PAINFUL SCENE AT AN EXECUTION. John Henry Johnson was executed on Tuesday within the borough gaol, Leeds, for the murder of Amos Waite, at Bradford. Johnson was a married man, but had left his wife in America, and lived in Bradford with a woman named Sewell. He and Waite had been drinking together on the day of the murder, and the latter made some improper advances to the woman Sewell, which led to a fight between him and Johnson. After the two men had separated Johnson went home, procured a revolver, and returning shot Waite through the left breast, death being instantaneous. At the trial a plea of insanity was set up, but was not sustained. The relatives of the condemned man, including his father, mother, brother, and sister, had a final interview with him, and of all of them he took an affectionate farewell. He has also written the following letter, which has been delivered by his brother to Mrs. Waite, the widow of the murdered man :

"Leeds Borough Gaol, April 1st 1877. - Mrs. Waite,-I take the liberty of writing these few lines to you asking your kind forgiveness for the injury which I have done you, by taking away the life of one who, I have no doubt, was the nearest and dearest to your heart, and which rash act has been the means of taking away that support which yourself and family stood so much in need of. I do hope and earnestly pray that God in his infinite mercy (who feeds the young ravens when they cry) will bountifully supply all your needs, and that yourself and family may never want. I know that this is poor restitution, but it is the only restitution left me on this earth, and I felt in duty bound to make it, and I do hope that you will accept it in the same spirit in which it is written. Oh! Mrs. Waite, you know that I would not, nor could I, have done such an awful deed if I had been in my sober senses at the time; and, if the prayers of the living availeth at all for the departed, may poor Amos's soul rest in heaven, where I hope to meet him. Once more I ask your forgiveness, and remain a truly penitent sinner, John Hy. Johnson. May God Almighty bless you and his poor mother, and comfort you, is the sincere wish and prayer of, I may almost say, a dying man."

At the prisoner's request Mrs. Waite wrote a reply to his letter, in which she told him that she might forgive, but could never forget him, and that she hoped he would obtain full forgiveness from God After his conviction Johnson slept well, till the night previous to his execution, when his rest was somewhat disturbed, and towards morning he became agitated, and engaged in prayer. He was visited by the chaplain at an early hour, and soon afterwards became more collected. Askern was the executioner. The prisoner walked with a firm step to the scaffold. A frightful scene occurred on the bolt being drawn. The rope, unable to bear the man's weight, and Johnson fell flat on the ground. It was thought at the time he was dead, but on looking behind the screen he was seen standing upright, and endeavouring to walk. second rope was then procured, and Johnson was then again led to the scaffold. The rope, however, from some cause or other, did not run well, and the unfortuate man struggled hard for about four minutes

before death put an end to his sufferings.

THE EGYPTIANS AND ABYSSINIANS A correspondent of the Times writes under date Massowah, February 21: "The Egpytians in Massowah still continue to say that peace exists between themselves and the Abyssinians, and point out in confirmation that Ratib Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief, his staff, and nearly the whole of the forces have been sent back to Suez. I think however that their statements must be taken cum grano satis, as but a short time ago I heard of a raid made by the Abyssinians against some villages eight hours from here, the inhabitants of which were all killed or taken prisoners, except some Swedish missionaries. Among the prisoners was an American geologist named Mitchell, who was suffering from fever at the time of his capture. I am teld that Col. Gordon has been appointed Governor of the Soudan, and is expected here in a week's time with a small fleet. The utility of a naval force at Massowah is very evident, and I am surprised that the Egyptian authorities did not send it long ago. The island of Massowah, as I von know, is connected by a causeway small island lying a few hundreds yards off, which is in its turn connected to the mainland by another cause The fort commanding the causeway is in an unfinished state, and has not all its guns mounted the same may be said of the other forts therefore it would not be a very difficult task to capture the place by assault. A much simpler plan, however, in the absence of a naval force, would be to blockade the island, and, as all the water is procured from the mainland, Massowah would have to espitulate after a few days' blockade. A fleet would therefore prevent the enemy from either blocksding the place, or, in the case of its capture, prevent them from occupying it. I do not think that Colonel Gordon will supersede the present Governor, Osman Pasha, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Osman Pasha is a very liberal, enlightened He held a command during the last battle against the Abyssinians, and has consequently had experience of the enemy's method of fighting. My own idea of the present state of the war is that the Egyptians, having been beaten in every encounter with the Abyssinians, are now most anxious to leave things 'in statu quo,' if the enemy will permit them, the Khedive considering it very derogatory for him to conclude peace except on his own terms, which, of course, King John will not accede to. The Khedive, however, would have the world to understand that peace has been concluded, and nearly every Egyptian subject in Massowah will endeavour to persuade you that the war is now all over. The advent of Colonel Gordon may possibly change the aspect of affairs. The military force here is so small that he will be unable to act except on the defensive, so, probably, he will endeavour to settle the war by negotiation. Should he simply act on the defensive, it will rest with the Abyssinians whether the war be resumed or

THE QUEEN AND THE NEW TOWN HALL OF MANCHESTER.—A letter has been received by the Mayor of Manchester from Lord Beaconsfield, in reference to the invitation sent by the Town Council to the Queen to open the new Town Hall in that city. Lord Beaconsfield says he has laid the memorial from the council before her Majesty, who referred with entisfaction to her previous visit to Manchester, but adds that however much her Majesty was inclined to comply with the request of the council, it was out of her power to do so. The visit of the Queen had been confidently expected, and the letter has caused great disappointment and regret.

A REGULAR BATTUE OF BRIGANDS. — There has been a regular battue of brigands lately in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, no fewer than twenty-eight brigands of various bands having been either killed or captured owing to the exertions of Sabri Pasha, the vali, who becoming utterly disgusted with the continual acts of rapine reported daily, made a desperate effort to exterminate the lawless offenders. He accordingly divided the police into four bodies and despatched them into different districts with orders to make short work of the objects of their pursuit. In a week's time the bands were scattered, many brigands were taken prisoners, others were killed, and, but that brigands, like rabbits, seem to increase in like ratio to their destruction, the tactics of Sabri Pasha appear to have been a great success. There are, however, many more old brigands remaining to be killed if they can be caught; and, by latest accounts, the police are still in hot pursuit. In the meantime there can be no doubt that these violent measures have for the moment disheartened the brigands; for, although a band of nine men, accompanied by a woman, were seen the other day in the neighbourhood of Sokia, they committed no actual murders, and contented themselves with languidly robbing a young clerk belonging to a liquorice factory.

P. T. BARNUM AT HOME (From the "World.")

stranger in America happening to alight at Bridgsport—a thriving city of some 25,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the shore of Long Island Sound, within sixty miles of New York City-might be surprised to discover that much of its prosperity is due to the business tact and energy of Phineas Taylor Barnum, the one American whose name has become a common noun in English speech - Barnum, the prince of humbug and good-nature and successful sudscity. While humbugging the universal world, and imposing on the credulity of nations, forcing his shewman's pranks into the sacred precincts of a court, and humbugging Majesty itself. Barnum has showered advantages upon his own home. Standing on a slight eminence, looking down on Sea-side-park, and across its narrowest part to the waters of the Sound, over whose surface steamers, yachts, and every variety of water-craft are continually passing, is Waldermere, from whose cupola a silken flag, bearing the wellknown monogram "P.T.B." whenever the "king of showmen," the progenitor of the india-rubber nurse of Washington, and the discoverer of the woolly horse, is at home. Waldermere, "woods by the sea, so named by its owner's friend, Bayard Taylor, is an estate whose natural beauty is perfected by art. Mr. Barnum's library, or "workshop," as he calls it, is a spacious octagonal room, furnished and panelled with herry, birch, and maple woods. Opening from it on one hand is a lavatory, and on another a room where his private secretary works within call. At a large and much-littered desk, with papers strewn ankle deep around his chair, Mr. Barnum spends nearly every morning of his life, communicating with his agents in every land; often interrupted by some employé desiring orders, or by friend or stranger asking advice or more substantial help, but never laying down his pen, which is travelling as rapidly as ever ere the door is closed behind the visitor. He is economical of his time, never wasting nor submitting to be robbed of a moment of the hours set apart for business. These hours over, the keen man of business, the head of so many undertakings, enjoys himself with as much apparent freedom from care as the workman who has just pocketed a good week's wages. If Mr. Barnum when working dislikes to be interrupted, Mr. Barnum, when enjoying himself, is even less tolerant of business intrusions The visitor may desire to purchase valuable land, and come with the money in his pocket—he is none the less decisively told to "come in the morning." portly, erect in spite of sixty-six years of hard work and several fortunes earned and lost and won again with high forehead, keen, hard twinkling eyes, grey hair curling crisply around a bald head; with a firm decided voice and step—the master of Waldermere is very different from the popular conception of a showman. It is only when large placards and flaming advertisements announce, once a year, that Mr. Bar num's "Museum, Menagerie, and Hippodrome," "travelling on a hundred railway cars," will stop a day at Bridgeport, that its citizens actually realise that their fellow-citizen is a showman. Whenever he visits his travelling show, he is invariably called into the 'ring," where he entertains his patrons with a short speech. In the course of a recent conversation with Mr. Barnum, he said, "I have long wished to take my

show to Great Britain, and I sail for England in Apri next to make arrangements for taking it there in the spring of 1878." "The expense of such an undertaking will be enormous. "Yes," was the reply. I have 600 employes, 500 horses, and 200 cages and chariots, which will require half-a-dozen steamshipe to get them all across the Atlantic; but I am used big enterprises, and have no fears of the result of this one." Heaven denied Mr. Barnum a son, and wisely; for there could be no worthy second of P. T. Barnum. But he is blessed with three daughters and a troop of grandchildren—includ-ing two boys of bright promise. For his married daughters he bought fine houses in New York, and built summer residences on his estate at Waldermere Here it is that the great showman plays the genial host, the indulgent father, the ideal grandsire; entertains his friends, not alone with the good things of this earth, but with an inexhaustible store of experiences and anecdotes told with an inimitable gravity that never falters, while his listeners are convulsed at the different voice and facial expression he involuntarily gives to each character he describes. hold aching sides when they hear Barnum tell how he has roped in the public to a thousand shows; or how he overmatched James Gordon Bennett to the extent of £40,000 in a real estate transaction, at the close of that shrewd Scotchman's long and busy life. All summer long, in the centre of this group of children, grand-children and guests, he is the prime mover of pic-nics, clambakes, musicales, and long country drives. Mr. Barnum imported for his grand-children's amusement English donkeys and Shetland nonies; and not unfrequently is seen riding in the little donkey-carriage with his delighted juvenile playmates. Every evening, when all are gathered together, he enjoys his favourite amusement, whist, pausing occasionally to applaud a song sweetly sung by an accomplished daughter, or to dislodge a small grandchild who may be perched perilously on the back of his chair. A love of children is one of Mr. Barnum's characteristics, a love returned by all his small acquaintances; for who so patient with the little folks; who so fertile in devising musements for them; who can relate such wonderful stories, improvising when the original narrative is not sufficiently thrilling; who can conjure so fearfully swallowing watches, making pennics drop out of little curly heads; who can bark so like a dog; who, when the babies seize the tail of his coat, can slip out of it so unconsciously, and suddenly perceive he is coatless with such an air of astonishment as sets the small thieves wild with delight; and who but he has taught every child of his acquaintance to drive like a Jehu.

FATAL FALL.-Mr. John Whitty, a retired major of the 93rd Highlanders, has died in a private hospital at Dublin from injuries he received on the 23rd ult., by falling over the balustrade of the Portobelle Hotel, where he was stopping. The fall to the ground was about 20 feet. His right leg was broken in two places, and his head was severely injured.

IMPOSITIONS BY A DOMESTIC SERVANT .-- At the Guildhall, Walsall, Eliza Clews, domestic servant aged 19, was placed before the Bench. She has recently been victimising several persons in this neighbourhood. In two instances she obtained a night's shelter and money on the representation that she was the daughter of Mr. Holliday, of Warwick House, Birmingham, and had lost her purse. In another instance she got shelter and money on the representation that she was sister of the wife of Mr. Wright, of Stonnall, and had lost her purse and a diamond ring. Finally, she went to Police-sergeant Arnold, at Rushall, with a like tale, but in this instance she described herself as the daughter of Mr. Ellis, jeweller, Worcester. The officer saw through her fictions, and detained her, and subsequently it was found she had stolen articles from her last mistress. On this charge

she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.—Mr. Carter held an inquiry at the Coburg Arms Tavern, Webber-street Waterloo-road, London, into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Hisa Bogers, 65, a widow, upon whom property to the amount of £600 in Three per Cent. Censols was found. From the evidence of Miss Elizabeth Vesty, of 36, Walcot-square, Kenningtonroad, and Mrs. Mary Steele, it appears the deceased went out for a walk on the 7th of February. She afterwards went to Miss Vesty's house, where she fell head foremost down the kitchen stairs. She was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, but died from erysipelas, consequent upon the injuries. She had left no will. The coroner said if no one came forward to claim the property it would devolve to the Crown, but as he understood that there were two brothers re siding in Cornwall, it was the duty of the coroner's officer to call in a sworn broker and have the property valued. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

OUTRAGES IN BOSNIA.

The Belgrade correspondent of the Times says that letter received there from a wealthy merchant residing in Bosnia states that Turkish cruelties rivalling those committed in Bulgaria have been perpetrated in the villages of Partch, Busovatchia, Podgoric, and Valeschitza, in the district where this merchant resides. The Bosnian Rayahs feel confident that Russia will soon take more active steps towards relieving them from the miseries they are now enduring. The refugees now in Austria have been reduced to an allowance of five kreutzers per diem; they formerly received ten. This reduction is said to have been made with the intention of forcing the refugees to return to their homes, but they assert that those of their number who have ventured to return have been maltreated or murdered by the Moslem inhabitants. The Austrian namers in Croatia contain appeals for aid to prevent the refugees from dying of starvation, as they are utterly unable to live on five kreutzers -that is, five farthings per day.

THE BUSSIAN ARMY ON THE PRUTH. The Belgrade cerrespondent of the Times, writing on the 2nd inst., says: A Russian officer of rank, who arrived here yesterday from Kischineff, says that the army on the Pruth is in fine condition, fully equipped ready for action, and numbers 400,000 men. It is the general impression in the army that a movement will be made as soon as the roads will permit. The country in Roumania and Southern Russia over which the Russian armies would move when invading the Turkish possessions is a flat prairie formation with a deep, rich soil, which becomes impassable with the rains that are always liable to occur in April; therefore it is not expected in the army on the Pruth that any serious movement will be made before the 1st of May. This Russian officer also says that steps are being taken for the formation of corps of Slav Volunteers from other countries, to be officered by Russians.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Austrian correspondent of the Times has the following in a despatch dated Vienna, March 27th: The Fremdenblatt publishes a communication from Woloczysk of the 19th inst., giving some accounts of the feeling in Russia and of the armaments which, though, perhaps, strongly coleured, are not without interest at this moment. According to it, the peaceful voices in Europe find no echo in Russia. In the face of the constant transports to strengthen the Southern Army, the rumours about demobilisation are only smiled at. Four regiments of the newly-mobilised corps were to be at their destination within ten days. The transports of troops from Russian Poland has largely ceased. Instead of them, the Kiew-Brest Railway brings heavy siege material from Brest. Up to the present time some 300 siege-guns have come from there. On the Moscow-Koursk Railway the transport of troops was to begin again shortly. The Military Governor of Moscow had announced to Director Bartinsky that within the next week 40,000 infantry would arrive by the Kjayan Railway in Moscow, who will have to be taken on to Zitomir. Besides the con-centrations in cantonments which have already been made in the southernmost portions of Bess arabia, the last reserves from the frontier fortresses of Kremenetz, Kaminietz-Podolsk, and Chotim have begun to move to the southern banks of the Pruth By these reinforcements and the last reserves from Kiew, it is thought that the Southern Army has been brought up to the number already of 300,000 combatants, behind whom there is a receive of 120,000 men. It is, however, not believed that this force will be a reserve in the common sense of the word, but that when it has attained its normal strength of 200,000 men, it will be sent after the operating army. As this may take a couple of months, many think that the advance will not be made before these new formations are completed that is, not before the middle of May. According to this communication, a demobilisation without some tangible success is by the opinion prevalent in the whole Empire of the Ozar, from the Drins to the Kura, a sheer impossibility. On the contrary, something must be done soon. In Kiew, in Yodolia, and Yolbynia every one wishes no doubt, for peace; but Little Russia has never decided Russian pelicy. What has always decided and will always decide Bussian policy is the opinion of the "Gastinney Dwer," the central market-hall of Moscow. What Prince Dolgourouky reports from there turns the balance, and Moscow and Great Bussia are in a feverish agitation. Papers in Vienna, Berlin, or Parts would not be allowed to use with impunity such language as is employed by the Russian press on Eastern affairs, the mot d'ordre of which is, "We

REFUGEES IN SERVIA

The Servian authorities are endeavouring to induce the refugees now in the country to go to their homes in Bosnia and Bulgaria; but the fugitives protest, and have sent several deputations to the Servian Government, asking permission to remain until affairs are thoroughly quieted in the districts where they formerly resided. The deputation from the refugees in the Ushitza district asserted that some of their number had returned to their homes in Bosnia, relying upon the promise of the Turkish authorities made after the conclusion of peace with Servis, and were murdered by their Mahometan neighbours. There are large quantities of common land in Servia which can be taken up by those desirous of cultivating it, and the natives, fearing that their Government will allow the refugees to remain and occupy this waste land, are ploughing up all they possibly can, in order to prevent their suffering fellow-Christians from taking possession of it.

THUNDRESTORM.—A storm of considerable violence, accompanied by thunder and lightning, broke over the metropolis on Wednesday afternoon at about a quarter to four o'clock, and continued for a considerable time. Rain fell in torrents, the peals of thunder were loud and frequent, and the lightning Rashes very vivid.

A ROYAL VISIT TO CADIZ.—A correspondent writes to us (Times) from Port St. Mary: "The simple, quiet, and unostentatious entry of King Alfonso may be strikingly contrasted with the coming of another King to Cadiz and its neighbouring towns in the year 1624-I allude to Felipé IV. On the 16th of March, 1624, this King Philip IV. arrived with his retinue at Cadiz, and Miguel de Cardenas, manager of the Royal Household, at once sent a requisition to Medina Sidonia, a hill town, whose environs abound in game, desiring that, so long as his Majesty Felipé IV. remained at Cadiz, the township of Medina Sidonia should furnish every day for the Royal Household the following supplies: 100 chickens, 2000 eggs of hens, 30 pairs (brace) of partridges, 80 rabbits, 30 arrobas of charcoal, 100 fanegas of barley, and 50 beds (once for all). Nor did peaceful Port St. Mary escape; for a requisition was sent here for one amount of 1 barrel of eggs, 50 fanegas of barley, 50 arrobas of charcoal, 20 chickens, 20 kids, and every hare, rabbit, and partridge which could be found in the town. 'And if all this be not sent across the Bay to Cadis to-morrow before noon, added the stern missive, 'the mayor of the town shall be sent to the prison, and pay down a fine of 200 ducats to the Royal Household. Not a kid, not a partridge, not a rabbit could the terrified Alcalde find; however, each one of the courtly townsfolk of Puerto, who saw the difficulty, gave one half of his larder, and the lumbering, lateen-sailed faluchos beat out, laden with all the comestibles of the little town, across the sounding-bar and the windruffled waters of the bay, to Cadiz, and his Majesty was appeased and the Royal Household satisfied The King's retinue ate, possibly, turkey instead of rabbit, and the horses filled their bellies with the green spring barley. Such was a 'Boyal Tour' in SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN AGENT.

Herbert Hunt, of No. 89, Oulford-road, Kingaland, who was described as an agent, was finally charged before Mr. Alderman Etlis, at Guildhall Police-court, with fratidulently disposing of, and converting to his own use over £1300 worth of sewing-silk, with which he had been entrusted by Messrs. Lister and Co., silk spinners, of Bradford, in Yorkshire, his principals. The evidence previously given was read over to the witnesses and signed. The facts were that the prisoner had been the London agent of the prosecutors since 1868, and had charge of their stock, which varied in amount from time to time. The stock was kept in the prosecutor's warehouse, but was under the control of the prisoner. In consequence of information received, Detective sergeant Smith went to Bradford and saw the prosecutors, who at once sent up to town and visited various pawnbrokers. They produced large quantities of silk which had been deposited with them either by the prisoner or his agent, and a very inadequate sum, compared with the value of the had been raised upon it. John Saville, salesman to Messrs. Lister and Co., said he had carefully exnined the prisoner's stock accounts to the 30th Larch, and found a deficiency of £1317 14s. 6d. The prisoner reserved his defence, and was fully committed for trial, bail being refused.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

A PRESENT FROM THE KHEDIVE. The Khedive (says the Daily News) has formally presented the obelisk called Oleopatra's Needle to this country, and, if all go well with the various rollers, and with the ship that bears the precious freight, the great monolith will soon be erect on the banks of Thames. Fate seems to have determined that the obelisk should voyage much more than is compatible with the usually sedentary habits of enormous masses of stone. From Syene to Elephan-tine it passed, in ages before Rome was a name, nay before Helias was the title of the land whence Achaiusha, if Mr. Sayce will let us say so, and Danaoi came to war with the greatest Pharaohs. From Elephantine to Alexandria the monolith was carried centuries before England existed as the land of Englishmen. Our troops were anxious to carry off the obeliak as a trophy of victory over the French in Egypt, and in imitation of the Roman conqueror who transported a larger monolith to Bome. The Admiralty of the period, f course, refused to allow such fantastic doings, and the money subscribed for the purpose was returned to the subscribers. Still, there have been frequent proposals to bring the Needle to London, and at last it may almost be said to be on its way. Some critics think it that worst of all sins, Philistinism, to move a monument from its historical site. If the obelisk could be consulted by a poet like M. Gautier, whose pretty verses express the longings of the Paris and the Luxor monoliths, we imagine that Oleopatra's Needle would share the views of the Lexor stone. It would rather have the noise of a new civilisation round it, and the sound of the wash of Thames, than lie flat in the sand, with the hieroglyphs of two sides slowly vanishing. Egypt will lose nothing, London will gain a sightly and interecting monument. But if it be wrong to move the ebelisk, which its owners gave us, can it be right to detain the Greek fragments, the stones which the Turks told Lord Elgin he might do what he liked with? Perhaps while Turkey has a fleet and Athensis within range from the sea, the Elgin Marbles are safer at the British Museum. In London the obelish will certainly be in a more dignified position and moresecure than under the sands of Egypt.

THE Times Prussian correspondent writes from Berlin, April 3: Prince Bismarck has resigned. and asked for permission to retire immediately. The nems transpired yesterday, but was not credited evenin official circles, but to-day there can be no doubt as to the reality of the fact. His Majesty has requested the Prince to withdraw his resignation, and accept a year's leave of absence; but the Prince is believed to

COMMITTAL FOR CONGRALMENT OF BIRTH. Smma Carpenter, a domestic servant, was charged before Mr. Barstow, at Clerkenwell Police-court, with concealing the birth of her illegitimate child at Clerkenwell. Mrs. Susan Banson, a widow, deposed to finding the dead body of a child in the copper. The medical evidence was to the effect that the child had been born alive, and had been suffocated. The prisoner, who said she had no defence to make, was committed for trial.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE .- At the cotton mill of Mesers. Wilding, Preston, it was discovered on Tuesday night that some person or persons had entered the mill while it was closed for the Easter holidays, cut the warp on some of the looms in the shed, ransacked the drawers in the offices, ripping up all bills, souchers, and other impercant papers, and destroyed the mill books. The preprietors are at a loss to-conseive the cause of this malicious outrage. The police have not yet obtained any clue to the off-inder,

WRECK.—The brig Roancke, from Philadelphia for Venezuela, has been wrecked, all on board, except one seaman, perishing. Eleven persons were lost The survivor, after floating nine days on the wreck. was rescued by a passing vessel and taken to Boston \$44,000 in gold was lost with the brig. The survivor says that three passengers on board drowned themselves to avoid the terrors of thirst. One seaman became crazy with the sufferings and jumped overboard. While the rescuing vessel was endeavouring to throw a rope on board, the captain and another seaman were washed overboard.

THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW .- The Easter Monday Volunteer Review at Dunstable was witnessed by many thousands of people, the majority of whom had come from London and the large midland towns by the London and North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways. Between eleven and twelve thousand volunteers were estimated to have been present. The action was begun at noon by an attack of Colonel Sargent's division on the position taken up by Lord Abinger's ferce, but this was repulsed, and after much severe fighting the first division was driven back across the steep hills, with its right flank turned and left centre brokes. The ground was so stubbornly disputed that the action lasted until nearly three o'clock; a march past fellowed, and the corps did not get to their respective stations until nearly an hour after the first trains were ordered to start. They were, however, taken to London without confusion or further delay, the various companies suspending ordinary traffic until the special trains were got through.

SERIOUS MILITARY DISTURBANCE.-A SERIOUS military disturbance has occurred at Southsea. As is usual on Easter Monday, the common was crowded with soldiers and sailors engaged in various holiday sports. At one corner a great number were playing at kiss in the ring, and during the game a soldier belonging to the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles happened to kiss a girl with whom a Marine Artilleryman was keeping company. A fight ensued. A second Rifleman interfered for the protection of his colleague, whereupon three other Artillerymen took part in the affray. The Marine Artillerymen at first largely outnumbered the Riflemen, but a number of the latter soon came to the rescue from the Clarence Barracks, where they are quartered. The fight then became general, and waist belts being freely used some serious wounds were inflicted upon the heads and faces of the belli-gerents. The efforts of the police being unavailing, strong pickets of the Rifles and the 21st Fusiliers were brought on to the ground, by whom several captures were made, and peace was restored. An Artilleryman received a bayonet wound in the head while endeavouring to rescue a companion from the custody of the pickets.

THE EXECUTION OF BISHOP JOHN D. LEE. New York papers bring full details of the cution

of Bishop John D. Lee, of the Mormon Church, for

is participation in the Mountain Mendow managere of 1857. He was shot at the very scene of the massecre. He had ridden on a waggon from Salt Lake City to Mountain Masdow, and if the Mormons had any sympathy for him they could have easily rescued him by the way. Counting the military escort, the marshal and his deputies, and a few officials, there were probably eighty persons present. There was little coremony observed, for as soon as he arrived at the scene of the massacre a halt was called, and Lee was ordered to descend from the waggon in which he rode. Marshal Nelson then read the order and sentence of the Court. As he concluded the reading he asked if he had anything to say before the sentence of the law was carried out. Lee looked up quickly, and, noticing Mr. Fenimore, photographer, whe was present, in the act of fixing up his canvas preparatory to taking a photograph of the prisoner, pointed with his finger towards him, and said, "I wish to speak to that man; come over here. I want to ask a favour of you, air I want you to furnish each of my three wives with a copy of the photograph, one to Rachel A, Rmms G, and Sarah C." As the prisoner uttered the names of his wives he seemed to pose himself involuntarily, and the picture was taken. He then rece from his seat, and, looking around at his guards and the spectators, delivered a short address. He said he felt resigned to his fate, and as calm as a summer morning. He had used his utmost endeavours to save the people who were massacred, but was powerless to do so. The United States Government were losing their best friend in him, and those who had given him orders to carry out the massacre had behaved in a most dastardly manner to him. He was then placed on the spot where the murdered emigrants had made their last camp. He could easily read the words of the inscription on the huge cross that stood over the graves of the victims, "Vengeance is Mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." He quietly seated himself on the coffin provided for his body, and coolly looked at the small group of riflemen who were to shoot him. He begged these to send the balls through his heart, not to mangle his body, and made some affecting allusions to his family. As he sat blindfolded on the coffin, twenty feet in front of these men, they fired, and he died on the instant. He left a written confession of his part in the massacre and of the deliberations of the Mormon leaders at which the massacre was planned. He did his utmost to prevent their carrying out their design, but he was lampooned for his scruples. Passages of Scripture relative to the wars of the Israelites in their wanderings were quoted to justify what was about to be done, and he was finally threatened until his resistance was overcome. Hegives a sickening account of the butchery, and mentions several cases in which he interpose to save the lives of the children of the emigrants. In conclusion, he says, "This statement I have made for publication after my death, and have agreed with a friend to have the same, with very many facts pertaining to other matters connected with the crimes of the Mormon people under the leadership of the priesthood from a period before the butchery of Neuro to the present time, published for the benefit of my family. and that the world may know the black deeds that have marked the way of the saints from the organisation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints to the period when a weak and too pliable tool lavedown his pen to face the executioners guns for deeds of which he is not more guilty than others who to-day are wearing the garments of the priesthood and living upon the 'tithing' of a deluded, priest-ridden people. My autobiography, if published, will open the eyes of the world to the monstrous deeds of the leaders of the Mormon people, and will also place in the hands of the attorney for the Government the particulars of some of the most bleed-curdling crimes that have been committed in Utah-crimes, which, if properly followed up, will bring many down from their high places in the Church to face offended justice upon the gallows."

COURT OF ARCHES. A return haid before the House of Lords, ordered on the motion of the Earl of Limerick, gives an accounof the mode of appointment of the last three Judges of the Arches Court of Canterbury. On the 2ad of July, 1858, Archbishop Sumner, at Lamboth Palace, in the presence of a netary public (Mr. F. H. Dyke), appointed Dr. Lusbington to be Official Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and Dr. Lushington then and there immediately took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; he took also another oath, to deal uprightly and justly in the office, "as is en-joined in the 126th chapter of the Canons" concluded upon in the Synod of 1603 and afterwards approved by Royal authority, and, lastly, he subscribed his name to the Articles of Religion, and voluntarily declared his consent to the same as true. The archbishop then delivered to him a commission or patent for the office, signed and sealed by his Grace, and declaming that he granted and thereby confirmed the said office to Dr. Lushington, "trusting in his sound doctrine, good morals, purity of conscience, and special fidelity, circumspection, and industry." The appointment was for life. On the 6th of August the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, by an instrument. under their common seal, "as far as in them lay, ratified and approved, and by their authority confirmed, the above patent or grant. The next appointment was that of Sir B. J. Phillimore to the same office on the let of August, 1867, and the same proceedings were repeated. The last appointment was made on the 28th of October, 1874, by deed poll, or instrument in writing, under the hands and seals of the two archbishops. The Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874 is recited so far as it applies to the matter, and the archbishops, with the approval of her Majesty, appoint Lord Pennance, "formerly a Baron of the Court of Exchaquer, and afterwards Judge of her Majesty's Court of Probate, and Judge Ordinary of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and a member of the Oharch of England," to be during good behaviour the Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York for the purposes of the said Act, provided that if he should cease to be a member of the Church of England, the office should thereupon become vacant. Her Majesty's approval of the appointment was signified by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, dated the 14th of November, 1874. Of course, there is no reference to the Dean and Chapter, and it is not stated what oath was taken by the judge; the deed keeps to the words of the Act. The Deputy Registrar of the Arches Court of Canterbury, who certifies the accuracy of these docu ments, adds in a note that on the 20th October, 1875, Sir R. J. Phillimore resigned the office of Official Prin cipal of the Arches Court, and by the Public Worship Regulation Act Lord Pensance, ex officio, became Official Principal; and on the 30th October, 1875, Mr. Harcourt Vernon resigned his office of Official Principal or Auditor of the Chancery Court of York, and Lord Penzance also became Official Principal or Auditor of that Court.

TICHBORNE DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE-PARK. Hyde park was made the scene of a "Tichborne demenstration," the object of which was said to be to persuade the Government to liberate the Dartmoor risoner, and to protest against the "vile aims of the authorities, who will neither listen to the dictates of reason or justice." A procession, with banners and music, started from Dr. Kenealy's house in Bloomsbury, the doctor riding in a wagon-nette in company with several children, one of whom carried a banneret having inscribed on it the words. Release my poor dear father." Arrived at the park, Dr. Kenealy addressed the crowd about his vehicle, assuring his hearers that the authorities were "killing Sir Reger, meant to kill him, and would him." In conclusion, a resolution was passed that " the people of England in public meeting assembled "demand the release of his Roger Tichborne.