—They did. Constable Kennedy said he was glad I had come, as he had no one to give them orders. I asked where was the major, and I was told he was at the Imperial Hotel. He said that civilians had spoken to him of the necessity of getting out the military. The major eventually came, but he did not think it advisable to call out the military. There was no rioting, but a great deal of nervous excitement existed amongst the people.

Arthur Willoughby Stafford stated that he was in command of the constabulary on the evening of the 25th April. He marched the men to the Mansion, and then returned with them to the Diamond about ten o'clock, when he dismissed them. A crowd of people had collected on the hall, but the witness removed them himself. When he was afterwards going through Bishop-street a shot was fired and a whistling with-in to him was smashed by the bullet, and he was pelted with stones. The witness had to retreat, and he made his way to the Bishop-street by a circuitous route. When he arrived there he learned that some one had been shot, and he saw a man lying at the left-hand side of the Corporation Building entrance. He did not think the man was shot by the police from the position in which he lay. Before he died, the man who was shot told him he was shot from the opposite corner. The witness corroborated Mr. Thompson's evidence with regard to the examination of the police, and the delicacy in their ammunition. Dr. Miller showed witness a bullet which he said had been taken out of the side of Moneriff. He (witness) could not say whether or not it was one of the bullets that had been served out to the police. He considered the same bullet was not those used by the constabulary.

Thomas Cooper, Esq., R.M.—The police were stationed in the Diamond between two mobs—one belonging to the 'Prentice Boys, and the other belonging to the Bogside people. I went to the Imperial Hotel and saw the Mayor, and I represented to him that the town was in a very excited state, that the shops were attacked in Butcher-street, and that they had to fire in their own defence; the Mayor said he thought there as no necessity of calling out the military; Mr. Moneriff advised the Bogside party to go home; they said they would if we got the mob on the walls to go away; they said they would not be being murdered; Mr. Thompson and I went to the wall to disperse the mob, and I left the police under the command of Head Constable Kane. When I came back I found the wounded man; I also learned that several of the police had received injuries, and that the offer of two or three had been damaged in all missiles.

The Court here adjourned for a short interval.

SECOND EDITION.

EVENING MAIL OFFICE, 4.20 P.M.

SECURITY OF LIFE IN IRELAND.

Lord J. Manners will ask Mr. Gladstone next Monday whether the Government intend to introduce any measure for the better security of life, or for the better administration of the law in case of trial for murder, in Ireland.

ENGLAND AND CANADA—ROWING MATCH.

Bell's Life says that the challenge of the Tyne champion, four to row, for £500 per side, the match to take place either in England or America, has been promptly taken up by a Canadian crew, who express their willingness to row a mile race, and also give £100 as expenses for the match, to take place on the St. Lawrence, each party to carry a coxswain or not at their option. The Newcastle men are fully prepared to the terms proposed, and will send a reply by next mail.

IRISH CHURCH CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Irish Church re-assembled this day, in the Ancient Concert Rooms, and resumed the consideration of the preamble of the Draft Constitution.

His Grace the PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND proposed that the Duke of MANCHESTER pointed out the inconvenience that arose from the practice adopted by the chair of putting a series of resolutions at the limit upon the same point. He would suggest that the more regular and Parliamentary course would be to take separate motion and amendment to the meeting independent of the others.

Lord Dufferin, on the part of the election committee, reported that they had decided that the office of clerical deaths for the dioceses of Down and Elphin, in reference to whose appointment a question arose, was valid.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN—I regret very much that two or three weeks have elapsed fell from my pulpit, in the hurry of debate, have, I have reason to believe, given pain to Mr. Nugent. Now, any person who knows the amount of laborious work done by Mr. Nugent last year in connection with the organization of our Irish Church, must know that he is the last man in the world wilfully to be deemed to be pained by any observation of mine; and, for my part, I am the last person in the world to wish to pain Mr. Nugent. I did I believe express myself so ill as to appear to attribute to him some sort of sympathy with a statement in an address engaged in, and for our preamble, which I felt to be heretical. Will he permit me to assure him that I had not the slightest intention of conveying that he had the remotest sympathy with any such doctrine (hear, hear). I merely pointed out that there was a dogmatic statement in the proposed addendum which not only escaped his notice, but also the notice of a considerable number of friends in Dublin, as well as of the Church of Canada. I myself did not at first observe it; and when I did, I merely intended to call attention to the fact, and to disclaim all idea of attributing to Mr. Nugent any sympathy with it.

Mr. NUGENT—I have most cordially to thank the Primate for the change made yesterday by one of the most distinguished prelates of the Church of Ireland my heart was warm towards him. I felt that he had done, under the Providence of God, some real service to the Irish Church and Irish Protestantism and when I saw the change made in the address, the change against me, it was indeed the most painful thing I ever felt in the whole course of my life. I took hardly say that I accept the withdrawal made with such kindness and courtesy by the Archbishop of Dublin, (hear, hear) I hope we shall go on swimming on harmoniously in the great work we are engaged in (hear, hear).

The Archdeacon of MEATH proposed the following gentlemen as a committee for revising the amended Draft Constitution—The Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Sir Joseph Napier, the Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor, Master Brooke, Q.C.; Rev. George Salmon, Regius Professor of Divinity, T.C.D.; Sir Richard Gregan, Bart.; the Rev. Professor Jellett, Henry M. Hutchinson, Esq., M.A. His (the Archdeacon's) name had been also proposed (hear, hear), but he would be happy if the Convention so desired to retire in favor of any other gentleman that might proposed in his place (no, no).

Mr. GAMBLE moved the addition of the names of Mr. Campbell, and Major Pollitt.

Dr. BALL—It may be well to state that this will not come on for consideration to-morrow.

The meeting was proceeding when we went to press.

THIRD EDITION.

EVENING MAIL OFFICE, 5 P.M.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

THE GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The examiner has this day reported to the House of Commons that the Standing Orders have not been complied with.

DUBLIN MARKETS—WEDNESDAY.

SPITALFIELDS MARKET.

The bacon markets for some time have been quiet, and with but little change.

At the prices of pork—56s to 58s, even 60s per cwt.—bacon cures are selling at 60s, 64s, 70s, to 72s, which buyers are unwilling to give; hence trade is limited.

Hams without change; little difference made from Butter unaltered.

Butter unaltered.

Bacon, 47s. 6d. to 72s per cwt.

Middles—70s to 74s do.

American—64s to 68s.do.

Gammon—72s.

Cheeks—44s to 46s 6d do.

Wicklow—60s to 70s do.

Long hams—84s to 88s do.

Bladdered lard—72s do.

Butter—Cools, 104s to 16d per lb.; firkins, 112s to 120s per cwt.

KEVIN-STREET.

Wicklow bacon—60s to 72s per cwt.

Do. hams—64s to 68s do.

Butter—Cools, 104s per lb.

Poultry still dear; rabbits, 1s 10d per pair.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—YESTERDAY.

Beef steady—5s to 152s.

Pork 2s 6d lower—90s to 95s.

Bacon firm; sales slow; 57s to 67s.

Butter steady—90s to 102s.

Cheese firm; 60s to 73s.

Tallow 6d to 4s.

Lard 6ds to 67s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—WEDNESDAY.

Ordinary, 105s; 1st, 108s; 2nd, 106s; 3rd, 105s; fourths, 80s; fifths, —s. Mild-cured—Firsts, 136s; seconds, 128s; thirds, 120s; firkins in market.

COEK CORN MARKET—WEDNESDAY.

White wheat, 10s to 10s 3d; barley, 7s 3d; white oats, 5s 4d to 5s 7d.

OUR FUTURE COAL SUPPLY.—The fear which existed a few years since that our coal supply was rapidly approaching exhaustion has been to a great extent dispelled by the great well has been affected by the borings and sinkings at Cotton Park, near Burton-on-Trent, that we have still considerable and untouched stores of coal beneath the new and undiscovered seams of coal beneath. The explorations at Cotton Park are at a considerable distance to the west of the supposed boundary of Ashby-de-la-Zouch coal field, and have been attended with very satisfactory results; several seams of coal having been found, and among them one of the extraordinary thickness of thirteen feet, which will give about 12,000 tons per acre of fine fuel, which in all, being equal to 33,000 tons per acre.—*Mining Journal.*

The rumour that Sir F. Crossley intends to retire from the representation of the Tower Hamlets Division of the West Riding is contradicted on authority.

The Witness replied that he could not.

Dr. Carvoche on the next occasion.

Inspector Duncovich asked for a remand, in order to produce witnesses from France.

Alderman REDMOND seconded the nomination.

Mr. MICHAEL O'SHEA then proposed Mr. Coll, solicitor Dublin, and Mr. JOSEPH CLAMPETT seconded the nomination.

Mr. OSBORNE then came forward. He was received with groans, yells, and every possible signal of disapprobation, mingled with cheers from a few of his supporters. Having cheered several times to address those assembled, he said he was assembled the reporters, but even by them was very indistinctly heard. He declared himself in favour of an amnesty to the political prisoners, and, of course, he should, by support the land measure.

Mr. SMYTH then came forward amid cheers. He commented on Osborne's conduct as a landlord, and said that during his long Parliamentary career he could not point to a single measure benefitting the people of Ireland that he had carried.

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UNITED EDUCATION—TRINITY COLLEGE.

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For the last three quarters of a century Trinity College has consistently acted upon this principle, of imparting to her students the benefits of education, and without offending the religious convictions of any; and it has remarkably succeeded in willingly and in carrying out more thoroughly this policy, by the entire abolition of religious tests.

Concurrently with the altered circumstances of the country we feel bound to do, in the expediency of this measure, we believe that the overthrow of the system of Mixed Education, which, unfortunately, has been of recently proposed, of Denominational Colleges in its place, would be a retrograde step in national education, injurious to sound learning in Ireland, and, so far as it succeeded, subversive of true freedom.

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The HIGH SHERIFF then declared Mr. Smyth in favour of Mr. Smyth. The announcement was received with tremendous cheering.

Alderman SLATTERY demanded a poll on the part of Mr. Osborne, and the Sheriff announced Thursday as the polling day.

The proceedings terminated at two o'clock, at which time not less than 10,000 persons were assembled in the courthouse grounds. When Mr. Smyth made his appearance, he was enthusiastically greeted, and it was with much difficulty he was permitted to go to his hotel. Mr. Osborne and his party drove from the grounds amidst groans.

THE LAND BILL—THE PREMIER AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

The following letter appears in the *Freeman*:—

TO RANDALL M'DONNELL, ESQ., Q.C., HON. SEC. OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

House of Commons, Monday.

MY DEAR M'DONNELL—There are so many objectionable provisions in the Government Land Bill that it is difficult to select for the present any one point now or hereafter a measure that will be effective, for the double purpose of securing the interest of the tenant, and of conferring peace, order, contentment, and prosperity in our country, to take a very decided, and at the same time, a very cautious course.

At the present juncture, and with the concurrence of some of the best and most trusted of the Irish members, I address myself to you, the official organ of the Irish National Conference, in order to suggest, through you, the consideration of a course, which at any course that may be decided on, the representative men who attended that Conference to declare the national judgment on the Government Land Bill, and to obtain the opinion of the Conference on the Bill, as amended, and judicious men, instructed to proceed to London.

It would be their duty, then, to convene a meeting of the Irish members, and, after a full and free discussion, an interview with the Premier, and state fully to him the Irish view of the land question.

Having done so, and having heard the solemn and momentous decision of the head of the Cabinet on their representations and the Government's intention, and to proposed bill, calmly to consider that decision before formally resolving how the Government measure ought to be dealt with.

If a suitable deputation, competent to speak for the Irish National party, and, if the Conference party, supported by the Irish members, were to approach the Minister, and to explain fully to him the opinions of the country and the Irish Parliamentary party, he would definitely determine, once for all, our respective duties in regard to the bill.

The earnest desire of Mr. Gladstone to do justice to the Irish people—to the event of such a deputation being received, and, if it succeeded, to the Irish people, and believe, raise him above all lawyers' familiarities and enable him to the dignity of conceding to a nation's will, when authoritatively ascertained, by the representative men of Ireland, which has not yet been formally and fairly ascertained.

I will not anticipate, even hypothetically, the possibility of the wishes of the country as expressed by a special conference, and the Irish Parliamentary party, supported by the Parliamentary representatives, being ignored by the Premier, but I may mention that, in my thoroughly I believe that they be ignored in form and in express terms, before the second reading of the bill.

To the main principles of the Government Bill, the Tenant League, the clergy, and the gentry of Ireland at the National Conference, this formal act does not anticipate, what is, nevertheless, the conviction, after full into consideration, and, therefore, the Irish constituencies should be prepared to consider and their respective representatives to meet, and to consider and co-operate with the deputation, should the suggestion I have made, be adopted by the Conference.

I venture to address you thus publicly at the request of some of Ireland's best and truest men, and I trust with me in feeling that a crisis has arisen when a formal statement of Irish opinion with reference to the land question, and the Government measure, should be placed before the Prime Minister, that he will have to direct between conciliating for Ireland in accordance with, or in direct opposition to, the wishes of the Irish people, declared officially by her representative men in the present session of the Imperial Parliament.—I am, my dear M'Donnell, faithfully yours,

JOHN GRAY.

THE RELEASED FENIAN CONVICTS.

In the House of Commons, Monday, Mr. Jenkins can gave notice that he would next day ask the Secretary for the Home Department whether his attention had been called to the statement made in the morning, Saturday, 19th instant, of the arrival in Dublin of a body of ten Fenian convicts, and whether he could give an account in the same paper of a mob parading the streets of Cork with a blazing tar-barrel, and other uproarious demonstrations in honour of the released convicts; and whether he is of opinion that such proceedings—arising as an inevitable consequence of the release of those convicts by her Majesty's Government—tend to the peaceable administration of the law in Ireland, and to the restoration of the country generally to the state of feeling now and for some time past prevailed there; or whether her Majesty's Government intend to take any steps to prevent a repetition of the disturbances of these kind, accompanied by bands, for the occasion; and that on their return to Limerick—to which place they were conveyed in a special train—the demonstrations at the public house of the defendant, in the Thomas Street, Limerick, which the prisoners attended by the banners and music, followed them to the door; and the defendant, in an endeavour to prevent a rush of the crowd, struck a blow with a shillelagh on the plaintiff, who formed one of the crowd. The plaintiff lost sight of one of his eyes, and the eye with the handle of a whip, and the medical evidence was to the effect that the sight was most materially injured.

The defendant, Slattery, was the first instance violently struck on the thumb by the plaintiff.

The jury were discharged without agreeing to a verdict.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Fitzhibbon and O'Brien. For the defendant—Messrs. Coffey, Q.C. and O'Donnell.

LIMERICK GRAND JURY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMERICK, Tuesday.

This afternoon, the following presentments were made on the County Grand Jury, by Russell O'Shaughnessy Esq., Clerk of the Crown:—John Franks, Esq., J.P. Kilmacsimon, Bridge, £1 10s; Thomas Ryan, Esq., William H. Barrington, Bart., D.L.; Sir David V. Pallas, Bart., D.L.; Sir Thomas Deane, Knt., D.L.; William O'Brien, D.L.; John Lows, D.L.; Edward Cooker, J.P.; Heffernan Considine, J.P.; Joseph Ryan, J.P.; Thomas Ryan, J.P.; Thomas Ryan, J.P.; Lyon, D.L.; Henry Maunsell, J.P.; Holmes White, J.P.; Richard Cuming, J.P.; Thomas Ryan, J.P.; Jonathan E. Massy, Capitain Cook Howley, J.P.; James C. Cooper, Charles Conyers, J.P.; Neil MacDonald, J.P.; Richard Curling, J.P., and James Sexton, J.P. Esqrs.

The Judges will be here on Thursday, to open the Commission.

GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.)

WAR OFFICE, FEBRUARY 22, 1870.

40th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel E.H.D.E Napier, from the 61st Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieut. Colonel Sir C. A. Windham, K.C.B., deceased.

61st Regiment of Foot—Major-Gen. Sir H. Shirley Ross, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Gen. E. H. D. E Napier, transferred to the 40th Foot.

61th Regiment of Foot—Lieut.-Gen. C. A. Lewis to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir H. Shirley Ross, deceased.

REVOCATIONS OF ARMS LICENCES.

(FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.)

The Lord Lieutenant has revoked any licence or licences granted to any party to have arms in Patrick S. Mara, or Meara, late of Ballyshill, and now of Lurgaboy, county Roscommon, Lieutenant-Colonel of Galway; to Benjamin Hayden, of Clonsalla, in the parish of Kilmannan, barony of Tinnahinch, and Queen's county, Lieutenant-Colonel Kinnan, in the constabulary sub-district of Holycross, and district of Johnstown, county of Tipperary; and to Edward Coyle, of Rathmullen, parish of Killygarvan, barony of Kilmacrennan, and county of Donegal.

THE PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

The Yokohama correspondent of the *New York Tribune* of February 3 gives a striking account of the extraordinary progress made by Japan in a single decade. The Japan Times says, "not a single steam-engine was to be found in the whole empire of Japan, and even a square-rigged ship was unknown. To-day there are no fewer than 1,000 steamers and sailing vessels owned by Japanese, in the offing before the capital." And he adds that "nearly one-half of the manufactures of iron steamers is actually in progress. A telegraph is now stretched along the great high road to Yeddo, and the cities are connected with each other and with the other. A railroad is also contracted for to connect the two great cities of Japan.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO GET UP A TENANT-RIGHT MEETING.—On Sunday, the streets of Carlow were crowded with people, in consequence of a tenant-right meeting to be held next day (Monday). I understand the prime mover in the matter, the chairman of the Tenant Commissioners, was desirous to secure, at least, of the tenant-farmers of the county, requesting their attendance on the day of the Assizes, for the purpose, the intention being to consider and prepare resolutions for adoption at a "monster" meeting, for which the meeting on Monday was to be the first step. All the best intentions, however, the only persons present were the representatives of the landlords, and two or three uninterested parties. An hour after the time fixed, all idea of a meeting was abandoned, not one of the requisitionists having put in an appearance. The proceedings of Bill will not materially affect either the landlords or tenants of Carlow, who, as a rule, live on the happiest terms with each other.—*From a Correspondent.*

ALARM OF FIRE.—A fire broke out at an early hour this morning, in the house of Mr. Thomas Gerrard, at Clarendon-street. Information was sent to the Fire Brigade Station, and in a short time an alarm was given to the premises, when, with the aid of a good supply of water, the fire was rapidly extinguished, the damage done being inconsiderable.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE—CUSTOMS—Inland Revenue—Mr. Samuel W. Ellison, officer, Dunmore riding, Galway collection, appointed to Tideswell ride, Derby collection; Mr. Edward Ellis, officer, Tideswell ride, Derby collection, officer of Dunmore ride, Galway collection. Mr. Thomas M. Martelli has been appointed to be a clerk in the office of registrar of petty session clerks.

DUBLIN AND HELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at their offices, 24 Upper Gloucester-street. The chair was occupied by John Barlow, Esq.

Mr. G. W. GREEN, Secretary, read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the report was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report. He said the report and statement of accounts was so full that he did not think it necessary to take up much of their time. There was a few matters and some questions which might be put to him in regard to them. In the first place, with regard to the traffic,