POLICE OFFICE-SATURDAY. Mesars. W. H. Lyons and J. St Macleod, R.M.,

John Donovan was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Mariboro St., and with having assaulted Mrs. Larymore, publicar, in that street. Mr. A. Blake appeared for the proceon-tion. It appeared that defendant being found drunk in Mrs. Larymore's house was turned out. when he behaved in a very wanton manner, assaulted Mrs. Larymore, kicked the door to regain admittance, and was acting in a very disorderly way, when the police came up and arrested him. The prisoner was fined 20s. with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment, and was ordered to give hall to keep the peace for six months. Maurice Hartnett was charged with the larceny of £11 7s. under the following circumstances :- Meeting a woman in the street he first had some drink with her, and then went bome with her. In the room was a purso consining ten bank notes, and the prosecutrix dded 17s. in silver and left the room for a time. When she returned the prisoner left, and the purse and its contents were missed. Since then the prisoner got married, and sported a new suit of clothes. The magistrates, although regarding the case as one of great suspicion, did not consider the offence proved. therefore, discharged the prisoner. Catherine Mahony was charged with having had a piece of timber in her poswhich was supposed to have been stolenfrom the jettics, but of which the ownership had not been ascurtained. She was discharged, but the timber was retained by the police. Daniel M'Nulty, publican, 41, George's Street, was summoned at the sust of Sub-constable Merriman for having, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, had his place of sale open for the sale of drink, and three persens therein who had the appearance of hav-ing been recently drinking. Mr. J. T. O'Connell appeared for the defence. The complainant stated that hearing the sound of glasses be entered and found three men not belonging to the house in the kitchen, two of them under the influence of drink. One of them gave a false name and address. They raid they were Odd Fallows, and were there on a visit to Mr. M'Nulty. The defence was that the party had an oyster supper, and had been supplied with a glass of each at 5 minutes before eleven o'cleck, but had got no drink after that. The three men were called to prove this. The Bench held the charge proved, and fined the diffendant &3, the convic-

were also summoned, and were fined 5s. each. THE ALCCCR INDUSTRIAL I CHOCL CARE AGAIN. The Rev. R. A. Sbeehan, St. Patrick's, asked permission to make a statement. An application had been made, he said, to the Court, on Monday last, for the committal of three children. named Alcock, to an Industrial School. The magistrates appeared willing to grant the appliestion, but a section difficulty arose in con-sequence of the father asking that the children should be sent to a Pretestant School, he, himself, hustated, being a Protestant, while the mother carneally urged that they should be sent to a Catholic school, as not only was she a Catpolic but the children had been baptised and up to the present moment were reared Catholics with the present moment were reared Catholies with is quite plain that the young lady charged with the father's consent. The magistrates resolved striking this boy on the head is hire Flood. to submit the matter to the Law Adviser. However, he (the rev. gentleman) had made isquiry since Monday and the result, was that he had obtained information which he felt bound to lay before the Bench as being, in his opinion, most material is the case previous to their worships final decision. This information, he might say, was originally given to him by persons altogether upconnected with the case, but he had a personal interview (for the first time) with the mother of the children, on Wednesday evening, and sho him, and he had written them down at the time, Thos: statements were principally four. (1) That the father had ceased to be a Protestant at the time of the marriage, which took place at Trales some nine years ago, and was then receiwed into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Lurkin, and that shortly after, he publicly Catholic Church, at Tralec. (2) the time of his separation from his wife which took place within a comparatively recent period he continued a Catholic; and that as far as she knew even up to the present moment he had not joined the Protestant communion. 3. That not only did he know of a consent to the baptism of the children, but that he himself came with them to the church and made the offering usual on such occasions. 4. That whatever education the children had received was Catholic-from the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Morey at Tralce. If these statements were correct, they appeared to him to change the aspect of the case completely. He had reason to doubt the mother's veracity, but fortunately he had been able to obtain from an unquestionable source a complete corroboration of the more important of these statements. He held in his hand, he said, a telegram which he had received from the Very Rev. Dean Mawe, P.P., Trales, stating the fact of Alcock's reception into the Catholic Church et Tralee, of his children's haptiam, of his presence at the ceremony, and of his baving continued a Catholic up to the period of his departure from Traise a short time

Mr. Maclead said the statement now made by the Rev. Mr. Sheehan was a very important one. It was strange that the mother had said none of these things when she was before them on Mr. Lyons said that he could not say much

that was good about the mother, but he thought she must have been very nerrous and excited, especially after having been before the court a few days provious, charged with dronkenness. The Rev. Mr. Sheehau said that while be had no reason to doubt Mrs. Alcock's truthfulness. what he most relied on was, of course, the terbi-

Mr. Macleod said it would be only fair to the father to give him an opportunity of meeting the statements now made, and he proposed that all the parties should come before the court on blonday, and that the matter be then theroughly Mr. Lyons signified his approval of this course,

and Monday (to-day) at one o'clock was fixed for the further hearing of the case.

YOUGHAL TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

On Friday evening a special meeting of this Board was summoned for two objects-to elect a Commissioner, and for " important ferry purposes," the latter baving reference to the pro-vision of a steam ferry instead of the present system. The meeting was convened for half-past seven at which hour the Chairman of the Commissioners, Mr. Henry Drury, took the chair, There were then only a few members present, and at a little after half-past eight the required quorum of seven was in attendance. Business was about to be proceeded with when Dr. Charles Rousype observed that an bour having elapsed since the time for which the meeting was summoned, without a quorum attending, no business could be logally transacted. As cases in point he referred to the rule which governed the Petty Sessions Courts and Board of Guardians, where after an hour from the time appointed for sitting the tribunal or meeting was dissolved. The majority of the Commis-sioners present seemed inclined in favour of the point, and the Secretary was the only parson who doubted its force, and he more than one insisted that they were legally constituted. Therefore, for fear that their note may be in the least degree informal or illegal, it was resolved to hold the meeting under the circumstoness. In the meantime the Commissioners indulged in a descitory chat upon the 9th of George IV, the action under which they were

comings of the municipal system, the difficulty of obtaining quorums for meetings when neceseavy, &c. The feeling was that they should establish themselves suder the Towns Improvement Act, and the Commissioners meeting broke up with a determination to lose no time in putting the proper machinery in metion in order to attain that objects

incorporated, and there appeared to be an unani-

mous opinion in favour of gotting rid of its yore, for to it was attributed all the short-

INQUEST AT KILMALLOCK.

Tax inquest into the cause of the death of the teachers was resumed on Saturday by Dr. Murphy, learning for the eastern district of the county Limerick. The matter appears to be regarded with a great deal of interest by all classes, and (the proceedings on Saturday were engaged.

R. Wynn, sol., Mallow, appeared on behalf of .The jury having been called over the following

Meters: Stephen Walshe, George O'Sullivan, lichael Hayes, Michael Harris, James Condor Patrick Kineade Michael Bullivan, John Montal, lichard Walsh, Henry Gilberson, Reger Duane, Richard Dillane, and George C. Cahill.

Coroner—I am obliged to you, gentlemen, for your punctual attendance. Now, as I see some rofessional gentlemen present perhaps they ould state on behalf of whom they appear. Mr. Leaby, S.C.P.—I appear on behalf of the Crown by direction of the Attorney General who thinks that the ends of justice would require that a post mortem examination should be held on the body of the deceased. I secordingly ank you to direct such examination and to post pone this enquiry until a future day. Coroner-You make this request on bohalf of

the Attorney-General? Mr. Leaby-I do. Sub-Inspector Maxwell-In consequence he conflicting statements made in the newspaper reports, and the feeling in Kilmallock, thought it better to lay the matter before the for the parpose of satisfying public opinion, the

matter should be fully inquired into. Sub-Inspector Maxwell here read a paragrapi which appeared in the Keaminer of the 15th, and the letter signed "Fair Play" which appeared two days later. He said that it was not at the request of the police the inquest had been ad-journed. He was unable, through illness, to be present at the previous inquiry but he had will he. directed the Head-constable to attend and he difficulty and critical responsibility in Irish had been informed by that officer that it was at politics. If sometimes I envied those public the request of the jury there was an adjourn-

Coroner-I left it to the jury altogether. Foreman (Mr. Walshe)-1t was entirely at the request of the jury there was an adjournment. Another thing I must say, is that there. was no sliegation, no specific charge made sinct anyone.

Sub-Inspector Maxwell-I must tell you that no charge was proferred against anyone the last ay, nor do I prefer any to-day. Foreman-I also say that the statement made

as to two witnesses abscording is totally

untrue. Sub-Inspector Maxwell-I have been informe by the constabulary that they could not find two itnesses, but it is not for them to say whether they absconded intentionally or not.

tion not to be recorded on his license. The three persons found on the licensed premises Head-constable-I could not find two of them. Sub-Inspector Maxwell—I may also tell you that when I could not some myself to the last squest I directed the Head-constable to apply

or the necessary post mortem examination.

Mr. Wynne—Mr. Coroner and gentlemen, I spear here on behalf of the principal teacher the school, and also on behalf of Miss Flood the againstant teacher. I have been instructed by both those ladies to apply to the editor of the Esaminer for the name of the person who forniched the first report read here to-day by Mr. Maxwell, and the answer I received was that the news came from the Limerick correspondent of the paper in the usual way. No doubt, there is no specifio charge made against aurone, but it

A Juror-I don't think it was mentioned. Foreman-There was no evidence in the matter at all. After the evidence given by Dr. has lain, and with whose genius and ability its O'Connell, I den't see the necessity for a post renders are familiar. Mr. T. D. Sullivan assumes

mortem examination. Mr. Wynne—I suppose it will be idle for me Mr. O'Donnell to object to any postponement where the police officer and the Crown Prosecutor say that they apply for it by the advice and on the authority of the Attorney-General. The only reason I stand up now is to say on the part correborated the statements previously made to of both the ladies that they court the fullest inquiry into the whole business.

roner-Better anticipate nothing. Mr. Wyone-No, but I say they are perfectly unocent of any charge whatever, and any day that may be fixed upon they will be in atten-

Coroner-We are bound, I suppose, to comply have, therefore, only to order a post mortem examination and meet again some suitable day. Foreman-There has been a report made by the Head constable which I do not consider fair. We are most anxious to have everything connected with the child's death thoroughly investigated, but I don't think it is fair to say that any of the witnesses absconded. Head-constable-I said no such thing.

Sub-Inspector-The Head constable told hat they could not be found. Coroner-If it be shown in evidence that they did abroand, of course you will consider it, but

otherwise, gentlemen, you have nothing to say Mr. Wynne-I can say distinctly that the young lady who was charged with absounding oft with the knowledge of Dr. Downes and had

his entire appreval. Head-constable-I am responsible for anyhing I have said. Mr. Wynne-It was said that Miss Mary Leary, the sister of the principal teacher, had bsconded, and I my that is not a fact.

The Very Rev. Dr. Downes said that Miss O'Leary had gone to visit a friend with his sanc-A Jurat-It was generally understood shat sho had leave to go.

Coroner-We cannot prevent those remarks, but there was no proof given that any witness and abscommed at all. Sub-inspector Maxwell-Itis a matter entirely between Mr. Wynne and his client and the re-

porter of the newspaper. Coroner-The conduct of the jury has my entire approval. I never met men more anxious to do their duty, and that only. I am sure there is not one of them but would be glad to have secaped from the duty of a juror in this case, because it certainly is a most unpleasant position. The jury certainly have not shown any vindictive feeling, and their conduct has my unqualified approval. A Jurar-There is an importance attached to

serves, and the sooner we have done with it the The inquest was then adjourned to one o'clock on Wednesday next. At the last inquest the following evidence was

this business which I don't think it at all de-

Mary Daly deposed as follows :- I am mother the deceased boy, Patrick Daly, who was bout five years old; on the morning of last Friday fortnight my child left my house about ten o'clock; be then appeared to be in his usual health : I did not see him again until about four o'clock on the same day; he then was crying; on examining his head I found two lumps there. From that day he continued ill until he died. Dr. M. D. O'Connell deposed-I visited the

legeared child on the 2nd inst.; I found the child suffering from fever | I recommended to have the child put into the fever hospital, but the mother refused to do so. I ordered medicine for the child and paidthree or four visits; the child died from the effects of fever; blows on the head would produce feverish symptoms; I am of opinion that the febrile symptoms did not arise from the injuries to the head.

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION. On Friday, at a meeting of the Parliamentary ammittee which was constituted at the close f last session in order to watch the progress rents in the East, it was resolved to held National Conference in London at an early date, To consider the best means of promoting the avourable progress of the Eastern Question brough the concert of the Powers and nations Europe, and particularly-1. Of obtaining for the Christian provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovins, and Bulgaria, a release from the direct rule of the Porte, with due guarantees for the equal rights of the non-Christian population. And also of diffusing through the country sound information on the various branches of the question." We are informed that the Committee iid not decide to take this important action until they had received from all parts of the country a general and warm response to an appeal privately circulated. The conveners of the conference already include a large number of nembers of Parliament and other well-known politicians, many aminent clargymen and members of the Universities, and persons distinguished

garded with a great deal of interest symmetric and it he proceedings on Saturday were carnested by watched and the courthouse, which is rather limited in space, was crowled.

The Very Rev. Dr. Downes, P.P., Mr. Eardley, Impector of National Schools, Mr. Townsend, Impector of National Schools, Mr. Townsend, the gentlaman who occupied seats on the Bench, the gentlaman who occupied the town.

The ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Commander Cheyne, R.N., an old Arctic effects of the gentlam strong the lecturing at Tunbridge Wells on Saturday night.

The HE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Commander Cheyne, R.N.,

ME. A. M. SULLIVAN, M.P. PAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE READERS OF THE NATION.

> DEAR FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN. After more than twenty years of service, reaching from youth to manhood, in the ranks of Nations journalism, I resign to-day the editorship and proprietorship of the Nation.

In bidding farewell to a sphere of labour to the duties of which so large a portion of my life has been devoted. I fulfil a purpose long ago formed and never relinquished, although hitherto retarded by circumstances partly personal and partly public in their nature.

Assuredly not, however, until I might honour ably do so, has this step been taken. In memor able words, wrong from the heart of the great friehman who preceded me here—the founder of the Nation—the prespect before that journal and its conductors was proclaimed on the very threshold of my career. Entering upon my duties as a National journalist I found the con-dition of Ireland described, in a certain sense, as little better than that of "a corpse on the issecting table." Rotiring from them to-day, I behold her resurgent and powerful, striding onward steadily and surely to freedom. At such moment I feel I may without repreach give way to personal considerations, inclinations, and interests, which for years I have freely sacri-

What share this journal has had in the great eawakening of life and hope and strength in the Irish nation of to-day, history must pronounce. I have little doubt what that award These have been years full of serious men who could ratire for awhile, and re-enter the arena when there was less danger of going wrong in the endeavour to be right-whe ruinous discord or fratricidal strife had ceased, and more propitious stres returned—I still ad-hered invincibly to my faith in that day of stritimph for the Nation and its principles which I now behold. It seems but as yesterday those principles had to be maintained at almost the same moment against assaults from the opposite extremes of political infidelity on the one hand, and of political franky on the other. To-day they are the accepted programme of the national policy, the Declaration of our National Rights

For myself I shall only say that I have tried conscientiously to do my duty. I heartily feel that amidst the conflicts of those years I must of en have struck too hard, or struck amiss ; land gratefully own, that, if on the one hand I have sometimes been the object of violent and unworthy attack, I have, on the other, been the recipient of almostjusprecedented consideration and generosity from my fellow journalists and countrymen of nearly every shade of opinion. I have at this moment no deeper anxiety, I carry into my new life no fonder ambition, than that it may be judged of me that in my hands the journal of Duffy and Davis and Delion and Mitchel and M'Goe suffered no tarnish upon its proud reputation; and I did my part to keep Irish National literature pure in its character

and lofty in its aim. I consign unto no unknown or unworthy hands the trust I now lay down. No man rememing on Iriah soil is better qualified or better entitled to receive it than he on whom for a long time past the chief burthen of its editorial direction the duties and responsibilities hitherto held by me. It is, indeed, a transfer more formal than actual, so largely has he hitherto fulfilled those daties; and he will continue to be sided by the able and gifted colleagues who have so long and so faithfully laboured here by his side and mine. I need hardly ask for him the cordial greeting and the generous sustainment of the Nation constituency. These will, I am confident, be as readily given on their part as they will be wor-

thily received and gratefully appreciated on his. Relinquishing the duties of journalism involves for me, happily, no resignation of my wish to establish the neutral zone only for those position otherwise in the National cause. My Provinces, in order that those who originally professional avocations will, indeed, be pursued | rose against their intelerable yoks might feel mainly, if not entirely, in will require of me very little more of absence from Ireland than my parliamentary duties have demanded; and although my time henceforth will not be my own as largely as hitherto, nevertheless hope to be found here at my post very much as heretofore, whenever I can render commensurate service in the National m ovement. And there is now " Another Ireland" not alone on American but on British soil; there where the children of our race are daily growing to power and influence, and where love and service of the old land are as atrong and boly in their purpose as here at home. I have a firm taiththat in my new sphere of labour I can serve the best interests of Ireland—those interests of religion and country which have been the pole star of my career-scarcely less efficaciously than on

this side of the Channel. There romains for me in these pages but to bid an affectionate farowell to you, my kind and faithful friends, whose confidence and generosity, never failing or faltering, austained me triamphantly throughout these years of labour. Beween the Editor and the readers of the Nation the relations have always been peculiar in their warmth of trust and friendly sympathy. From my heart I thank you, as if I grasped each hand, and could, face to face, tell each one of you how deeply I shall tressure throughout my life the recollection of kindnesses unnumbered on your part. Whatever the future may have in store for me, I can never hope to win friendships or attain to bonours more highly prized than those beslowed on me as Editor of the Nation .- Your faithful servant,

A. M. STLLIYAN. Dublin, 12th Nov., 1876.

HE NOTTINGHAM DEPORTATION CASE. At the Nottingham Quarter Sessions on Wed asday a case was heard in which the Local Government Board of Ireland were the appellants, and the Nottingham Board of Guardians the respondents. It was brought to set aside an order of the Nottingham borough justices to remove a pamper lunatio, named Ellen Slattery, from Nottingham to Limerick. Mr. Weightman and Mr. Kennedy (instructed by Mr. James Rheades Buckton, of Warrington, for whom Mr. W. H. Jenkins attended) appeared for the ap-peliants, and Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Morley were

of the respondents. Mr. Weightman, in opening the case, said he appeared there with his friend Mr. Kennely on shalf of the Local Government Board of Ireand, and they were there to prosecut an appeal entered against an order for the removal of one Elien Slattery, a pauper lunatic, which order was made on the 20th January of this year 1876. The ground of their appeal in this cas; was that the pauper lunatic, Ellen Slattery, was premovable from the Nottingham Union, by eason of having resided one whole year previous to her becoming chargeable to the parist Now, some twenty years ago the family of the Slatterys come over from Limerick and took house in Nottingham. Some of the died, and there remained three sisters in a house in Stark-street, in this town. The house which was taken on the 6th day of June, 1870, by and in the name of the pauper lunatio, Ellen Slattery, and it so remained m her name up to the 3rd of March, 1876. She secume chargeable to the Nottingham Union on the 16th of August, 1872, and therefore it was incumbent on him to show that previous to the date which he had given namely, August 16th 1872, she resided one whole year within the dis-trict of the Nottingham Union. On June 3rd, 1872, Eilen Slattery left Nottingham and went over to Ireland to Limerick. She returned from reland on the 11th June, sight days afterwards, and when she returned she resumed work at the Measure. Baillon's factory, and the whole question was whether, "aye or no, did these eight days constitute a break of residence?" or, in other words, "when she left Nottingham to go to Ireland she had animus revertendi. He should call before him the overlooker, who would give this important evidence-that when on the 3rd June the girl Elien Slattery was anxious to go to Ireland, she went to the over-looker, and asked her for a fortnight's holiday to go over to Ireland for the benefit of her health. the overlooker would tell him that she gave has this permission to go, and she was under the impression that the girl would return back. She did return tack, and she did also resume her work and the house also, which had been taken from week to week in the rame of Ellen Slattery, so continued whilst she had gone away, and so continued after her return, and until the time she became chargeable. These were the facts of the case, and he did not wish

The first witness called was Margaret Slattery, who said-I live at No. S. Ruthand Place, Granby-street, Notfingham. I work at the warehouse f Mosers: Baillon and Co. / In June, 1870, I and my sister took this house in the name of my of a massacre not being immediately brought on named Moynihan, a neighbour of the decaused, slater. She continued to reside with me there the scene if we decide on anything displeading at Hilgarran. Pending the imbility of Abarn up to the time she was removed to the asylumou the 16th of 'August, 1872. She worked with me at Messrs. Baillon's factory. I remember my clustens would possibly cause countless Chris-sister going to Ireland in 1872, that was on Jone tians to perish. Either disarmament or occupamorning. She said nothing to me about going. I saw her again at the station boofre she left. fortnight, and that it would do her good. f. asked her not to go. She was out of health at Bulgaria, as a name, a mere geographical conthis time. She had been a say eight days. She caption. I have discovered and already recomcame back on the 11th. After my sister was the tenancy of the house was changed to my Dame. Cross-examined by Mr. Lawrence-My sister

see her off. She took her clothes with her. She took some money too, I had saved up for the rent of the house. I did not tell Mr. Connor that she had no intention of coming back to one; 'I could not tell it.: I have not serving to extinguish the fits in their neigh-told Elizabeth Newton, the aggistant nurse | bour's house. We diplomatists extinguish a fire told Elizabeth Newton, the assistant nurse t the Union, or any one else such a thing. She suid she was going to Ireland for a fortnight for her health. I did not want her to go as I id not think she was sufe. She said it would do her good and I let her go. She was getting nedical advice at the time. I said to Mr. Morley that she had done nothing to gain a settleeat, but Mr. Morley took me by surprise and I did not know what I was saying. (Document orodused, signed by the witness, as follows:— She has done nothing to gain a settlement in England; she did not reside a year in England without relief prior to going to reland." I know a person in Nottingham called Nogent, who, came to me about this. Mr. Nugent has taken a great interest in this matter. Mr. Lawrence-He is a Home Ruler and a gentleman of great importance in Not-tingham? Witness-I don't know. I don't suppose it was through that he did it. I should think it was through common humanity. Mr. Lawrance-Did you ever make any obsetion to your sister's removal to Ireland sefore Mr. Nugent told you about Ireland's wrongs (laughter), Witness (indignantly)-He

never told me about Ireland's wrongs. Ann Front said-I reside in Robin Hood treet, Nottingham, and was overlooker at Mecers. Baillon's in 1872, when Eilen Slattery worked there. In June, 1872, Ellen Slattery sme to me, and asked for a fortnight's holiday, She did not say when she wanted to go. She said she wanted to go for her health. way on the 3rd, and came back to the warehouse on the 11th. She said she wanted to go for a fortnight. She asked if she could go for a ortnight for the benefit of her health. Cross-examined by Mr. Lawronce-Her wages

vere paid up to the time she went. The Clerk of the Nottingham union and his wistant were examined for the respondent, and lloged that the witness, Margaret Slattery, distinctly informed them that when her sister left she was sure she intended to remain in Ireland. The order of the magistrates was

GENERAL IGNATIEFF ON THE SITUATION.

The Cologne Gasette publishes an account of an interview with General Ignution, in which the General, among other things said :--

"The Turks trifle with us nicely.

diplomacy had been labouring several months to precure an Armistica, they now want to reserve the right, as their roor is covered by Servin and Montenegro, to govern with fire and sword and massacro in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They ó≠ wroth un ultimatum, who knows how I should have to argue this point? But for an eltimatem, as for every decided measure, they have respect. It is the fault of European diplomacy to think to accomplish anything on the Bosphorus by pains and conciliation. The Turks are not to be treated like Western peoples. When I returned from Livadia I with astonishment, asked my col-league Sir H. Elliot, 'What has happened, then; what have you denein my absence? Does not every thing stand just as I left it? What has been the good of your planters and purgatives ?' The Turks have been the most adroit. While the Diplomatic Corps, with England at the head, were trying for a plan consistent with the honour of both sides, the Tarks tried to gain time. They pushed the faustleism of the Osmanli into the foreground, which was arti-Scially formented. They operated with the massacre tendencies in Constantinople and the Provinges. They dwalt on the temper of the people, who could not without danger be recomnended any concession; and they at last paraded hamselves in the eyes of Surope as the martyra of diplomacy, which would destroy with the pen what the glorious Osmanii sword had ackieved. The victories of that sword was then, hewever, pitiful enough. Now, thanks to their underhand manouvres, they have taken Alexinsts, and this is an underiable military advantage for them. For us, however, it does not alter the position by a hair. On the contrary, we are now nore than ever determined and ebliged to insist upon the English demands. When these were put forward at the time by Lord Derby we delared our concurrence in them, remarking only, Take care they are carried out.' The Porte had rejected them as the se plus vitra of unscceptable conditions; and in the Press there is ow a notion that the diplomats want to be allowed a bridge of retreat, which Midhat Pashs will gild for them with his reforms for the whele Empire. Nonsense! The diplomats must not acknowledge a defeat, nor must the representatives of civilized Europe, with their maturelyconsidered and unanimously-adopted resolutions strike their sails out of consideration for a Government which has hitherto trodden under foot the welfare of its subjects. Even suppose this was possible, it is not so now. The streams of Russian blood which lately flowed at Alexiustz now constrain in a certain degree the freedom of diplomatic action which we hitherto possessed as egarded our own people. You must know that with the Russians the recollection of the Tartar inrazion is still fresh. Our people are no politiplans, but they charish their traditions, and these teach them of the oppressions and viccuose of the Tartar conquerors formerly as tolay. As soon as the Turks shed Slay blood a cetleseness arises among them, which is nourished by these recollections, and may burst into flame. There are volunteers in Servia whe ame from Siberia, and sold off everything there o sacrifice themselves for the defence of their fellow Slave. To stop those volunteer trains was an impossibility for us, as they formed the indispensable safety valve through which the excessive onthusiasm in Russia lot off its steam. At Sir H. Elliott's house I was represched with their large number. I asked how many there were, and was told 10,000. 'And I wish there were 100 000 or 200,000, was my reply. The Oriental question would then have been somer settled. Now, however, that 3,400 Busslans periahed at Alexinats, I do not answer for anything more. The submission of the Porte to my ultimatum of the day before yesterday will somewhat allay the outbreak of general dissatisfaction; but if in future the righteens claims of the Slave in Turkey and the exerteens of diplomacy are futile before the obstinuoy of the rating casts, the safety valve will then no longer suffice, and an explosion will happen before which we diplomatists will be helpless." Alluding to his interview, the General said the Sultan, with tears in his eyes, expresed his yearning for pence, but his advisers had trifled with the diplomatists, mailing for the full of Alexida's in order to insure better terms

of peace. Reing asked whether Turkey would not refuse autonomy to the Bulgarians lesethe Greek subjects of Turkey should demand t also, General Ignaticff replied ;-

"What is a social question with the Bulgarians is a political one with the Greeks. They are always imbued with their 'great idea.' the restoration of the Byannine Empire to be one day erected on the rules of the Mussulman. They hate the Bulgarians, fancying them competitors for the possession of Thrace and Constantinople. I wish to see Bulgarian autonomy divested of its political
garian autonomy divested of its political
proposal, for the social position and is
dividual freedom of the Bulgarians must be
improved, not their political position. What
improved, not their political position. What
improved the first line for the best
ing of their individual freedom is the disarraing
of all the Mahomedans, who are a standing
menace to the life and property of their Christian bondamen. If this is refused, occupation
that the manual control of the same and control of the same and the manual control of the s and Constantinopie. I wish to see Br

follows without delay, and this not only for the good of the Bulgarians, but also of Turkey. This measure should rightly preceds the meeting of the Conference, for what guarantee is there to the self-conosit of the Mussulmans, and llow should we decide usimly if afraid that our con-Srd. I saw her before she went. This was the tion is necessary to secure the Conference free dom of action. On this first demand follows the local and administrative autonomy of Bosnia She said she was going for her health for a Herzegovina, and Balgaria. You know the cavilling on the Turkish and English sideagainst mended to my colleagues a means of escaping removed to the azylum on the 16th of August, these cavils. We leave the limitation of the new autonomous district to the Turks themselves, for they must know best where they are compromised by their misrule, where they have did not tell me she was going to Ireland. The burnt villages, massacred the inhabitants, and overlooker teld me, and I went to the station to outraged the women. Wherever this happened then, in Bulgaria there must autonomy be introduced. If the Greeks adhere to this, they msy. If the name displeases them, let them find another. But they must not, in their in-Nottingham. I nover told this to any dolent egotism, cut the water-pipes which are where it burns. No fire signal has yet been seen in the Greek Provinces; only when we busied ourselves with the Bulgarians did they begin to think themselves neglected. Believe me, the Greeks will never attain their end if, out of selfishness, they impade the possibility of every

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The Pressian correspondent of the Times transinter on article of the Golos which argues that mobilization does not necessarily mean was but, on the contrary, is intended to exact concessions without drawing the sword. The following are extracts :--

We shall easily dispose of pending difficulties

Europe is once convinced that we are ready for war. All that is still wanting is the open mobilization of the Ressian army. Harmony at the Constantinople Conference depends chiefly upon the mobilization of our troops. At Constantinople and in all Europe people should know that, upon the expiration of the armistice, millions of Russian soldiers are ready to carry out the command of their august Severeign. The obilization of the Russian troops leaves the conference no option except war or submission o the Eussian demands. herefore, is indispensable, whatever course the Conference debutes may take. There now every probability of the Conference producing results perfectly satisfactory to Bussia. A grantfying sign is the appointment of the Marquis of Sallabury to act as special plenipotentiary at the coming diplo matic debates. Our supposition that the Marquis has been appointed contrary to the expressed wish of Lord Beacousfield is indirectly but none the kas unmistakably confirmed by the British Pross. We are frankly told that the Marquis of Salishury is too religious a man to approve the subjection of Christians to Turkey, when that ambjection is proposed to be based, as it certainly will be in some respects, upon the peculiar tenets of the Mussulman faith. Hence it may be concluded that in appointing the Marquis of Salisbury the British Cabinet pursued a policy diametrically opposite to the views which prompted Lord Beaconsfield's speech on Lord Mayor's day. Hence the presence of the Mar-quis of Salisbury at the Conference is a reassuring sign, and one that promises to promote a pacific issue. According to the Times newspaper Lord Salisbury is not a man to recoil from any solutions merely because they are new, and while hoping for a pacific result, merely regrets that Eussia will be able to attribute impending improvements to her own unwided initiative. All his, it is true, was written before Lord Beaconsfield delivered his famous speech in Guildhall; but it is evident that no one in England oxpecced Lord Beaconsfield would deliver such an oration on the eve of a Conference and at a promising sign. The Premier's bellicoec lan guage was a surprise, and a very disagreeable one, to all England. No doubt the impression produced by it has been strengthened by the words attered by his Russian Majesty at Moscow. These momentous words have proved it very questionable policy at this particular juncture to deciare the military occupation of Northern Turkey as incompatible with Ottoman integrity and the Paris Treaty of Peace. Those who wish to preserve peace ought to say no such thing.

We should not at all be notonished if in con sequence of the indiscretion committed by Lord eaconsfield, the conviction were spread in Engan d that Parliament must be convened withou lose of time. There can be no longer any doubt that the First Minister of Queen Victoria endeavours to involve England in a war, deprecated by the English native, and, probably, by Queen Victoria too. There can be no longer any question that Lord Beaconsfield aims at neutral izing the pacific disposition of the British Goverament, as shown by the selection of the Marquis of Salisbury, and that he wishes to ovade public control by keeping Parliament prorogued. The policy of Lord Beaconsfield should make even those Englishmen think twice who wish to regard Turkey in the light of a European Power. The more probable the armed intervention of Russia in consequence of the saperolliousness and imprudence of the Premier's speeches, the more probable also will be the participation of those elements whose reserve prevented Servis and Montenegro attain ing their aim. The Boumanians are concentrat ing their forces, and Greece is making 120,000 men ready. Should the war break out again it will be a very different affair from what it was Let England be ever so ready for war, she can hardly support Turkey at such a moment as

ENGLAND AND THE DARDANELLES. Friday's Financier says that "very couff dently," though comewhat unnecessarily, it also says, "not officially," it "can state the ocurse resolved upon by the British Cabinet in the event of the Russian army invading Turkey. A British corps d'armée will immediately occupy Constantinople; and the land-front of that city. together with the lines of Gallipoli, commanding the European shores of the Dardanelles, will also be fortified and defended against all attacksshould attack come, which is more than doubtful The land front of Constantinople is not more than fifteen miles in breadth, and is not assailable upon more than one half of that frontage and the heavy artillery of the British ironolads -- themselves involuerable to field artillery or ordinary siego guns -could rake the flanks of this position for several miles inland. The European side of the Dardanelles can be defended with equal case. It is calculated that not more than 25.000 British troops would be required, and British engineer officers are already engaged in making the surveys requisite for a thorough defence of the Turkish capital. The object of ber Majesty's Government is not to engage t war between Turkey and Russia. These Powers may fight out their quarrel. Whether in Europe or in Asia, the Turk and the Muscovite will have the battle to themselves. Neither into Balgaria nor Armenia will the British standards advance. England's sole purpose—and one which the Government are resolute to defend is that Constantinople and the Dardanelles shall not be seized by the army or savy of Russia Rugland would simply and temporarily hold Constantinople in pledgo, on behalf of the other Powers, and of the world at large. And, as soon as a neutral State is formed on the Bosphorus or such other arrangement as Europe may ultimately come to for the wardenship of the Dardanolics, England would willingly withdraw Thus the Ministerial policy is pertectly clear and free from future entanglements; it has a distinct object of vital importance in British interests, and beyond that object the British Government wil not go, and will not be forced."

KERRY INTELLIGENCE.

Billarney, Saturday Evening.

THE LATE MURREROUS OUTRAGE.-DEATH OF THE VICTIM.-This morning the man Ahers, who received such a murderous beating while proceeding home to Minish from Killarney little more than a month since died in the work house hospital. The deceased, who hold a small farm at Minish, within about three miles of the town, after leaving the

cian. In the meantime enquiries were instituted by the police which led to the arcest of a mon of a massacre not being immediately brought on | named Moynitan, a neighbour of the decaused, to prosacate at petty sessions, Moyniban was remanded from week to week for nearly the last month—the last romand having been granted at the request of Head-constable M'Lean on Tuesday last. A coroner's jury has been summoned for the inquest on the remains on Monday.
Suppex Dearn.—Mr. J. C. O'Reardon, Core

ner, held an inquest in the board room of the Killarney Workhouse yesterday on the remain of an inmate named John Daly, who had died suddenly the previous evening. Dr. M'Donogh deposed that the deceased had been suffering from cough and heart disease, and the jury found accordingly.

CITY EDITION.

EXAMINER OFFICE, 5 o'Clock.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN THE EAST THE MOBILISATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

NURSES ENROLLED. ISSUE OF A WAR LOAN OF A HUNDRED

FORMATION OF HOSPITAL CORPS.

MILLION ROUBLES. ST. PRTEREBURGH, SATURDAY .- In purturned of the partial mobilisation of the Russian army, preparations are now being made for the mobillzation of a sanitary corps. Movable hospitals for the wounded are also got in readiness, and independently of the official organization, a committee of ladies have been formed on the wode of and similar to the object of those who worked with so much success during the France-German. war for the private nursing of the wounded. The Empress and the Grand Duchess are stated to have assumed the patronage of these assoclasions. It is thought improbable that General Tchernayeff will retain the chief command of the Servian army in the event of Russia being driven to action, as his whole conduct in Service from the outset has not given satisfaction in

official quarters. Se. PETERBURG, SUNDAY, 10.40 A.M .- The State Bank announces to-day, that in accordance with an Imperial okase, dated yesterday, it is authorised to receivelenberiptions for the fourth issue of one hundred million roubles in bank notes, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent, the isaning price being fixed at 92. The notes will range from 100 to 5,000 roubles, and the last subscription will be received on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant. At the St. Petersburg State Bank, the Burrian Official Gazrite of to-day, referring to the loan says, that it has been necessitated by the extraordinary expenditure in view of the pressing political situation. It expresses a hope that the loan will flad favour with all cinases of the people.

THE MEANING OF THE RUSSIAN WAR MEASURES. STATEMENT OF THE CZAR TO THE

FRENCH AMBASSADOR. Sr. Perenseung, Sundar .- The Journal de 84. Petersbourg of to-day publishes a leading article expressing the hope that Turkey, influenced by the united pressure of Europe, will yield to the exigencies of the situation. The military preparations of Russis, the paper says, are not a menuoe to peace but rather a great moment when all the world was delighted to re- | secrifice which the Empire imposes on itself for mose of securing the beneats of peace and proteoting the Christians. Should, however, war prove to be unavoidable, the Russian nation will give it their support all the more energetically, as it will only have broken out after all

attempts to preserve peace have been exhausted. PARIS, SUNDAY .- Private advices from St. Petersburg state that after the review hold on Thursday before the Emperor Alexander, his Majesty had a conversation with the French Ambassader, General Lefto, in which he expressed his wish for peace, stating that he sincerely desired it, and declaring that he would only send his troops forward to enforce it if he could not otherwise obtain a lasting, just, and of irregularities and omissions. improved position for the Christian population

THE CONFERENCE.

REPORTED ASSENT OF THE PORTE. ROME. SATURDAY, 11.45 P.M .- A despatch from Constantinople, received here this evening. announces that Turkey agrees unconditionally

CONSTANTINOPLE, SATURDAY EVENING .- At a meeting of the Extraordinary Council to day it was resolved to accept the conference proposed by England. Midhat Pasha and Sefket Pasha will, it is stated, be appointed the Tarkish plenipotentaries at the conference.

THE TURKISH REFURMS. PROSECUTION OF SEFEET PASHA. CONSTANTINOPLE, SATURDAY EVENING .- A. law for the establishment of an Ottoman Parlia-

ment is about to be promulgated. General Sefkot Pasha has been sent to Philippopolis, to be tried there by the commission appointed to enquire into the croses of the acroiiies in Bulgaria.

WARLINE ATTITUDE OF GREECE. ATREMS, PRIDAY EVENING .- After a debate, lasting ten days, the Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Cabinet by 88. against 76 voter, several members abstaining from voting. The principle that military preparations should be spade was admitted on all ides of the house.

THE RELATIONS OF SERVIA AND

BELSBADS, SATURDAY .- M. Marinovich, ex-Servian Prime Minister, is the special envoy whom Prince Milan will send to the Emperor of Russia. The Prince previously asked if the Emperor would permit blue to send an envoy to St. Petersburg on a confidential mission. The reply was in the affirmative, and designated M. Marinovich for this service. He will leave for Bussia to morrow morning, and will be accompanied to St. Petersburg by the Russian Consul-General. At Bolgrade the aunouncement of M. Marinovich's departure yesterday was prema-

M. Bertolles, the new French Consul General, arrived here yesterday, A valuable sword of honour, sent from Russh, to be presented to the bravest soldier of the

Colonel Megeniness by the unanimous vote of the whole of the army, PRINCE CHARLES OF ECUMANIA ON THE EASTERN QUESTION. BUCHAREST, SUNDAY .-- Prince Charles received the deputation of the Chamber of Deputies to day which presented the address in reply to the

rantening Powers, they would preserve the rights and the integrity of the country. THE EASTERN QUESTION. DEBATE IN THE HUNGARIAN PARLIA-

snewer to the deputation, that he believed that,

however grave the situation might be, the unity

of the Roumanians would be able to surmount

all difficulties, and that, supported by the gun-

where he was constantly attended by Dr. Hick- influence to seeme the execution of guaranteed son and Dr. M'Donogh, the workbonse physical reforms, giving civil and religious liberty to all the population under Turkish rule, but at the same time declared that any prejudice to the sovereignty, or violation of the territorial integrity of Tarkey will be detrimental to Huegarian interests. The maintenance of the status que ante bellum was therefore desirable, and Hungary was prepared to make all needful moriflees sease. Herr Tleza, the Bungarian, Misiater President, opposed the resolution on the ground that a false stop on the part of the Legislature might have fatal consequences, and would be

SPAIN AND THE EASTERN QUESTION. the Congress the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, stated that Spain was in no way disposed to sacrifice her treasure or the blood of her subjects for a cause which did not effect her national honour.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN A CALIFORNIAN

THEATRE. SEVERAL PEMSONS KILLED AND

INJURED. New York, Sunpay,-The floor of a crowded theatre at Sacramento, California, fell in last night. Seven people were killed and one hundred wounded, many fatally.

THE DEBATE ON THE PRESS LAWS. Versalling, Saturday.—In the Chamber of eputies to day there was a somewhat animated debate on the application of the Press Laws. Soveral Madical deputies questioned the Government relative to the probibition of private meetings and the immunity enjoyed by the reactionary Press. while Republican criminals were punished. M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justica, in reply, admitted the benefits conferred on the public by the Pross, but satisfained that prosscutions for libel, and for the publication of falso were necessary for the protection of society. The laws for the repression of the offences existed and the Government intended to carry them out. The Minister, in conclusion, repelled the charge of partiality in dealing with

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING,-The departure of Count de Bourgoing and Count de Chandordy for Constantinople, where they will represent France at the approaching conference is defi-

nitively fixed for to-morrow. Parts, Suspay.-The death is announced of M. Narcissa Virgila Diaz de la Pena, the well M. de Merode, Legitimist, has been elected

Senator for the department of the Doubs.
The Tribunal of Correctional Appeal confirmed yesterday the sentence passed on the 4th November upon the manager of the newspaper, Les Droits de L'Homme, condomning him to one year's imprisonment and a fine of four thousand france, on account of an article under the heading " Glory to the Vanquished." Business was done on the Boulevards this afternoon in the Five per Cent. Rentes at

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT. BERLIN, SAYWEDAY .- In the Reischstag to-day he new German Civil Process Regulation Bill was read a second time, and adopted in its ontirety. The House afterwards commenced the debate on the bill concerning the Constitution of the Law Course.

THE LATE CYCLONE IN BENGAL. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY .- According to later accounts received here 120,000 persons perished during the exclose, which devastated the South Eastern portion of Bengul at the end of last month. The government is taking active steps for the relief of the distressed population of the

THE SPANISH CONGRESS. DIADRID, PRIDAY. Congress there was a debate upon the municipal law, during which Senor Castellar demanded that : it mayors should be elected by the municipal councils.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-REPORT OF THE SCUTH CAROLINA

BOARD. New York, Satunday,-in South Carolina the canvassers acting under orders of the State Supreme Court to canvass the returns ministerially, and submit thom then to the Court, find that the electors of Mr. Hayes have been chosen on the face of the return by majorities varying from 230 to 1,183 votes. The Democrats have taken exception to this decision on the grounds

New York, SATURDAY - The Democratic leaders of New Orleans in reference to the grounds put forward by the Republicans for declining to join in the controlling the counting the votes, deny that the Democrate have may intention of opposing the exercise of juicial powers by the Board of Canvassers. disturbance is reported to have occurred in South Carolina, in which two officials were cilled while endeavouring to arrest some negroes.

CLOSE OF MR. GOSCHEN'S MISSION. Carne, Saruggar-The official journal pub lishes to day the fluxueial arrangement which has been signed between the Khedive and Messes. Goschen and Joubert. The latter will leave for Europe next Monday. Mr. Goschen has telegraphed to London calling a meeting of Egyptian bondholders for the 28th inst., on which occasion he will report the result of his

mission to Egypt. CAIRO, SUNDAY .- Messra. Goschen and Joubert and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff left bere to-day for Alexandria, and the two forme started thenou at noon on their return journey vio Brindies. They have arranged the bases of a settlement of the Daira debt, and will take the project in question with them to Europe in order to lay it before the creditors of the Daira and to recommend to them its acceptance. The Khedive has expressed his approval of the scheme, which comprises £5,989,280 sterling of the 1870 loan and £2,906,151 of the floating debt. Mesars. Goschen and Joubert have also settled the claims of the Arglo-Egyptian Bank satisfactorsly.

THE ALEXANDRA. In all probability the armour placed ship Alex-andra will be detained at Chatham for another three months, as the Admiralty have directed that she is to be fitted with a new torpede an paratus which will necessitate various alterations in the hull of the vessel, but should circumstances occur which would make it imperatively nescessary for her to proceed to sea before then,

she could be got ready by the end of December by the employment of additional labour. THE PRIENDLY SOCIETIES. great meeting of Friendly Societies was held in Sheffield on Saturday night with a view to add to the, 23rd clause of the Poor Law Amendment Act, compelling their members to contribute to the support of hunatics in the union who had once been members. Mr. Mundella, M.P., who presided, thought a wrong genetication had been placed on the clause, but he would nex for an act next session to render the clause inapplicable to friendly societies. If that course failed, he advised deputations, and if nothing resulted, he would take up the mat-ter himself. Resolutions in favour of this course

Service army, has been awarded to the Russian TEE REIGHLEY GUARDIANS-DEMON-STRATION BY THE INHABITANTS. The Keighley guardians arrived at home or resterday afternoon, and were received by a large number of people at the railway station. They were preceded by bands and followed by a crowd of sympathieses. The guardians paraded the principal streets of the town. An open air monthing was afterwards held, but only comparatively few people attended, the rain having speech from the throng. The Prince said in failen increasantly from the time the guardiens arrived. Resolutions were passed condomning the action of the magistrates, in inflicting full

> Abam bed l CAPTAIN SCOTT JEBVIS. In the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, Captain Scott Jervis was admitted to bail. THE LATE EMBEZZIEMENT AT PLY-

penalties on parents objecting to escenation,

and thanking the guardians for the stand they

MOUTH MARINE BARRACKS.

THE MANCHESTER EXECUTIONS. THE ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION IN STECIAL TELEGRAM.

About one thousand men marched to the Glasevin graveyard yesterday, and walked apsend the tomb erected to Allen, Larkin, and O Brien. Two of the National bands attended. The assembly having visited the genves of other Nationalists, they quietly dispersed. to obtain the early reformation of peace in this | THE DISASTER ON THE CALEDONIAN

RAILWAY. The repair of the Caledonian main line near Perth, which was so seriously damaged by the recent floods, is so far advanced that it is expected that the traffic will be resumed in the ourse of to-day. The gap in the eminakment has been filled up, and a temporary wooden bridge is being creeted in place of the one which Madeid, Satundar,-In to-day's sitting of was washed away. The fixeds have now subsided, but the civers in Perthabire are still very

> THE THREATENED LOCKOUP IN LANCASHIRE.

The cotion operatives on strike at Blackburn, whose return to work to-day is invisted upon by the masters as the condition of abandoning t throatened lookout on the 23rd, were directed to return to work by a meeting of the Operative Association held in Manchester yesterday.

LAUNCH OF AN IRONGLAD ON THE CLYDE.

Os Saturday there was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messes. Napiov. Giasgow, an ironelad correcte which is exactly similar to the Melson, hunched on the Clyde a fortnight ago, and the Shannon, which is intended for the protection of commerce in time of war. The Right Hon Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, and his budy, to whom had been assigned the duty of christening, were unavoidably absent in consequence of the Cabinet Council on Saturday. The task of christening develved on Lady Charles Clinton, who named the ship the "Northampton." About 50,000 people witnessed the Inunch. Amongst those present were Admirals Sir James Hope, Houston Stewart, Comptroller of the Navy, and Fellower. In responding to a toast Admiral Stewart spoke in terms of high praise of the present naval administration. He referred to the navy as the type which was being adopted by other Powers, and condemned the practice adopted by cortain newspapers of chronicling small accidents durog trial trips as naval disasters, although in most cases the ships had not been out of the hands of the contractors.

Tue following appeared in our Third Edition of Saturday :--THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Post says-We believe it is probable that after the Grand Council, which is to be immedistely held at Constantinople, the Porte will

accede to the English proposal for a Conference which will shortly meet in the Turkish capital. The Times' Paris telegram says the adhesion of Austria to the Conference was only officially knows to-day. The Times' Paris telegram (Friday) says the

Ports has not yet given its adhesion, but the pressure of England makes it probable it will do so. Russia and Italy will only have a single plenipotentiary each. The Times' Vieuns correspondent says communications from London to Constantinople

about the Conference are still going on, the British Government being so convinced that it remains almost the only means of bringing about a pacification, that it has intimated at Constantinople the possibility of its being held in case of the refusal of the Porte without its participation and elsewhere than Constantinople. These representations made in the calmest language have not been without effect. Both the Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister seem of

well escape. The Pera correspondent of the Telegraph says the prospects are sertainly less gloomy than they were forty-eight hours since. It appears that the English despatch of Nov. 11th produced a marked impression, and I fully expect the Porte's answer will be favourable. If England had not proposed that each country might send a special Ambassador, Ignatica, as senior, would have occupied the chair. No doubt, the proceedings would have been limited. The presence of Lord Salisbury gives it far greater

opinion it is an evil from which they cannot now

importance. It is stated that Lord Salisbury will visit, on his way to Constantinople, all the four principal capitals of the Western Continent, Paris, Berlin. Vienna and Rome, to inform himself of the views held on the Eastern question by the several tiovernments. He will embark for Constan-

tinople at Brindist. The National Zeitung announces that the Conference has been postponed until the 30th.

THE RUSSIAN WARLIKE MOVEMENTS The Post's Berlin telegram says it is expected here that a formal protest will be made against the Russian mobilisation.

A fresh difficulty has arisen in the East through Russia's demanding that the Turkish line of defence shall be pushed back further on the river Drinn.

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF BELGRADE.

Muscous Gazette telegraphs that the Permanent Committee of the Servian Parliament protested against the occupation of Belgrade by a Russian ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA. VIENNA .- The expression of public opinion

in England and the strong position taken by

the British Cubinet, have produced a decided

rapprochement towards Great Britain. Austria

The Semlin correspondent of the

inclines now more towards England than towards Bassis. LIBERAL CONFERENCE ON EASTERN

AFFAIRS. The Daily News says yesterday at a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee, which was constituted at the close of last Session to watch events in the East, it was resolved to hold a National Conference in London at an early date. The committee have received a warm response from all parts of the country to an appeal pri-

vately circulated. THE FRANCONIA: The public prosecutor of Hamburg, it is stated, will ledge a charge of hemicide against the esptain of the Franconia.

DUNGARVAN PETTY SESSIONS-SATURDAY.

(Before Sir Nugent Humble, Bart. (Chairman); deeses Henry E. Redwond, R.M., and Wm. N.

The young man named M'Grath, whose leg it was alleged was broken by James Keane, a short time since, appeared again to prosecute the noeused to-day.

The court were of opinion that the injury was acaidental, and that M'Grath having challenged the defendant to fight, he had, in a measure, brought the injury complained of on himself, However, the beach would not be justified in dismissing the case alterether, a fight having taken place on the occasion of the assault. Ha was therefore ordered to pay 2s. 6d. fine with costs, the conviction being one for common assault. Several local Sheehan and Michael Blate, were summoned by Constable M'Namara for using unjust weights and measures. Fines varying from 6d. to 2s. 6d., were inflicted. The Bural Sanitary Authority had Mr George B. Hearne, Luckon Lodge, sunt moned for alleged defectiveness in the construction of a house, his property, let to one James Mausfield. Dismissed.