The Abyssinian War is over. One single engagement with the enemy settled that business. It has been a costly war for Great Britain, but it will be attended with advantage, for it will show to civilized nations, as well as semi-Barbarians, that Great Britain stands upon her honor and allows no departure from it. As it was with the outrage upon the Tweed, so it has been with Abyssinia, and so it will be with the United States, should they attempt to play the gouge game touching the Alabama Claims. Great Britain will do what is right in that matter, but not one iota more. No, not if all the many commercial relations between the two nations were endangered, as they most assuredly would be, should the United States Government persist in demanding that to which by the comity of nations it is not entitled. A concession improperly made might be the ruin of Great Britain, for where would the demands of the United States Government end?

The Assassination.

So far as Whalen is concerned, the murder of poor McGee has been brought home to him; and the question now remains, Had he any accomplices in the actual killing of the departed statesman? That Fenianism existed and still exists in Montreal is without a doubt, the intention being to capture Canada; but does it follow that the Canada Fenians instigated this murder? It was a Fenian who shot McGee, but was the act authorized by a Fenian Lodge or Centre? A noted Montrealer may possibly be a Fenian, but does it follow that he is a murderer? The inference should not be drawn, for human nature revolts at such atrocity. Still what has been may happen again. The Manchester Fenians, to liberate Kelly and Deasy, murdered Brette, the London Fenians, to liberate Burke, murdered or maimed nearly a hundred persons, many of them women and children; Mackay, at Cork, to get out of the policeman's hands, killed him; and it is a supposed Fenian who shot at Prince Alfred. Why may not therefore the murder of McGee be laid to the charge of the Fenians, since to kill or maim appears to be the only object of the infamous order? The inference is fair.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE—No. 438.

By the end of the Month all the coming Magazines are on 'Our Table.' Many were noticed last Tuesday, and the remainder are noticed to-day:—

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. $4.

Again we are favored with this the best of the American Monthlies, and its Contents are as varied as ever. To say anything new about so popular a publication, anything that we have not said a dozen times already, would tax the ingenuity of the readiest and most skilful of word spinners. Suffice to say that the 'Atlantic Monthly' is the 'Blackwood' of America.

THE GALAXY for May. Sheldon & Co., Broadway, New York. $4.

A very great change for the better has taken place in the outward appearance of this new and rising (in popularity) Magazine. It has been made much larger and fuller, while its literary excellence remains the same. It also more and better embellished than under the original publishers. Its Serial is drawing to a conclusion, and it is high time, for all its interest has subsided. 'Steven Lawrence' is by no means so good as the fair authoress' other novels—'Archie Lovell,' per example. A number of clever articles make ample amends for the Serial. We wish 'The Galaxy' every success.

EVERY SATURDAY for April 25th. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Ten Cents.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE for April 25th. Littell & Gay, Boston. 18 Cents.

THE LONDON JOURNAL. Part for April; Seven Pence Sterling.

This favorite Journal, being now enlarged to twenty pages each weekly number, the Publishers have sent us a copy. If they would do the same every month, we should like it, for altho' very cheap, 'The London Journal' is a very exciting and pleasing publication, full of romance and sensation. But getting an odd Part once in a while is very like getting a Notice from us under false pretences.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for May. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. $2.

Mr. Dickens' Novel for young people, written expressly for 'Our Young Folks,' has come to a conclusion in this Number. We don't admire it very much. In fact we have ceased to like Mr. Dickens and his late works.

STEWART'S LITERARY QUARTERLY for April. No. 1. Vol. 2. Chubb & Co., St. John, N. B. Ten Cents.

This is a cheap and well printed Magazine from St. John, N. B. The Contents are numerous, and most of the them original, which is saying a good deal for New Brunswick. Its chief attraction (to us just now) is a capital Article from the pen of the late Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee—'The City of Colleges' (Oxford), being a concise history of the past and present Great University, the greatest in the whole world. Many of the other articles are highly interesting, particularly one styled 'Hash,' by Ben. Zolo, Esq. We hope to be favored with the future Nos.

MORGAN'S BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL for April. Morgan Brothers, Mark Lane, London. £1 sterling a year.

TWO LETTERS TO THE HON. JOHN CARLING, ON EMIGRATION. By Dr. James Lynch. 12mo. pp. 16.

The above are two excellent Letters addressed to the Minister of Emigration, pointing out very clearly, that the present system of promoting Emigration to Canada is utterly useless, and suggesting some remedies. The Letters are well written and to the purpose, but whether Mr. Carling will pay any attention to them is another thing.

Among our Exchanges of the past week is the Toronto Weekly Telegraph. This very excellent newspaper is the resumé of the Daily Telegraph, an Evening Journal of Toronto, which in the space of a couple of years has raised itself to be really an admirable journal, from the spirit it always displays in the obtainment of the earliest intelligence and the excellence of its criticisms. The Weekly Telegraph compiled of such materials cannot fail to take high rank among the Weeklies of Canada.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, April 24.

The Times and most of the liberal journals, are dissatisfied with the estimates of the Chancellor, and say that the budget is indefinite and unsafe.

The Times says the estimates will prove deficient, and thinks the new burden ought to fall on customs instead of incomes.

Later advices from Japan state that the Tycoon had retired from the Government.

The Mikado offers indemnity for the murder of the French sailors at Osaca.

London, April 24.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners accused of having caused the recent explosion in Clerkenwell, was resumed at the Old Bailey this morning. The examination of a few more witnesses took place. At this stage of the proceeding, Mr. M. Williams, the counsel for O'Keafe, moved for the entry of a nolle prosequi in the case of his client.

Mr. Straight argued that none of the proof adduced by the prosecution connected Keafe, Timothy Desmonde, with the Fenian plot.

Messrs. Keogh and Green also spoke at length for their clients, English and Barrett.

Mr. Green was quite certain that Barrett was not implicated in the remotest degree in the Clerkenwell crime. He would prove that Barrett was in Glasgow on the 13th of December, the day on which the explosion occurred. On the conclusion of Mr. Green's remarks, the court adjourned.

London, April 24.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Lord Stanley, in reply to a question, admitted that the Emperor of Russia had made secret proposals to the British Government with regard to the Cretan difficulty, but which, without the consent of the Czar, could not properly be made public. The plain solution of the reply is, that proceedings looking to the independence of Crete, which the Sublime Porte will not concede without compulsion, is a policy which it is impossible for Great Britain to pursue.

Dublin, April 24.

The Prince of Wales embarked for England to-day. Before sailing he gave a dinner on board the Royal Yacht. There were about forty guests present. The utmost good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed.

LATER.

End of the Abyssinian War.

Great Battle on Good Friday—The Storming of Magdala on Easter Monday.

King Theodore Shot.

Tre Prisoners Liberated Alive and Well.

London, April 26, evening.

The following intelligence has been received from Abyssinia.

A battle was fought on Good Friday (10th) before Magdala, between the British troops commanded by General Napier, and the Abyssinian forces, under the command of their King in person. The latter were defeated and retreated into the town. Their loss in killed and wounded was very heavy.

On the Monday following, all his preparations having been completed, General Napier ordered an assult upon Magdala, and the town and citadel were carried by storm. King Theodorus was slain. A large number of his warriors were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and the capital remained in the possession of the British forces.

The loss of the British in killed and wounded was small.

All the British captives were found in the city, alive and well, and were set free.

General Napier's instant return to the sea coast is expected.

New York, April 27.

The Herald's special, dated Magdala, April 13th, gives the following details of the capture of the Great Fortress.

A truce which had been agreed on between General Napier and King Theodorus terminated early this morning, and immediately after its termination the King, not having surrendered the captives, General Napier placed himself at the head of the first and second brigades of his army, and moved up the hill towards the fortresses as far as Shillasse.

This portion of the strong works, built, was surrendered to General Napier by the Chiefs in Command, after a brisk attack, in which the Africans were defeated.

Theodorus, observing the English advance and its first fruits, retreated into the centre of the Magdala works, on the plateau, having first planted five of his guns at the base.

When General Napier came in sight with his brigades, the King's Artillerymen opened on the advance with three guns in presence of Theodorus. The British replied immediately, with their 12-pounder Armstrong and 7-inch mortar-rocket guns, throwing rockets into the place.

After enduring this fire a short time King Theodorus abandoned his guns, and still retreating inwards barricaded the sally ports, and commenced a fire of musketry from behind his gates and wall defences.

The Abyssinians, evincing no signs of surrender, General Napier halted his advance and commenced the bombardment of their works.

The bombardment continued three hours. When it terminated, the British Commander ordered an assault, which was made in fine style. The King's works were carried after a vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy.

Theodorus lost during the engagement 50 killed and 200 wounded. The English had 15 wounded.

After the works were taken, Theodorus was found dead by English soldiers on entering the centre of his stronghold. He was shot through the head. Some persons say he was killed during one of the battles, others that he committed suicide when he found the fortunes of the day against him.

The king's body was recognized by the British captives when released. The two sons of Theodorus were taken prisoners, and all the European prisoners were set free.

The interior of the fortress of Magdala presented an extraordinary and splendid sight, the place glowing almost with barbaric splendours. The British troops plundered it at once. They found four Royal crowns of solid gold, twenty thousand dollars in silver, thousands of silver plates, several lots of very rich jewels, and numerous other articles of great value.

Advices from General Napier's headquarters in Magdala, without date, are also at hand. They state that the Europeans lately held captives there, numbering sixty souls, including men women and children, were already en route to Zoula for home, and that the entire force of King Theodorus' army had either been killed, wounded or captured.

New York, April 27.

The Herald's special dated Zoula, 18th April, says the very latest reports from Magdala represent that 14,000 native troops had laid down their arms to General Napier, and that Theodorus had 500 soldiers killed and 1,500 wounded in the late engagement.

General Napier takes by his victory 180 large guns, 50,000 stand of small arms, 10,000 shields, 10,000 spears, and many others articles of war equipment.

The liberated British captives will start for home on the 14th of April.

General Napier's army will re-organize, fall in, and return to India and England at once.

London, April 26.

A despatch from Sydney, New South Wales, dated March 31st, states that Prince Alfred was recovering from the effects of his wound.—News Extra.

LATEST.

The Attempted Assassination.

London, April 24.

The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred by the Fenian Farrell has produced the most profound excitement from one end of the nation to the other. The press teems with denunciations of the assassin; and among the people, with whom the Prince was a great favorité, the crime forms the great topic of conversation.

London, April 25.

Further particulars state that the culprit who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred is an Irishman named Farrell, known to be a Fenian. The Prince was shot in the back, and the ball was not extracted for two days. The wound is dangerous and painful, but the Prince is doing well. The attempted murder took place at Sidney on the 12th of March.

London, April 25.

Earl Kimberly has been appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

House of Commons.

Friday, April 24.

Mr. Rose moved the reception of the report of Committee of the Whole on resolutions respecting geological survey. Carried, and the Bill introduced and read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Rose, the House went into Committee on Bill—an Act to regulate and restrict the contingent charges of the Departments of the public service, and to establish a stationary office.

Mr. McKenzie said he found the accounts for printing and stationary were as bad as ever, instancing $12 per thousand paid for printing names on envelopes, which the Printing Committee could get done for 88 cents per thousand. He did not not blame the Government, but thought the bill should be so amended as to make the payment of accounts conditional, only upon their being correct, and certified by the auditors.

Mr. Dunkin thought the audit office ought to be an important one. The accountant should pay such accounts only upon such certificate as should be decided upon by order in Council, which certificate should specify that the work was required, and had been done, and that the price was a just one.

Mr. Rose defended the bill, showing that no account for contingencies could be paid without the written order of the Deputy Head of Debartments, and not by verbal order as heretofore. He showed that there were six distinct checks against imposition provided by the Bill, and that the suggestions of the Hon. Mr. Dunkin was already in the Bill.

In answer to Mr. McKenzie,

Mr. McDougall said that the accountant would hereafter be empowered by law to examine all contingent accounts, and it would be his duty to see that accounts were correct.

Mr. McKenzie wished to reduce the payment of contingencies to a simple commercial transaction, as was the case in banks and commercial houses.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was glad to find the Government following the examples of the Government of Ontario. In the matter of printing his Government were getting it done at prices which he was almost ashamed to mention. He thought the Government should enter into a contract for their printing with one printer, and one only, and get their work done in the same way that commercial houses observe. He was not ashamed to say that he had not thought it beneath his position to make enquiries and get good articles at a fair price, which he was willing to pay, and by this means had prevented his Department in Ontario from being imposed upon. He objected to paying sums to papers merely because they were organists. He thought the time had come when the Government should stand upon his own merits.

Mr. Macdougall said that the object of the Government in introducing this contingencies measure was to correct abuses which he admitted had existed in some respect under the old system, and if the gentlemen opposite could make suggestions of value his friends on the Treasury Benches would willingly adopt them. The Bill would define what properly belong to contingencies, and what did not. Great care had been taken that excessive charges should not be allowed to pass and he felt that the one instanced by his hon. friend from Lambton, was an exceptional one. The round about mode of passing account was chargeable with a good deal of the evils complained of, and which the Bill would correct. He thought the Bill was too cumbersome, but it was a fault on the right side in an economic point of view.

In reply to Mr. Mackenzie,

Mr. Macdougall said that by the Public Works Act, the public buildings, &c., of the Dominion were but under the charge of one department, which was responsible for the work done, and though it would be unwise to divide the responsibility.

Mr. McKenzie said that the Public Works Department had paid one of its own salaried officers $5 per day to superintend the repairing of the House.

Mr. Macdougall defended the payment, stating that the sums paid were well earned.

Mr. McKenzie said that during the past year the officer spoken of, at a nominal salary of $3,400, had actually pocketted $7,300.

Mr. Holton, speaking of the 14th clause, gave great credit to the member for Lambton, for his services in this matter. He said the proper working of the law did not depend so much upon the law itself, as the administration of it.

The committee rose, reported the Bill as amended. The third reading was ordered for Monday next.

Mr. Howland moved the second reading of the Bill constituting the Department of Inland Revenue.

Mr. Holton said in the absence the Minister, this Department had been characterized as utterly useless.

Mr. Howland replied arguing from English analogy that his Department was indispensable, and maintaining that it was being conducted with the utmost economy.

Mr. Holton had no apprehension that any Department presided over by the Hon. Minister would be administered otherwise than economically, but was of opinion that the Inland Revenue branch might be more advantageously managed by one officer, who should also have charge of the Customs Department under the supervision of the Minister of Finance.

Mr. Scatcherd held that the Department was wholly unnecessary, and referred to the general departmental extravagance noticeable in every branch of the public service.

Dr. Parker at some length assailed the whole system of the Government organization after which the motion was put and carried.

Upon the motion being put for going into Committee upon the Bill.

Mr. Holton replying to some observations of the Minister of Justice at an earlier stage of the measure, believed that, if the Premier could succeed in retaining the support of Quebec as represented by the Hon. Minister for Militia, he might yet be enabled to subvert the system of Government recently inaugurated, as he had already, by his reckless administrative extravagance created the dead-lock which had culminated in the revolution of their old institutions. It was not often that it was given to one man to effect the ruin of this country more than once, but present circumstances seemed all to indicate that for the the Hon. Knight, who only owed his position to the very lack of intelligence among the Conservative party, that distinction had been reserved.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and after some slight discussion the Bill was reported.

On the motion Mr. Tilley, the Bill constituting the Department of Customs was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to Committee of the Whole on Monday.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolutions respecting he Consolidated Revenue fund.

Mr. Holton considered the present a proper opportunity to invite an explanation of the action of the Confederation delegates to London, in recommending the Imperial Government to provide for large appropriations in excess to those sanctioned by Parliament, and in breach of their solemn pledge in their own Legislature.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said that every matter connected with the history of Confederation had been already exhaustively discussed in the debate upon the Address. It could not be supposed that whenever the member for Chateauguay desired to make himself as particularly, as he was generally, disagreeable, the Government were to be forced to rebut any irrelevant assault which he chose to make upon them politically or personally. If he (Sir John) had been younger he might have been tempted to retort upon his hon. friend, as he would still call him, the tirade of what sounded very like abuse, which had been poured upon him. As it was, he considered that the most fitting answer he could make was to offer to the hon. member the sincere assurance of his pity and forgiveness, confident that he would himself, when in a less disagreeable and uncomfortable mood, regret the bitterness which he had exhibited.

Mr. Holton assured the Premier that, as he had consistently defied his power, so he now repudiated either his forgiveness or his pity. He had been provoked directly to his improvised sketch of the Hon. Minister's destructive career, and had been compelled to show him that blows could be given as well as taken.

Mr. Dorion said that the breach of faith committed by the members of the late Government in permitting the Imperial action which had taken place in this matter, was such as to help as to the re-establishment of the old theory, against which the colonies had so often and so strongly protested, that the Imperial Government might dispose of Provincial revenues with the consent of the L. Legislatures. Any enactment of that House, founded on the resolution now submitted, would be an endorsement of the principle that Her Majesty's Government might appropriate their resources at their own pleasure, to an extent almost unlimited.

Mr. Mills, amid ironical cheers, entered at much length, into a resume of English Parliamentary history from the earliest period, from which he was understood to draw arguments in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Rose said that it was desirable that the subject of the Provincial subsidies should be embodied in a special enactment, and in reply to Mr. Blake, said that such Act would not be introduced during the present Session.

The discussion was further continued and Mr. Dorion asserted that the course of extravagance pursued by the Government would have the effect of reducing the country to inability to meet its engagements similar to that which now disgraced Spain.

Mr. Dunkin deprecated the treatment of the subject in any tone which might create suspicion in the several Provinces, that there existed any possibility of repudiation by the Federal Parliament of the obligation, by which it was bound to pay the full subsidies agreed to.

After some remarks from Mr. Rose, defending the good faith and solvency of the country, the discussion was farther prolonged by Messrs. Fisher, Anglin, Tilley, McKenzie and others, the resolutions were agreed to.

On the motion of Sir J. A. Macdonald, the Bill to enable Her Majesty to provide for the widow and children of the late Hon. T. D. McGee, was passed through its final stages after which the House rose at ten minutes to one.

☞ A grand excursion is advertised by the steamer Bay of Quinte from Belleville to Kingston on May 5th, the day on which Prof. Carlo Mora gives his Grand Concert. The fare both ways, including Concert tickets, is fixed at $1,50 only. The Concert will be one of the greatest treats ever given in Canada.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.—The second trial of John H. Surratt at Washington is fixed for Thursday, May 14. It is understood that Judge Black, and Messrs. Merrick and Bradley, Jr., will appear for the defence.

The Assassination Case.

CONFIRMATORY EVIDENCE.

Ottawa, April 25.

There is but little news of importance respecting the assassination to-day. A girl who had been living as servant at Scanlon's in Hemlne street, was brought up from Montreal by detective Bouchard this morning. She was questioned privately by Mr. O'Reilly, and it is understood that she will give testimony confirmatory of Turner's evidence respecting Whalen, Murphy, Enright and other frequenting the house in which she lived. Her disposition will probably be taken on Monday. Quinn and Lawrence are to be liberated on bail this evening, to appear when called upon to give evidence.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1868.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—C. S., Montreal; D. S., do.; J. S., Toronto.

Parliament on Monday.

In the Senate, a long discussion took place on a motion for a return in relation to composite ship and naval schools. The Bill to provide an annuity for Mr. McGee's family from the Commons was read a first time. A message from His Excellency the Governor General was announced, communicating a telegram from the Duke of Buckingham, as to the recent murderous attack on Prince Alfred in Australia. Mr. Mitchell expressed the deep sympathy felt with Her Majesty, and deplored the growing prevalence of assassination by emissaries of the despicable Fenian organization. Such was the universal feeling which this last dastardly attempt had aroused, that the most vigorous efforts would be made to stamp out this Fenian organization all through the British Dominions. Further remarks were postponed till next day.

In the House the same message was read. Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Dorion made appropriate remarks, after which a suitable address to Her Majesty was adopted.

The Clifton Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls Gas Company Bills were read a third time and passed.

After several motions for returns were carried, Sir John A. Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Blake, stated that the Bill to establish a Court of Appeal for Canada could not, on account of the pressure of public business, be presented until next session.

The River Sydenham Navigation Bill, and Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, were read a second time, and referred to Committee.

Mr. Chamberlain's Bill respecting indemnity to members came up for a second reading, and on motion of Sir John, was given a one month's hoist. Yeas 83; nays 47.

Mr. Rose's Bill to enable banks to use Dominion notes, was read a third time and passed, an amendment being lost. Nays 63; yeas 60.

Mr. Rose's Bill regarding the Currency was also read a last time, two amendments being lost.

The Marine and Fisheries, and Department of Inland Revenue Bills, were also read and finally passed.

The Department of Customs Bill passed through Committee, and the Railway Bill its second reading.

The security of the Crown and Government Bill passed though its second reading, and was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The Bill respecting accessories and abettors was read a second time, and then passed through committee.

A resolution of Mr. Tilley to impose a duty not exceeding 20 per cent. ad valorem on foreign reprints of British books imported into Canada, was carried, and a Bill introduced to carry it into effect.

The resolutions regarding the salaries of officers in the Penitentiary passed through Committee of the Whole, and the Bill framed in reference to them, read a first and second time.

Sir John introduced a Bill to regulate the Fisheries, and the House adjourned at 2:40 a. m.

Is the Hibernian Society a Fenian Society?

The Irish People, one of the most rabid Fenian organs published in New York, pays the following tribute to the memory of the late Michael Murphy. It affords sufficient proof that the Toronto Hibernian Society is nothing more or less than a Fenian circle. The Society itself acknowledged it by the ceremonials attending the funeral of Murphy, the founder of the Circle, and its representative in the Fenian conventions in the United States. Will the authorities root it out?

"In the death of our lamented friend, Michael Murphy, the Fenian Brotherhood has lost one of its earliest, most steadfast, and influential supporters. The original founder of the Canadian branch of the organization, he always continued to be its most honored and trusted representative.—At the general conventions of Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York, Michael Murphy was ever found at his post (one of danger to him as it always was) aiding by his counsel and well-earned influence in the work of his native land's redemption. No Irishman in Canada was more loved and respected by his warm-hearted countrymen then he was, for his ability, integrity and unselfishness were all known to compatriots, and likewise to the enemies of his country and race. As a natural consequence he was both feared and hated by all the ultra-loyalists of Canada, who could not feel secure while such a man was at large among them, to defy the rampant bigot and rebuke the purchased renegade; and so, when the opportunity for slacking their thirst of vengeance offered in 1866, both parties united in hunting him down, and he was thrown into that prison from which after half a year's incarceration, he and his indomitable comrades so successfully effected their escape."

THE HORRORS OF FENIANISM.—There is a terrible aspect to the consciousness of murderous assault in different lands,—all seemingly planned and accomplished, or attempted, by the same fiendish spirit of Fenianism,—which may well excite a feeling of alarm in the breast of every prominent individual. If Prince Alfred in Australia was not slain, it was not that the will to kill him was wanting. If a terrible tragedy did not occur at Buckingham Palace in London, it was, under Providence, owing to the vigilance of the authorities. In Canada, less fortunate, the foul act of murder has been successfully consummated. It is hard to conceive what can be the object of attacks on the present reigning family of England, all the members of which are personally respected and beloved by the great mass of British subjects all over the world,—universally respected and beloved we may truthfully say, unless in a few exceptional cases, where Fenianism has poisoned the very fount and current of human feeling and right principle. These repeated outrages of Fenianism will bring it to a solemn judgment; and, even in its own ranks, there will surely be but few found to sympathize with such dreadful deeds of violence.—Witness.

SAFE OUT AGAIN.—Bearing in mind the McGee tragedy, the Greek fire at Buckingham Palace, the shooting of Prince Alfred at Sydney, and the assassination of Mr. Feathersonhaugh in Meath, the Prince of Wales may be fairly congratulated that he and the Princess have got safely out of Ireland. His stay has been short, and he was no doubt always protected by his attendants to an extent that would render an attack upon his life hazardous and uncertain. But recollecting what has taken place, one can but be glad that he has been more fortunate than his brother or Mr. McGee.

The Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, M. A.

This eminent Divine is now in Canada, whither he is come to preside at the Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Church, at Kingston, in the early part of June. He is said to be the greatest Orator, far surpassing the loud-voiced Mr. Spurgeon, in brilliancy of style and strength of argument. 'Harper's Weekly' gives an epitome of his life and ministry, from which we cull the following:—

The able orator and preacher, William Morley Punshon, whose portrait adorns our present issue, is a native of Doncaster, where he was born in the year 1824. His father was a draper in that town, engaged in a large and prosperous business, and at the same time a prominent and active supporter of the Wesleyan cause. He received his second name after his uncle, Sir Isaac Morley, a gentleman well known for many years in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and who lived to witness the eminence to which his nephew and namesake attained. His education was commenced in his native town; but when about eleven years of age he was placed under the care of a gentleman, the son of a Congregational minister, at Heanor, in Derbyshire, where he discovered a singular aptitude for learning. At this time he was a stiff, chubby lad, with fresh, curly hair, a full proportion of the love of sport, and above all, a most extraordinary memory. He would commit to memory, for the mere pleasure of the effort, long passages from the "Speaker," and recite them to his schoolfellows; and it is said that he could repeat the names of the British constituencies, with the names of the members representing them, without a mistake. Notwithstanding these and other indications of remarkable ability, he was not designed by his father for public or professional life, nor does it appear that at this period his mind was drawn out to the vast concerns of the future. At fifteen years of age he was placed at Hull as a clerk in the shipping business, from which post he subsequently removed to Sunderland. When about twenty years, of age, in the order of Providence, he was removed to Woolwich, and his residence was with his uncle, the Rev. Benjamin Clough. Here he was brought into a congenial atmosphere. Mr. Clough was a man of rare, though not showy endowments. A distinguished Oriental scholar, he had compiled a dictionary of the Singalese, one of the Eastern languages, which, after forty years, still remains the basis of all similar works in that language. He was also a zealous and self-denying missionary, having been one of the first company of young men sent out by the Wesleyans to the East under the superintendence of Dr. Coke, who died on the voyage, and was buried in the ocean. Mr. Punshon has composed a suitable and beautiful memoir of this excellent man, to whom he owed so much. It was under his advice that he made his early attempts at preaching, and in May, 1845, he presented himself for examination in London, as a candidate for the Wesleyan ministry.

It is the intention of the Wesleyan Methodists of Kingston to induce the Rev. Mr. Punshon to deliver a Public Lecture here in the Drill Shed, on some day previous to the meeting of the Conference. They think no smaller building will hold the crowds that will assemble on that occasion.

The Nova Scotian Protest.

The following notice of motion for Monday was given in the House, as agreed upon by the Nova Scotian members:

By Mr. E. M. McDonald—On Monday, that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:

1. That the system of government existing in Nova Scotia for many years previous the year 1867 was well adapted to secure the happiness of the people and to strengthen and perpetuate their attachment to the British Crown, while under its operation the wealth and general prosperity of the Province rapidly increased.

2. That it appears from a petition to British Parliament signed by nearly forty thousand inhabitants of Nova Scotia, praying that the act of Confederation should not be passed until the people might have an opportunity to express their opinion on it at the polls, and also, from the report of the numerous public meetings transmitted to the Colonial office that the majority of the people of that province were opposed to the passing of the act, by which their relations with the British government were to be changed the autonomy of the province destroyed and the privilege, long enjoyed, of regulating their own affairs and collecting their own revenues, taken away.

3. That the passing of a British North American act by the Parliament of Great Britian, without the consent of the people of Nova Scotia, was a departure from those principles by which the authority of the mother country over these colonies has been regulated for the past 25 years, unwise in itself, an unsafe precedent, not justified by any existing circumstances in the local affairs of the province.

4. That it now appears from the elections held on the 18th September, 1867, at which the approval or disapproval of the Confederation Act was a test question from a memorial to Imperial parliament signed by 52 of 57 elected representatives of that Province, and from an address to the Crown unanimously passed by the Local House of Assembly at Halifax praying that the Province should be restored to the political status enjoyed before the act referred to was passed and also from the more recent action of the local government and legislature of Great Britain, that Nova Scotia still avows her hostility to that act and her earnest desire to be freed from its operation.

5. That no form of government can be successful that does not command the confidence and approval of the people subject to its control, and to compel Nova Scotia to remain in a political connection, thrust upon her without her consent, against which she now protests, and from which the vast majority of her people have asserted their determination to be free, would aggravate discontent and political distractions now notoriously existing in that Province, would be detrimental to the best interests of the whole country and might even imperil the peace of the Dominion.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Berlin, April 24.

Count Bismarck says officially that the loss of the Federal debt bill will at once put an end to the building of the ships and fortifications of the army to a peace footing will commence on the 1st of May.

London, April 25.

The examination of the alleged Clerkenwell conspirators was continued to-day. Testimony for their defence was taken and the Attorney General summoned for the prosecution.

Paris, April 26.

In consequence of the recent troubles in Japan and the outrage committed there on on French seamen, the French fleet in the Japanese waters are to be augmented, and orders to that effect have been issued from the Ministry of Marine. Many American Naval officers are expected to be present at the opening of the Interoccionial Marine exhibition at Havre.

London, April 25.

The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners was resumed to-day. The case for the defence was opened, four witnesses swore that the prisoner Barrett was in Glasgow on the 13th of December, the day on which the Clerkenwell explosion occurred, and though subjected to the most rigid cross-examination, their testimony was unshaken. Many other witnesses were examined by the defence.

The Atty-Gen. summed up the case for the prosecution. He urged that the proof against all the prisoners was established beyond a doubt. He was compelled to admit, however, that there were serious doubts about the complicity of Timothy Desmonds. But there was no doubt in the case of Barrett. He ridiculed the attempt to prove an alibi in his case, and said that all the efforts in that direction had been strongly outweighed by the direct proof. The Court adjourned till Monday.

LATER.

The Assassin of Prince Alfred Sentenced to Death.

Fenian Trial in London—Barrett found Guilty.

London, April 27.

Still later advices were received here from Sydney, Australia, to-day. Farrell who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred was duly indicted, tried, found guilty and sentenced to death.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners accused of causing the Clerkenwell explosion was resumed this forenoon. The Attorney General concluded his summing. He asserted that all the witnesses who had sworn to Barrett's presence in Glasgow on the 13th of December, were avowed members of the Fenian organization. He said this attempt to prove an alibi was part of a concerted scheme planned by Barrett himself. The counsel for Barrett replied in an elaborate speech for his client. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn then delivered the charge to the jury. The jury then retired, and after a very brief delay, they returned; Barrett was found guilty; all the other prisoners were acquitted.

London, April 27.

Great joy prevails throughout the nation over the glorious news from the British troops in Abyssinia, and the safety of Prince Alfred.

To-day national hymns were sung and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen given, and the press and people everywhere are exhultant.

The case of the prisoner Barry, connected with the Greek fire plot at Buckingham Palace, came up at Bow street to day for preliminary examination. The Greek fire proved to be phosphorus only. The case against the prisoner was strong, and he was remanded for trial.

Berlin, April 27.

The third session of the North-German Parliament commenced to-day. King William of Prussia made an opening speech. He advised the fulfilment of the treaties with Austria and Spain. He congratulated them on the peaceful and friendly local relations, and trusted that those of North Germany, with the great Powers of Europe would justify the belief that the maintenance of peace was the great and only object. The King's speech was pacific throughout. On the conclusion of his speech he shook hands heartily with the Bavarian Minister. The latter called for three cheers for the King, which were given with a will.

The Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, the celebrated London Divine, preached on Sunday evening in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Montreal, to a very large congregation.

The Defence of Canada.

The announcement of Sir George E. Cartier in reference to fortifications, becomes very important. It will be remembered that in 1865, this question came before the old Parliament of Canada, in consequence of certain speeches which had been made in the Imperial Parliament on the subject of the defence of Canada, the Imperial Government having asked a vote of £50,000 towards the fortifications of Quebec. Parliament at that time voted $1,000,000 as a pledge of its sincerity in undertaking the full share of its responsibility for the defence of the country, and was prorogued with the understanding that a delegation would be sent to England to confer with the Imperial authorities on the general question of the defence. The delegation was composed of Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Galt; and in their report of their mission, they stated that they had agreed on behalf of the Province of Canada that the fortifications at and west of Montreal, according to Col. Jervois' report, should be undertaken by the people of this Province, the Imperial Government undertaking to guarantee a loan for that purpose. It is in accordance with that arrangement that the present measure is submitted to Parliament. It proposes to extend in all $5,000,000,—five years to be employed in the expenditure,—in fortifications at Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and Paris or London. And by obtaining the money, under Imperial guarantee at four per cent and one per cent sinking fund, the entire expenditure per annum for military purpose will amount to about $1,150,000 per annum for the Dominion. This is not an excessive sum; although, so far as the militia is concerned, now estimated to cost $900,000, the amount might either be reduced, or it might be made available for a better system than that proposed in the Bill now before Parliament. The details, however, are still subject to modification; and, from the spirit of independence which prevails in the House on the question, there is every prospect of some modifications being made as the Bill passes through committee.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN ENGLAND.—The Volunteer review held at Portsmouth on Easter Monday was the grandest display of the kind which has yet occurred. There were 15 Brigades of Volunteer Infantry, amounting to upwards of 30,000 men and a force of Regular Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery, numbering about 10,000 men; so that in all an army of about 40,000 was brought into the field. Twenty or thirty gunboats participated in the sham fight.

Marine Items.

The steamer St. Helen began her weekly trips between Trenton and Montreal on Monday, arriving here yesterday at 3 a.m. on her way downwards. She leaves Trenton every Monday morning, arriving in Kingston in the evening. Returning, leaves Montreal on Thursday, and Kingston on Saturday mornings. We have already noticed the improvements on this boat.

The propeller Her Majesty, with 4,000 barrels of flour for Halifax, the pioneer of the trade this season to the Lower Provinces, has passed down.

To Lake Superior the Algoma will run as usual, making three trips per month, and the Messrs. Milloy expect to have the Chicora on the route from Collingwood to Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William and Octanogan, on the south shore, by the 1st of July. She is expected to make three trips per month to Octanogan, and one separate trip to Sault Ste. Marie only: thus plying four times per month to Sault Ste. Marie and thrice to the forts beyond.

The Cornwall Burglars.

HIGH PROFESSIONALS ENGAGED.

Cornwall, April 24.

The four men arrested by Dr. Allen last Sunday, on a charge of robbing Mr. Mattice's safe, turn out to be one E. Innis who was one of the parties that robbed Lord's office in New York, some two or three years ago. There is a standing offer of $20,000 reward for his apprehension. Frederick H. Bankcroft who calls himself Belmont, is wanted for a large robbery of diamonds from a large residence in Madison avenue, New York. The others are well known to the police, both in Canada and the United States.

ESCAPE OF A LUNATIC.—Some time during Monday night last, one of the inmates of the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum made his escape by breaking the panels of his cell door, thus gaining entrance to the dining-room. A second door, which led to the yard, shared the same fate, and when once in the yard be easily made his escape, there being no guards outside. The convict is about six feet in height and had on the clothes worn by the inmates at the time of his escape.

NOTE.—Since the above was written the convict has been re-captured on Mr. Stewart's farm, near Catarequi Creek, lying on some straw, from which position he was aroused by a dog belonging to the guards engaged in the search after him.

MARKET TOLLS.—The Tolls of Markets Nos 1. and 2. were leased by the City Council on Monday night for one year from May 1st. Mr. D. Donohue, a former lessee, is to pay $2,301 for the tolls of No. 1. Market, and Mr. Wm. Draper is awarded No. 2. Market for $967; total $3,268—an amount of $43 over last year, and $268 over 1866. This shows that the value of the Market is still increasing.

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.—An Agricultural Society, under the new Act, was organized at Harrowsmith on Monday. J. D. Ham, Esq., of Newburg, was elected President; S. Shibley, Esq., of Portland, was chosen Vice-President; and Mr. —, Aylesworth, of Newburg, was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Weekly British Whig

"Optier per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1868.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—R. B., Brighton; C. S., Montreal; M. F. Co., do.; A. M. F. G., do.; C. G., Enterprize; J. W., Railton.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture, &c., by J. J. Linton, at Mrs. Waddingham's, Rideau Street, at ten o'clock this morning.

TRADE SALE, at the stores of Mr. Hugh Fraser, Princess Street, by Wm. Murray, this afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock.

Parliament on Tuesday.

In the Senate (reported elsewhere,) the message to the Queen from the Commons, was adopted, and several bills advanced a stage.

In the Commons, the bill respecting accessories to,