Mr. W. Dargan was thrown from his horse on the Donnybrook road, on Monday week, and received a severe cut on the head. He is, however, going on well bress odr mester!

Sir Thomas Staples, Q. U., father of the Irish bar and the only surviving member of the Irish House of Commons, is dangerously ill and not likely to re. cover. Notwithstanding his great age he acted as crown procedutor on the north east circuit at the last Assizes.

The Cork Examiner announces the death of Dr. Lyons late M.P. for Cork.

A tower and spire is about to be added to the Parish Church, Fermoy, from designs prepared by Messrs, Pugin and Ashlin, of Dublin. The work will be executed in red and grey granite, which is found in great beauty in the surrounding country. Fermoy is one of the Episcopal parishes belonging to the Bishop of Cloyne.

Mr. George M Dowell, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and a most accomplished scholar, has been suddenly struck down by the hand of death. He had just returned from England, and was scarcely within the circle of his family when he was taken from them. He was much esseemed by all the members of the University as well as by the public, and the announcement of his death has caused general regret.

This week (says the Connaught Patrio! of the 16th ult.,) we have had very genial showers valuable as gold. Such of the crops as are over ground look beautiful, and the remainder of the Spring business progresses. All nature seems smiling, and bids the hardy sons of soil to hope for a rich harvest.

The Waterford News, of May 13th, says of the weather:- 'The weather during the past week has been variable in this quarter, but on the whole it has been tavorable to vegetation. We had at the end of last week, and two or three days of the present week, a prevalence of north easterly winds, a visitation very injurious to the young vegetation of the country, but their effects have, we are happy to add, been removed by the rain with which we are now being favored. The country looks very promising.

Concerning the parliamentary representation of the borough of Enniskillen, the following has appeared in some of the Dublin papers : - It is now pretty generally understood that there will be a contest for the borough at the general election. The sitting member, the Hon. John Gole, brother to Lord Enniskillen, will be opposed by Mr. John Collum, of Bellview, who has considerable property in the town, and is personally popular. Mr. Collum opposed Mr. Whiteside on two occasions, and on the last was only defeated by seven votes.

The War Department have proposed to sell the barracks established at Baltinrobe, Ballaghadereen, Ballinamuit, Roscommon, Oughterard, Dunmore, Gort and Ballysbannon.

The Lord-Lieutenant lately visited Drogheds, in order to turn the first sod of the new water-works. toward which work Mr. Whitworth, a Hanchester manufacturer, had subscribed one half; and also to open the new town-hall, erected at that gentleman's sole charge.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The following particulars concerning the newly appointed Archbishop of Westminster may be relied on as authentic : -

THE ARCHEISTOP OF WESTKINSTER. - The Most Rev. Henry Edward Manning, son of the late William Manning, Esq., was born at Totteridge, in the Hertfordshire, on the 15th July, 1808. He was educated at Harrow, from whence he proceeded to Oxford, and entered as an under-graduate at Balliol College in 1827. In Michaelmas Term, 1830, he took a first class in classics, and was shortly afterwards elected Fellow of Merton College, where he remain. ed until 1833. Having become a minister in the Protestant Church, he entered upon the living of Lavington, in Sussex, and it was during his residence there that he published the series of sermons which to this day are in high repute amongst Anglicans. In 1840 he was named Archdeacon of Chichester, and be continued to hold this office until having by God's grace arrived at a fuller knowledge of the Revelation of the Day of Pentecost he made his submission to the Catholic Church in 1851 .-Very shortly afterwards he was ordered Priest by the late Cardinal Wiseman; and his conversion must thus be considered as one of the first fruits of the grace England received in the erection of the present Hierarchy. He did not remain in England, but went at once to Rome, to continue, at the centre of all theological learning, the course of study, which had been his favorite pursuit, even before his conversion. Arrived in Rome, by desire of the Holy Father, be entered the Accademia, where he remained until 1854. He then returned to England, and commenced an active career of missionary work, in which he was chiefly remarkable for his success in the conversion of Protestants, a larger number of whom have been reconciled to the Church by Mgr. Manning than probably by any other Priest of our time. Subsequently the Holy Father conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D., and also in 1857 named him Provost of Westminster, a dignity then vacant by the resignation of Dr. Whitty. It was also during this year that, by the desire of the Cardinal Archbindop, he undertook the establishment in the Diocese of Westminster of the Congregation of the Oblates of St. Charles, of whom he has continued Saperior up to the present time. In 1860 the Holy Father again recognised his services to the Church and devotion to the Holy See, and created him Domestic Prelate and Protonotary Apostolic .-Since his conversion he has published many works of all sizes; of which perhaps the best known are the 'Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects,' and his Treatise on the Temporal Power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ; the latter, which is the only work of any importance on the subject in the English language, has also obtained a large sale in the French and Italian editions.

In the House of Commons, on the .15th ult., Mr. White asked the First Lord of the Tressury whether the Government had determined to withdraw its recognition of the belligerent rights of the (so-called) Confederate States of America?

Lord Palmerston, who was received with loud and general cheering, rose to answer the question. The lord carried his right arm in a sling, but otherwise looked remarkably well, and spoke with fully his usual animation and vigour. He said the course of of transactions with regard to belligerent rights of the two parties has been this. The President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring a strict blockade of all the coasts and certain ports in the Southern Confederacy in accordance, as he stated, with the law of nations. Now a blockade is according to the law of nations, a belligerent right, which can only accrue to a State which is at war .-The fact of the President of the U. States declaring a blockade in accordance with the law of nations gave him according to that claim all those rights which belong to a belligerent declaring a blockade-the right of capture, &c., and the right of search with regard to neutral vessels. The British Government had one of two courses to pursue -either to refuse to submit on the part of British vessels to those belligerent rights, on the ground, which might have been assumed, that there was no formal belligerent on the other side. That was not thought expedient, and therefore the only course to pursue was to acknow. ledge and submit to these belligerent rights. Bat that necessarily involved the acknowledgment that the other party was also a belligerent, and entitled to the rights of a belligerent. [Hear, hear.] Whenever the Government of the United States shall declare that it ceases to exercise with regard to neutrals

those rights of search, capture, and condemnation of its inhabitants! At Avignon the deaths occurred which belong to belligerents then the war as far as with such frightful rapidity as wholly to baffle the neutrals are concerned ceases, and there will be no attempts of the living to inter their friends and relaacknowledgment of belligerents either on one side tives; and the Pope was obliged to consecrate the or the other. [Hear, hear.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MAY 12-The Irish Church. -Major Knox - I wish to ask the honorable member for Swanses whether he intends to bring the question of the Irish Ohurch on again this Session ? (Hear

Mr. Dillwyn-It is not in my power to bring it on unassisted. It stands now as an order of the day, but I hope I shall be able to induce the Government to give me a day. (A laugh.)

Major Knox-I will ask the Home Secretary then whether he indends to give a day for so important a question. (Hear, hear.) Sir G. Grey-At present all the Government days are fully occupied. (Laughter.)

ROMANISM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. - In the

House of Lords on the 12th May-The Marquis of Westmeath made the following enquiry - To inquire of Her Majesty's Government, considering the knowledge that they have, or are responsible for not having, of several variations by additions or deficiencies on the part of several officiating clergymen in their churches in this part of the United Kingdom, contrary to the ordinances of the Church of England, within the last few weeks, and the consciousness the Ministers must have that the right reverend bishops have no power immediately accessible to them to control and punish such apostacy without being involved in vexatious and grievous expense incident to the antiquated and powerless formularies supposed to exist by the Ecclesiastical Courts, whether they contemplate introducing any legislative enactment to relieve the Church of England and protect it from the insults which it is sustaining to the grief and injury of Her Majesty's Protestant subjects.' The noble marquis described the great number of variations this year from the services appointed for Good Friday and Easter Day, and the performance of many ceremonies not prescribed in the Common Prayer, and savouring of the abomination of Romanism, in St. Albans, Holboru; St. John's Missions. St. George's in the East; Saint Paul's, Lorimer, Walworth; St. Matthew's, Stoke Newington; St. Michael's, Brighton; St. Jacob's, Bedminster, and other churches. These things could not be unknown to the bishops; but the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Court of Appeal and the expense of and uncertainty deterred them from pro-ceeding in the matter. He therefore wished to know what the Government was prepared to do in the

(Laughter.) Earl Granville said that he certainly did not quite understand the question, as no notice had been given of it. But as to the questions put, he was not in a position either to deny or affirm the facts stated by the noble marquis, neither could he say that these facts were, if true, not a violation of the law; nor could be deny that the right reverend bench had no remedy, except by putting their hands in their own pockets. As to any measure for a new enactment, none such was under the consideration of the Government.

matter, to see right done, and satisfy the Protestant

spirit of the country. The noble lord opposite, of

course, perfectly understood the question he had put.

The Bishop of London said that if the right rev. bench were acquainted with violations of the law, the expense, however rumous, would not deter them from carrying the matter before the tribunals. But there was great difficulty in ascertaining what the law was, and still greater in ascertaining the facts People were very prompt to write anonymous letters describing these things as having taken place, but were not so ready to come forward to substatiate their statements. If a clergyman used a Tractarian Prayer Book, or any other book save that of Com-mon Prayer, there would be no difficulty in punishing him. As to certain clergymen of his diocese having taken an oath not to reveal what was said to them in the confessional, all that he could say was that they had not taken such an oath to him. For himself and his right rev. brethren he could assure their lordships that they were properly vigilant in this matter.

After a few words from the Marquis of Westmeath, the subject dropped.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF MRS. LINCOLN. - It has been ascertained on good authority that Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the late President, is a native of Monmouthsbire. Her maiden name was Jenkins, and her father was for some time sexton of St Paul's was in the employ of Sir Thomas Salisbury, or Llanwern, and the issue of the marriage was two daughters. The family afterwards emigrated to America, and it appears that Mr. Lincoln selected one of the caughters to be his partner in life, - Birmingham Gazette.

THE BLACK DEATH .- The Black Death like many other plagues of its class, can be traced far back in to the remote East, and there is no doubt but that it was the same disease which ravaged China and Tartary in 1333, fifteen years before it arrived on the shores of Europe. There had been a great famine in China, preceded by floods and earthquakes, which alone destroyed 400,000 persons, and in the following year no fewer than 5,000,000 died there of this plague. From the remote East it made its way into Europe some years later for pestilence often travels slowly, accompanying the migrations of men, and being carried about in their clothing and merchan-It did not arrive in Europe until 1347, 15 years after its outbreak in China .- 'From China,' says Hecker, the router of the carayans lay to the north of the Caspian Sea, through Central Asia to Tauris. Here ships were ready to take the produce of the East to Constantinople, the capital of the commerce and the medium of communication between Asia, Europe, and Africa.' Contagion made its way along these channels, and Constantinople and the seaports of Asia Minor were the foci whence the disease was carried to every country of Europe. - Making its way across the European contenent, it committed its greatest ravages -- save, perhaps in England -- in Italy raging terribly at Florence, where it was observed and described by the poet Boccaccio.—Passing along the shores of the Mediterranean, it invaded France by way of Avignon, spreading thence to England on the one hand, and to Germany on the other; whence like the cholers of the present day, it doubled back, two years later, to Russia, and so back to the East. The Black Death, so called from the rapid putrefaction of the bodies of its victims, was of the same nature as the Oriental plague—viz, a putrid typhus, only of a greater malignity. The boils and buboes of the latter disease were found in the former whenever the patient lived long enough to permit their development. The inhabitants of Europe at that time have been computed at 105,000,000 - a high estimate. Of these 25,000,000, or one fourth of the whole, perished! In England it was still more fatal owing, to the ruder habits of the people. During the term of one year-viz, from August, 1348, to August 1349 three-fourths of the whole population perished! Indeed, if we are to credit the annalists of the period, not more than one-tenth escaped! Many succumbed in a few hours, like Sennacherib's ful things to be done by the Pope's government of host; none endured for three days. In France num the United States, when fully established, are enough bers died on the spot where they were first smitten, as if struck by lightening. This terrible scourge, having swept over the then known world, commit ting such destruction of life, and leaving behind it such misery and poverty as the world never saw before or since, at length died out; never again, we trust to ravisit the earth. It spared neither age, sex nor condition; the rich and the poor alike succumbed. There died in Venice the aristocratic, no less than 100,000 persons; in Florence the refined, 60,-

Rhone to, allow of the dead bodie's finding a hallowed. resting place upon its bosom until it finally committed them to the great deep .- Cornhill Magazine.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN LONDON. - A tabular statement of persons killed in the streets of London by being run over or injured by vehicles or horses, has been drawn up, by the favor of the Registrar-General from documents in that department showing the total number of deaths in the year 1864 to be 252, or 21 monthly. The number of passengers killed on all the railways of the United Kingdom, by causes beyoud their own control, on the average of the two years 1862 and 1863 was 20 annually.

The following extract appears in the London

Standard of the 12th instant: -THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND. - It is reported in good quarters that within the last few days Mr. Adams, bas, by express orders from President Johnson, called on our government in peremptory terms for a settlement of the American claims for losses sustained by American citizens through the depredations of the Alabama and consorts. It is also stated that Mr. Bruce's reports from Washington are to the effect that President Johnson's tone is quite different from Mr. Lincoln's, and that he anticipates great difficulty in remaining on triendly terms with the Yankees.

On Good Friday last a company of persons chosen specially by the Federal Secretary of War to represent the Government and people of the United unnecessary to dwell on the details of the ceremony, for we are perfectly ready to admit that a certain amount of self-glorification and bombast was very pardonable on such occasion. The cream of the whole affair was the oration of Henry Ward Beecher the eminent divice, according to whose peculiar system of theology the resurrection of our Lord from the dead is supposed to have taken place on Good Friday. And here in passing we may remark on the superior orthodoxy of the New York Herald, which declared that 'as our Lord was offered up on Good Priday for the world, so Abraham Lincoln on that same day died for the Union.' After a prayer which 'proclaimed in the name of vindicated government peace and protection to loyalty, humiliation and pain to traitors.' 'No more war,' said he, 'no words God had spoken as solemnly as He spake the decrees of Mount Sinai.' Why did not Beecher add in his fervor this one grain of truth?—

Blest revolution, which creates Divided hearts - United States !

Haring done with the flag and the States, and much other buncombe, Beecher hastened on to a more pleasing topic. He came to the leaders of the Southern people. He said nothing about hanging them here, for terrestrial things were beneath his notice, and he looked for beyond the bounds of time into the distant spaces of eternity. The spectacle lay within the sacred province of the Almighty. Beecher did not hesitate to profane that domain. He anticipated the Day of Judgment, and he declared the final sentence of God.

A day will come (said he) when God will reveal judgment and arraign at His bar these mighty miscreants, and then every orphan that their bloody game has made, and every widow that sits sorrowing and every maimed and wounded sufferer, and every bereaved heart in all the wide region of this land, will rise up and come before the Lord to lay upon these chief culprits of modern history their awful witness; and from a thousand battle fields shall rise up armies of airy witnesses, who, with the memory of their awful sufferings, shall confront these miscreants with shricks of fierce accusation, and every pale and starved prisoner shall raise his skinny hand in judgment. Blood shall call out for vengeance, and grief shall silently beckon, the heart smitten shall wail for justice, good men and angels will cry out, How long, O Lord, how long wilt thou not

Beecher did not for a moment doubt the decision. He knew the counsels of Him . that sitteth upon the the circle of that earth, the inhabitants whereof are

as grasshoppere.' So he went on: And then these guiltiest and most remorseless traitors, these high and cultured men with might and wisdom used for the destruction of their country, these most accursed and detested of all criminals that have drenched a continent in needless blood and moved the foundations of their times with hideous crimes and cruelty, caught up in black clouds full of voices of vengeance and lurid with punish ment, shall be whirled aloft and plunged downward for ever, in an endless retribution, while God shall say, Thus shall it be with all who betray their sountry; and all in heaven and upon earth will say,-

Amen. We should have forborne to pollute our pages with such blasphem; if these words were but the words of Beecher. But he spoke in the name, by the authority, and as the special delegate of the Government of the United States, and we desire to place on record what to the future historian of the American war will seem the most awful and the most incredible of the thousand enormities of the Northern leaders. - London Index.

The Times augura the speedy downfall of the Church because [as the Times thinks] 'her political power is doomed,' and she is at war with the whole spirit of the age. But is she likely to have less political power in any years to come than she possessed under the Neros and the Domitians? Is she more at war with the spirit of the age than she was then? And yet without political power she overspread the world. At war then, as now, with the spirit of the age, or world [socculum], she fought and conquered that evil Spirit, the god of this age or this world, and so will she go on warring and conquering to the end of time. That war, so far from auguring her downfall, is her proper fudction, her mission, the reason and source of her vitality .- Werkly Register.

## UNITED STATES.

A RELIGIOUS CIVIL WAR .- The question seems an absurd one, and yet some of the secturian newspapers are discussing it and attempting to prepare the public mind for it. They could hardly undertake a more wicked and mischievous work: but they assume to be merely giving needful warning of what must soon come. The pretence is, that the Roman Catholics have a deep plot to get possession of the United States, destroy our free institutions, make their religion the State religion, and in fact establish this aspect only, is it probable that any good can a despotism, with perhaps the Pope in person at its head : at any rate, with all the hideous machinery of the inquisition to torture us into support of its faith and authority. The descriptions given of the frightto make one's blood freeze with horror, if read with seriousness and creduity. The monstrous barbarities of the darkest of the dark ages are all to be reproduced here. What do our Protestant editors mean by attempting to excite such sectarian alarm and hostility? It is impossible to suppose that they believe there is any cause for it. They bring no facts to show that the Catholics of the cruntry seek political power as a sect, or that they carry their sectarianism into politics. In fact, they are less ob-

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being a Protestant. If there is any bigotry in this matter, the Catholic is by no means the chief offender. But let us (Springfield (Mass.) Republican) see what some of the prophets of evil have to say. This is from the Boston Recorder, the organ of first-proof Orthodoxy in Massachusetts :-

'The real extent of Romish control at this moment is unsuspected. It may be sufficient in 1868' to give us a President, two thirds of both houses of Congress, and the Governors and a majority in both houses of three-fourths of all the States. An amendment of the Constitution could thus be effected, misking Papacy the national religion, and the only one to be tolerated. But the most sanguine may not hope so much so soon. Rome may see it safe to aspire no further in 1868 than to a Vice-President.— To make a President of him would need but a skilful dose of poison-a triffs that Rome never wanted when the motive was adequate. Rome hopes that at some future day, some future or present party shall find itself obliged openly to sell itself to her. If so, and another rebellion arise in consequence of its ruin or success (and either would bring it on) mightier means on this side of the Atlantic, and cortain recognition on the other, will attend its very opening. YANKES BRUTALITY. - We workingmon of the land

complain of the position we hold in relation to capital; but when we consider the workingmen of the sea, we feel somewhat as the grumbling man without shoes did when he observed an unfortunate minus his feet. Although we do not receive a fair States, with authority to speak in their name to all share of the product of our toil, our persons cannot the world, celebrated at Charleston the hoisting of be abused with impunity. Justice is at hand, and the flag of the United States on Fort Sumter. It is swift. But the sailor's case is different. The moment the anchor is tripped, and the sails filled, he passes under a power nearly as despotic, from land to land, as that so lately wielded by the slave owners of the South. It is a system, also, like its counterpart, as fer ile of lordly, tyrannical and inhuman men. It may be said they can have redress on arriving in port. So had the slave, in a measure. But every one who knows the character of a large portion of our seafaring men, knows also that Jack, in many cases, forgets his rough usage in the excitement naturally attendant on getting ashore after a long voyage, as he forgets the oft-made resolution to cut the acquaintance of old Neptune, made while from the Rev. Matthias Harris, and the rising of the experiencing his rough attentions. Our attention flag by General Anderson, Henry Ward Beecher has been called to the treatment of sailors while commenced his address. He apostrophised the flag looking over the files of the San Francisco Morning Call, which publishes the evidence is the case of the captain and first and second officers of the ship Great Republic of New York, arrested in that city more accursed secession; no North, no West, no for a series of assaults on the seamen during the South but one United States of America. Those | passage. According to the evidence, these assaults were of the most diabolical character, and of a nature abhorrent enough to put a negro-driver to blush. The wonder is, that such treatment did not exasperate the men to kill their devilish tormentors .-This case is but a small chapter of the volume which might be written on the treatment which sailors receive from many of these petty salt-water tyrants .-After the complaint has been lodged against the miscreauts, some of the satellites 'shanghaied' two of the victims abound an outward bound ship. -Fortunately, however, this additional outrage was brought to the notice of the authorities, and the vessel was overhauled in the bay, and the witnesses brought back. Judge Hoffman, before whom the demi-devils were tried and convicted, we are pleased to say, has a correct appreciation of some of the officers in the merchant service, and in the course of his remarks said - 'It appears by the evidence that men were taken and laid across a barrel, in, probably, a most painful manner, and cruelly flogged .-This was done not on the impulse of the moment, but in one instance after the officers had time to breakfast. One of them was flogged with such severity that his cries was heard all over the ship, and attracted the attention of the passengers. No discipline of the ship demanded this treatment, or that a seaman should be dragged out of the forecastle by a rope placed round his neck, and made to exhibit his person to be spat upon, or to stand upon a barrel, sing a song, and pray for the captain. I find it hard to repress my indignation at such a state of things, and I am determined, as far as I can to put a stop to such conduct: Throughout the world the American merchant service is disgraced by the brutality which is practiced by its officers, and, so far as this Court is concerned. I am determined to stop it. I feel I am exercising a great responsibility by my action in this case. It is right at seamen should know that the law and the courts wil protect them, and thereby ameliorate their condition. With this view I shall go on heaping punishment upon punishment, until such a lesson be taught as will wine such crimes out of existence .in the American navy such conduct is not permitted and why should it be on board our merchant ships? Seamen should know that courts of law will deal out equal justice. By the provisions of the statute I could send you to the county jail, for the several offenses, for a period of something more than a quarter of a century. I have sought to give the smallest amount of purishment consistent with my duty, but the case requires that an example should be made, and I intend that these things shall stop. With regard to the facts of these cases, there is no ground for doubt : the evidence was thoroughly sitted, and the mates themselves were allowed to testify. William Coe, the second mate was sentenced to eighteen months in the State Prison; Lott B. Walls, the first mate, sixteen months in the County Jail; and Josiah W. Paul, the captain, six months in County Jail .- Boston Loice. One of the most eminent lawyers of New England,

and a leader of the Republican school of politics, stated yesterday, publicly in Washington, that he had seen no one who had attempted to point out the scource of authority for military tribunals, and that even the Attorney-General, who had given an opinion for them in deference to Stanton's wishes, had not ventured to put his opinion in writing. Even judge Bond, generally subservient to the War Department, has officially notified the officers who thus continue to act in violation of law, that they shall be indicted in Maryland. The same course will be taken in the District of Columbia; but the friends of law prefer to make no move until 'the bureau of military justice consummates its blunder and its crime by attempting to execute its illegal decrees, when all the members of the bureau, from the Secretary of War down to Major General L. Wallace, will have an opportunity of defending the jurisdiction and action of this newly-invented inquisition before an honest court, organized according to known laws, where the ordinary privileges of those charged with crime will be respected, and where the legal presumtion of innocence, until conviction, will be recognized. Such a course of training cannot fail to benefit Judge Holt and his associates, and may enable them to perceive the usefulness of trials by jury. In come of the whole proceeding; but the absolute disgrace of all those who have taken part in this revolutionary tribunal, which is sure to follow its action so soon as Judge Chase can bring them to justice, will be sufficient to wipe out the temporary stain upon the administration of President Johnson. Those who have read the proceedings must have been struck with the contrast between the bearing of the court [as they call it] towards the evidence brought by the prosecutors and that offered by the defence. The rules which govern the proceedings in civil courts have been overridden in both; but the manner in the two cases has been entirely opposite. While the evidence against the prisoners was being taken, a

ver heard of an instance of a Catholic refusing to Instead of every objection being constantly overruled, vote for the candidate of his party because of his every objection is constantly sustained. While the evidence for the prosecution was taken it had a plansible sound to say that, as the court was not bound by technical rules, it was well to bring out all the facts. But it seems that all the facts are wanted only so long as they make against the prisoners. When facts are offered that make in their favor, or go to invalidate particular points in the evidence for . the prosecution, and facts are distasteful, and frowned out of court. While nobody doubts that most of these prisoners are guilty, nobody can say that they are having a tair and impartial trial. Their judges are more tools of the War Department.

The expenses of the American Government after the army is disbanded, it is estimated, will be four hundred millions a year. It used to be ninety millions.

Some bibulous chaps in Rutland, Vt., who stole the other day some 'pretty good whickey' from a cask that nobody seemed to own, found to their horror and disgust, not long after, that the cask contained besides the 'whiskey,' the body of a negro preserved for disaection!

THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS. - The Washington correspondent of the Daily Advertiser is quite judignant at the manner in which the prosecution is conducted before the Court Martial. The Advertiser may be deemed an exponent of the opinions of the Suffolk bar, and we believe the opinion of all emicent tawvers is against the manner in which these trials are conducted, and most decidedly so in regard to the lattitude of evidence which has been admitted threefourths of which they say would have been rigidly excluded from any civil tribunal, having due regard to the administration of justice and the right of even

the most obnoxious criminals. The Advertiser reporter says :

What should be the most solemn and simple, as it is the most important, trial of the age, is degenerating into a most undignified exhibition of a half dozen criminals to an unmannerly populace, and if no restriction is put on the daily issue for fresh tickets of admission, the court may as well give up its operations altogether, and place the whole matter in the hands of the people. Very little latitude was allowed in the evidence, Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham putting in an objection at every possible point, although the counsel for the defence had sat quietly through the testimony about the Libby Prison ann the rebel arson plot. In fact, throughout the trial some of the officers of the government have manifested a constant disposition to discourtesy, which must make the position of counsel for the accused a very unpleasant one. The most striking and extraordinary incident of the proceedings to-day was in the testimony of Captain Cottingham, the detective. It appears that this man some days ago got into converfation with Mr. Aikin, counsel for Mrs. Surratt, and made such statements that the lawyer announced his intention of summoning him for his client's defence. In answer to Mr. Aiken's question, Cottingham then explicitly and repeatedly stated that the hotel keeper, bloyd, in his first confession after being arrested, did not implicate Mrs. Surratt in the conspiracy in any way. The detective was accordingly called for the defence, and taking the stand to-day swore to the exact opposite, as will be seen by the press report. Mr. Atken, astonished beyond measure, dismissed the witness, but . afterwards recalled him, and stating the facts threw himself upon the consideration of the court. Judge Bingham objected as usual, but Judge Holt permitted the desired questions to be put. Capt. Cottingham then unblushingly admitted that in his confidential interview with Mr. Aiken, not being under oath, he had deliberately lied for the purpose of deceiving him and injuring Mrs. Surratt's case, and gloried in the fact, saying that as a detective officer lying was his business .- Boston Traveller.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON YANKEES,-The following is extracted from an editorial article in the New York Tribune of the 24th :-

'We hear that many of the blacks, thoroughly distrusting their old masters, place all confidence in the Yankees who have recently come among them, and will work for these on almost any terms. We regret this; for while many of these Yankees will justify that confidence, others will grossly abose it. New England produces many of the best epecimens of the human race, and, along with these some of the very meannest beings that ever trod on two legs -cunning, rapacious, hypocritical; ever ready to skin a flint out of a borrowed knife, and make (for others) soup out of the peelings. This class soon become too well known at home. 'run out.' as the phrase is, when they wander all over the earth snuffling and swindling to the injury of the land that bore them and cast them out. Now, let it be generally presumed by the ignorant blacks of the South that a Yankee, is necessarily their friend, and this unclean brood will overspread the South like locusts. starting schools and prayer meetings at every crossroad, getting bold of abandoned or confiscated plantations, and hiring laborers right and left, cutting timber here, trying out tar and turpentine there, and growing corn, rice, and sugar, which they have sold at the earliest day and run away with the proceeds. leaving the negroes in rags and footless, with winter just coming on. 'Trast thyself' is the very first maxim to be impressed on the ignorant blacks. Take no man's fair words as substantial verities, but insis: on being paid as you go on.'

THE POOR NEGRO HOW HOMELESS! - The following olippings are a few, only, of those scattered through the newspapers:

Sambo's Idea of Freedom .- Rather an amusing incident occurred in neighboring in county a few days since, during the march of a column of United troops. The negroes collected on every farm to witness the passage of the soldiers, and in many instances greeted them with evident marks of pleasure. Sitting upon a gate post, upon one of these farms. was a sharp little darky just entering his teens, who when he was told of his freedom, clapped his hands and shouted for joy. 'I'se free, I'se free !' he exclaimed in ecstacy to his mamma, 'I ain't gwine to rock the cradle no more, case I'se free.'

Running to a younger sister, he imparted his newly obtained intelligence, saying :-

' You is free-don't pick up no more chips.'. And spying a cat lazily stretching her limbs in the aunshine, he reached the climax by screaming out :--

' And you'se free pussy, don't ketch no more rats.' Whether the delightful fellow went in addressing the fowls, the cattle, the hogs, we do not know, but the above is related as an actual occurrence. Such freedom as he would have the cat enjoy would cost her her life, but freedom in his mind was the joy par excellence of his life.

In a General Order by General Wright, issued at Danville, Va, he says: -It is absolutely essential that the industrial resources of the country be at once applied to the cultivation of the growing crops, in order to supply the wants of the people during the coming year, else the food necessary to the support of the inhabitants - now barely sufficient to last till harvest-will not be raised, and destitution and starvation must result. All must work to live. Negroes will therefore, remain at their homes and plantations to which they belong, attending to their work as usual, and those now roaming over the country will at once return to their homes and their work. Question of compensation for labora so performed will be determined bereafter by the proper authorities.

The Louisville Journal of Monday says

The negro population of this piace will soon dwindle down to a few, if they continue to leave the boundless incense was allowed to the excursions of city as they have done within the last day or two. examiners in the questions they put; and the frequent | Up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the clerk than 100,000 persons; in Florence the renned, 60,000; in Paris the gay 50,000; and in London the
wealthy, 100,000; while in busy, rich, industrious
while in many parts of the country a Catholic can
Norwich, there died the almost incredible number of
Norwich, there died the almost incredible number of
50,000 persons—nearly the whole, one would suppose that Protestants will not vote for Catholics, we ne-The same of the state of the same of the s