt that where a crime of a felonious and violent character has been or is being committed, a peaceofficer, and even a volunteer, is justified in using any degree of force in taking the culprit. Had one of those, for instance, who witnessed the attack on the Manchester police-van seiz id a pistol and fired upon the assailants, his act would have been sanctioned by the law, as he would have deserved public gratitude. Nothing will so effectually crush the rowisism now so rife in our great towns as the exhibition of a general resolution to crush it, cost what it may. Nothing could so effectually nerve all honest men to such a resolution as the event which took place last Friday. That suicidal deed of murder revealed Fenianism in its true character. There is not an English man or woman now who does not execrare the ruffians who could fire a barrel of explosive materials, with children playing around it, and poor men's dwellings close by, on the bare chance of helping their associates to escape from gaol. On this occasion some of the spectators were not passive, but rendered the constable timely assistance in securing a prisoner. A few examples of this kind would go far to strengthen the hands of the police. It may, perhaps, be necessary for the public safety to arm them with greater powers, but no legal power is half so valuable as the voluntary support of the peo-

ple themselves .- Times. NEWCASTLE - This town and district have been in a state of the wildest excitement since 4 o'clock, arising from a terrific explosion which occurred on the Town-moor at that hour. An hour after the oc currence the Chronicle brought out a third edition. which gave some details. The following parrative of facts, which I have personally ascortained, will give a correct view of this calamity, which has caused so much terror to-night in the north .- It seems Inspector Amos and Sub-Inspector Wallaco, of the New castle police, last night received information that a quantity of nitro-glycerine was stored in a cellar in the White Swan-yard, in the Clothmarket, immediately behind the Branch Bank of England, and that it belonged to an auctioneer named Spark. They examined the place and found that it was contained in nine square canisters, in baskets packed in straw. and they immediately sought the owner of it, in order to have it removed to a place of safety. They found him at his place of business, and represented the matter to him. He said that he would have it sent back to the person who consigned it to him and, io company with the officers, he tried the railway com pany, but they refused to carry it. An application was then made to Mr. Nesbam, who has a gunpowder store, to have it put into a magazine, but he also refused to take it. The case was then represented to the magistrates, who, upon consultation, gave in-structions to have it destroyed. The Sheriff of Newcastle, Mr. John Mawson, is a well-known practical chymist, and the police applied to him as to the best method of dealing with this deadly liquid; he. after consulting with other obymists, advised that it should be buried in some of the creeps or crevices of some old pit workings in the neighborhood; but, while these discussions had been going on, from some nuexplained reason, the nitro-glycerine had been re moved from the White Swan-yard to Spark's office in the Townhall, just over the Council Chamber. This being discovered a policeman was immediately sent

Bryson, the town surveyor, with Sub-Inspector Wallace and a policeman named Donald Bain accompanied the cart to the Town moor. They found a is called to an article of your journal in which I am for the cause" by the Manchester executions are not accused of having described Ireland as 'the Poland for the cause" by the Manchester executions are not crevice or creep near to the Cholera Hospital, into accused of having described Ireland as 'the Poland for the cause" by the Manchester executions are not which the liquid from the nine canisters was poured; but after this was completed it was found that a quantity of crystallized matter was adhering to the bottoms of three of the canisters. The Sheriff then ins ructed Wallace to put some earth over the liquid that had been poured into the crevice, and ordered the other men to bury the three crystallized canisters in the earth at some distance off. While Wallace was shovelling the earth into the crevice he was startled by a frightful explosion in the direction where the men had gone, and, running to the scene, be found that a sad catastrophe bad occurred. The three canisters had exploded. Donald Bain, the policeman, was nearly blown to pieces, and dead; Shorton and Appleby, two carters, were also killed; Mr. Bryson was dreadfully mangled about the face and apparently dying, and the Sheriff was chickingly hurt. A boy named Samuel Wadley was lying in a hole dreadfully injured. Mawson, Bryson, and Wad ley were taken with all despatch to the infirmary, and the bodies of the other three were removed to the Cholera Hospital. Bryson bas a compound fracture of the thigh and other injuries, and is no: likely to of the thigh and other injuries, and is not likely to strictly, but, I hope, calmly. It is very difficult to recover. The Sheriff is very much burt about the keep the heat out of the blood when we see proceedface, and likely to lose his eyes, but his case is hope-Wadley is very seriously injured. The magistrates have been sitting at the Police court making an investigation. There is no abitement of alarm as the public mind cannot be disabased of the belief that the explosion has something to do with Fenian ism. - Times Cor.

An English Catholic' has addressed a letter to the Daily News, in which he says 'All good Irishmen and Catholics must participated to the thrill of horror so generally caused amongst all classes of the community by the atrocious outrage at Clerkenwell-Fer inn or whatever else it may be. To show that bey have no sympathy with it or with the spirit which gave rise to it, they should at once come forward and adopt either or both of the following courses -- Let public meetings be called by Irishmen of leading position and the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in various parts of the metropolia, at which the outrage should be denounced and collections made for its victims; and let Irishmen and Catholics swear themselves in as special constables before the proper authorities to aid in the preservation of the reace should any further efforts be made to break it Such a course of action may be followed without expressing any opinion on the wrongs or grievances of Ireland; and the effect would be to remove the erroneous impression which bids fair to attach itself to the public mind that all Irishmen and Roman Catholics are at least sympathisers with if not participators in, the Penian plot' Mr. William Digby Seymour has likewise addressed a letter to the Editor of the Times on the same subject, in which he seys -. 'I think the time has arrived when it becomes the solemn and paramount duty of loyal frishmen of all persuasions, in London and the provinces, merging their individual differences, to declare by public meeting or formal address their unshaken devotion to the Throne and Constitution, and their unmitigated abhorrence of the Satanic atrocity which, perpetrated under the insulted name of Irish patriotism, has just sent a thrill of horror from one part of the kingdom to the other.

DESMOND AND GARIBALDI .- The following has been addressed to the Daily News:

Granting that the ruder intellect of our savages gives the Clerkenwell crime some features perhaps uglier on the surface than that of Orsici or Fieschi. newspapers need not call it . without compacison in the history of modern conspiracies,' or say that ' only those real or fictitious,' reported during the late American war ' suggest an analogous condition of mind and heart.' This is too-memoried; they need neither go so far away as America, nor so far back as Ficechi. While the Clerkenwell barrel was preparing lest Tuesday it was but three lustro that very month and day since another schemer, with the same broad object as the Fenian Leaders, equally without warning, let off gunpowder and missiles in a crowded capital, well knowing (indeed better than these brates) that they must maim or kill persons and infants not only inoffensive to him but who were his countrymen -and (to give all their due) we are not Desmond's. The sc'e visible difference was that the person and family of this other having been already famous, and he being far cleverer than any Fenian cat board of he had first taken care to can public office! and then, his act not being, like all theirs, sure to fail, and happening as completely to gain its end as Desmond's had failed, he did not only scape whipping, but within very few summers, another capital not 90 degrees off (that would probably bang Desmond) turned out its best dressed thousands to bonor bim Will no St. James's-walk," out of Cierken well ever learn that if you administer sauce of super-royal quality to the goose, you must shortly expect the gander, or vice versa ?-

I am, &c.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A HOUSE IN GROSVENOR-SQUARE. Before daylight on Sunday morning the police constable on duty in Grosvenor square was startled by the sudden outburst of a flame which proceeded from No. 4, the property of Mr. Freke, brother of Lord Carberry, late in the possession of Earl Fitzwilliam and now in the course of interior recon struction. The library window was covered with a phosphoric substance, from which vapour proceeded, and the room within alight. He instantly sprang his rattle, and was quickly joined by three other constables w o were on duty in the neighbourhood. Before their arrival the watchman in charge of the premises had made his way to the hall door, which he had opened in a state of the wimest trapidation and alarm. The constables, on entering the library, found a bottle containing 'Greek fire,' or 'Fenian fire.' which had been thrown at the window. A large portion of the lower pane of the window, which is of piate-glass, was broken in. Fortunately, the neck of the bottle only and a comparatively small portion of its contents had entered the spartment. The hody of the bottle lay on the window sill, a portion of its contents having fal'en into the ares, which was all ablaze. A considerable portion of the flooring of the library was in flames. Earth and rubbish were strawn over the floor, and other measures resorted to, and within a short time all danger had been re moved. No arrest has been made, the perpetrator of the outrage having readily decamped and escaped n the darkness of the night. - Globe.

The London Times of the 25th of December, speak ing of the Irish question and Fenienism, says .- The Established Church was at least as anomalous ten years age as it is now, yet Irishmen did not see in it cause for hostility to the Orowa. Rut we know that since the conclusion of the American war has set loose a number of adventurers, the movement called Fenianism has acquired importance. The conclusion is obvious that the enterprise is a foreign conspiracy, taking its initiative abroad, and supported here by that restless element which has never been wanting in the Irish population. It need not stop the course of remedial legislation; but it should not, on the other hand, force us to acts which our better judg ment condemns. Nothing will be gained by proclaiming that Fenianism has been the natural effect of British institutions, or that it is a necessary instrument in the hands of Providence to induce better legislation. It is no consequence of our acts, and our measures ought not to be, or appear to be, under its compulsion.

Our correspondent in Southampton writes :-- The paddle steam vessels Helicon and Vivid have left Plymouth Sound on special duty in the channel. It is supposed that these ships, like the Gladiator, Meto watch it, and between 2 and 3 in the afternoon a dusa and Orower, are gone to look for a strange nian prisoners he has received several threatening

In answer to a passage in the address stating that a Reformed Parliament will soon be called upon to deal with questions pressing for solution and vital to the interests of the State, amongst which educa tion, the condition of Ireland, and national expenditure hold the foremost place, Mr. Gladstone said:-I cannot deny with the feelings that I entertain, that you have been right, and I would almost say more than right-you would have only discharged an imperative duty-in referring to the condition of Ireland. We have been reminded within the last few months of matters connected with the condition of Ireland in a manner to which we were not accustomed (bear, hear): We have sorrowfully brought home to our minds this idea, and there is war being made by misguided men, not on the Government, not on public surborities only, not any particular class, but on society at large. This is the nature of the war which was indicated by what has taken place at Manchester, and since then in Clerken well. These acts ought to bring a blush upon the cheek of every man who belongs to the country on reflecting that actions so wicked and atrocious can be practised by men so deluded. I will not say but that they believe they are doing good. Society will discharge its duty (cheers); the laws of the country will be maintained; justice will be administered firmly and ings of this kind going on: but let no one of us forget that the principles of justice-those principles which give every accused man fair play, those principles which forbid us to mistake the enormity of the crime for clearness of evidence those principles which blind us to give even in such actions as these, aimed at the very life and heart of society, every chance of escape that is given to a man arraigned for picking a pocket-all these principles are so sure and vital that if on our part we were to allow them to be compromised we should ourselves do a much greater permanent injury than any of these miscreants will be able to do. Gentlemen, while thus maintaining the law, administering the law, firmly upholding its authority, and finding abundant force to secure it, we must not forget to ask onreelyes whether the condition of Ireland is such as it ought to be whether we have put ourselves in the right, whether we have given to that country the full benefit of wise and just legislation (cheers). If we have not done so, we must not be ashamed to endeavour to put ourselves in the right; we must not get upon the high horse and say we will entertain no questions with regard to measures of relief until what is called ' Fenianism' is extinguished (cheers). No; when you attack social evi's, don't attack them in their manifestations. but strack them in their roots and in their causes. These roots and causes are deep in human nature. These monstrous evils which must be met in every way would not have existed had we pursued a wiser and juster course in regard to Ireland and therefore I thank you and the municip I body for having pointed to the condition of Ireland as one of the questions that has most imperative claim on the care, strention, prudence, and justice of the Legislature (cheers).

The London Star of December 24 says .- Sergeant Maguire one of a number of Irishmen in the Seventysecond Highlanders, a regiment lodged at one of Mesers, Birley & Co's cotton factories in Manchester. was on Saturday removed under arrest in consoquence of information that he had been communicating with persons known to be connected with the Febian movements in this city, and also that he had been attempting to promote Fenianism in the ranks. It was reported that soldiers had been seen in the Fanian funeral procession on the lat of December but the police had failed to detect their presence, and it was boped that the report was unfounded. Subsequent facts, however transpired which show too plainly that even in the midst of the loyal and gallant Seventy-second Highlanders, and with many of the men in good positions, the dire disease of Fenianism has been discovered.

A despatch from Plymouth (England) Dockyard, dated the 24th of December says : - The precautions adopted on this port against the machinations of Fedianism have involved a large amount of additional labour especially on the part of the naval and military forces To-lay the Master Attendant proceeded in the paddle wheel steaming Avon to every ship in harbour and impressed on the commanding officers the necessity for extra vigilance at this season. All seamen are under arms. That portion of the watch not on active duty lie down in their clothes. The gunbout Redwing, with additional marines, has been moored near the flusting store of live shell in St German river The waste land forming the northern portion of Keybam steamyard is now guarded by the military. Bags of eard have been said near all those parts of the dockyard must exposed to attack by Greek fire.

LONDON, Jan. 6. - The Government is almost continually on receipt of information relative to the movements of the Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operation of the Brotherhood has by no meas a shated. To day despatches have heen sent from Cork giving the details of another Fenian movement in that locality A body of Fenians last night surreptitiously entered the magazine, in that city, and unchallenged carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians The clergy of Limerick, have affixed their signatures to a document declaring that there can be no permament peace in Ireland unless it is treated like Hongary.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMAN.-At late hour last evening information was received at Scotland-yard that an attempt had been made uron the life of a policeman who was on duty in Kennington lane. The rumour was current through the metropolis that this diabolical attempt had been made in the Wyndham-road, Camberwell, but upon inquiries at the station at Camberwell-green it was found that the attempted outrage had been committed in Kennington-lane The acting inspector on duty at the Kennington-lane police station persistantly refused all information; from other sources it was scertained that a policeman had been shot at, but without receiving any injury .- Times.

The British Imperial Review saga: - We believe that in the event of any further occurrence calculated to alarm the public mind. Parliament will be immediately summoned for the purpose of suspending the Habeas Corpus act in England The happy results which followed in Ireland on the speedy exodus of the Irish Americans rendered necessary by the adoption of this course leads us to hope that no opposition will be offered to a similar proposal for England.

Excitement and consternation prevailed on Saturlay at Bristol, in consequence of its becoming known that the authorities had received information that Fenian outrages were intended. It is stated that a letter offering co-operation has been received from the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Ducie, and that the Admiralty has ordered the commander of the Dacdalus to keep his men in readiness for any emergency.

The Morning Star says: 'So far as the alarm consioned by the Clerkenwell outrage is concerned. there is nothing new to report. Every one feels that the police have now got information which will enable them to prevent the perpetration of any more ontrages. The call for special constables has been well antwered, and a large number of persons have been sworn

The Liverpool working men held a meeting on Mond y night and passed a resolution expressing their thanks to the Mayor and magistrates and to the police force for the measures taken to suppress the intended F. nian demonstrations on Sunday last. ...

The Law Times says: 'We regret to hear that since

ALABHING ACCIDENT .- An alarming and destructive accident occurred in Kelso on Saturday night. The town is supplied with water from a large iron tank or reservoir, capable of containing about 60. 000 gallons, and this is raised on massive stone walls to a height of 60 or 70 feet. Into this tank the water is pumped by a steam engine, and on Saturday night it was filled, no one supposing there was any danger. The man in charge had not long left the place when a loud report was heard, caused by the bursting of the tank, and the water rushed out in a torrent, carrying all before it. A dwellinghouse close by was completely shattered, but the inmates, with the exception of a daughter of the proprietor, escaped. The young woman, however, is so severely injured that her recovery is doubtful. She was so completely buried among a mass of rubbish that it was an hour before she could be extricated. A medical examination showed that she had received cuts and bruises all over the body, and that her left thigh was broken. Several persons narrowly escaped being carried away by the rushing water. — The damage to property is considerable, besides the inconvenience that will be felt in the town till arrangements can be made for a fresh supply of water. It is not yet known where the blame lies, if blame there be. The sides of the tank were nearly an inch in thickness, and it seemed quite secure. The authorities will doubtless make a searching investigation into the occurrence. - Edinburgh Courant.

The Warrior, iron frigate, has dropped down under steam to an anchorage off Osborne. The captains and commanders of all ships is commission have instructed to adopt every necessary precaution, especially by night to protect their ships from insidious attacks, from dusk until daylight a guard boat is to row round each ship in Hamoszo, two steam launches will cruize about, each guard will have twelve loaded rifles. It appears that the government most apprehend is the dropping of torpedoes down the stream. All ships in commission are also to keep watch in harbor the same as if at sea. On board he Ballerophon, Prince Consort, Achilles, &c., weapons are kept on deck, continually loaded.

A large seizure of gunpowder was made at Sunderland, England. The officers received information that an Irishman named Joseph Spear bad a quantity of gunpowder stored about his premises, and the officers fell in with him as he was going to his work. He at first denied that he had any gunpowder in his possession But open the officers telling him that that they had a warrant to search his house, he took them to a yard adjoining his own, where they found four hundred pounds contained in three large bage in a coal house. Spear said that he had the gunpowder for blasting purposes.

Burke and Casey underwent another examination at Bow-at. on Saturday, further evidence as to the purchase of arms by Burke for the Fonian rising was given, and of overt acts in Ireland. At the close hey were again remanded. The police van, on returning to the jail with the prisoner, was guarded by a strong body of horse-rolice, armed with cutlasses and pistols, and passed through the streets at

LONDON. Jan 8 - Nearly all the great journals of his city bave editorial comments this morning on the subject of the resolution recently adopted by the House of Commons on the question of citizenship. The abatement of the British claims and the acceptance of the American view, as expressed in the President's annual message to the Congress of the United States, are urged with singular unanimity.

The inquest on the bodies of the persons killed by the explosion at Clerkenwell terminated Dec. 20, the jury finding a verdidt of wilful murder against limothy Desmond, Jeremiah Allen and Ann Jus.

LONDON, Dec. 31 .- Two Head-Centres and five captains of the Fenian organization have been arressted at Merthyr, in South Wales.

The Bishop of Glasgow having sanctioned the saying on the 2d of Januaryof a requiem mass for the Manchester Fenians, it was announced in the local Fenian organ on Saturday that the proposed funeral procession had been abandoned in favour of the s rvice. Finding his concession thus turned into political capital and foreseeing the possibility of the religious service being turned into the disloyal demonstration, the bishop has resolved that the Mass shall not take place. - Pall Mall Gazette.

, The Abyssinian expedition is reported,' says The drmy and Navy Gazette ' to have swallowed up the usual amount of the surplus of the navy estimates, and it is believed that there will be little or nothing to return into the Exchiquer at the close of the fluxucial year, especially when we find that the Channel squadron has returned home with a formidable list of defects so that any sums which have been saved from the demand made upon us by our friend Theodore will be required to be disbursed upon A1miral Warden shipe.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Jan. 7th The Tribune's special says of the destruction of the U S. military asylum, near Augusto, Me , by fire :- The patients had all retired when the fire was discovered, but every effors was made by the surgeon and his assistants to arouse them, and get those who were sick to a place of security. Unfortunately, a barrel of whiskey that was rolled out and ordered to be destroyed, was taken by some soldiers, and nearly every soldier who could hobble about was in a state of intoxication in a very short time. Fights took place between one-armed and one-legged men The scene in the laundry building was one featful to wi'ness. Men fought each other with the fury of demons. They were so dead drunk in the snow and could not be aroused -One of these intoxicated beings, while being conveved to this city, died from the effects of the coldabsolutely frezen to death.

The party of spiritualists who have been making nude demonstrations in Newark are all declared to be partially insane by the doctors The chief of them, a man named McEwen, declared himself to be Jesus Obrist, and demands to be crucified, while Mrs. Reeves, the oldest woman of the party, believes herself to be either Eve or the Virgin Mary. They were in the habit of baranguing multitudes on the doctrine of spiritualism from their door steps while in a nude state.

Foreign Arrivals at New York. - During the month of December there arrived at the port of New York seven thousand six bundred and sixty nine emigrants from Europe, in twenty-five steamships .-Seventeen of these steamships bore the British flag, eight the flog of Bremen and Hamburgh, and two the fing of the United States. The foreign arrivals at New York during 1867 were 4676. of which 1,804 were Americans, 2,111 British, 180 Bremen, 96 Hamburg 74 Italian, 67 Norwegian, and 67 Prusaian.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CARADA. - A Washington telegram states that Judge Orth, of Indiana, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, will, at an early day, introduce a resolution making a demand on the English authorities for the release of Father McMahon, imprisoned in Canada as a Fenian raider. Father McMahou may well say, 'save medfrom my friends.'-Montreal Herald.

Water in Burlington, Vt., is selling at half a dollar a barrel. Wells, springs and disterns are generally dry, and water has to be drawn from the Lake. The carimen are resping a good harvest by drawing water for family uses.

The Mobile Advertiser says :- Bostonians are very indignant because Mr Charles Dickens did not Dr. Kenealy withdrew from the defense of the Fe- go to church on the Sanday that he spent in the Hub.' Perhaps Mr. Dickens is not interested in American politics.