

DUBLIN, March 4.—There was an exciting scene at the declaration of the result of the Tipperary election in Clonmel. The Court-house was densely crowded by the friends of both candidates, who cheered and hissed alternately. The High Sheriff read the result of the poll, which gave 2,134 votes for Mr. Moore and 909 for Mr. Gill, and then declared Mr. Moore duly elected.

Mr. Peter E. Gill then rose, and was greeted with loud cheers from his friends, and cries of 'Down with Gill!' 'Down with the Fenians!' and 'Down with the Tories!' When the uproar had partially ceased he said, 'Men of historic Tipperary—(A voice who ran away from the Peeters at Slievenamon?) (Cheers.) Men of gallant Tipperary—I am your member. (Loud laughter and groaning.) I will prove it to you (laughter); there are 2,000 electors in Tipperary, and only 2,000 of them voted for Mr. Moore, and, as the landlords did not interfere, I may reasonably presume that those who did not record their votes for Mr. Moore are my supporters, and would have voted for me but for the interference of the priests. (Cheers and hisses.) The speaker continued at great length to address the meeting, and concluded by mentioning the case of Roddy Ryan, a former tenant of Mr. Moore's, who, he said, was ejected under circumstances of unparalleled hardship.

Mr. David O'Kelly rose, and was cheered loudly. He said, 'I have been the law agent of Mr. Moore since he became connected with this county, 14 years since, and I pledge my solemn word that the statement now made by Mr. Gill is untrue in every particular. Mr. Moore will again present himself before you at the general election, and if Mr. Gill's charge be true in any particular do not give Mr. Moore your vote. (Loud cheers.) I denounce the statement as a fabrication. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gill.—The statement was made in the presence of the chairman of my committee and 50 witnesses. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr. O'Kelly.—It is a false, a base calumny. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gill.—Every means was used to defeat me; the ministers of God denounced my supporters from the altar, and a young curate of this town encouraged drunkenness and bribery; and I hold a document in my hand signed by him which proves the truth of my assertion. (Uproar.)

The Rev. Andrew Walsh, who occupied a seat in the barristers' box, here rose, and was received with loud cheers from all parts of the court. He said, 'I am the young priest alluded to by that calumniator. (Cheers.) I am your townsman; I am your priest. My character as a priest and a citizen is known to you. I defy my calumniator, and now call upon him.—I insist on justice to myself and to you, and I defy him to prove one iota of the base charge he has made against me. (Tremendous cheering.)

The Rev. John Power, P.P., then rose, and in a powerful speech denounced Mr. Gill as a systematic calumniator.

While he was speaking some person in the locality of Mr. Gill cried out, 'You lie!'

A scene of tumult then ensued which baffles description. Those who were up to that moment for Gill joined the opposite faction amid cries of 'Down with Gill!' 'Tura him out!' 'How dare any give a priest the lie?' and a rush was made towards Mr. Gill, when the High Sheriff pulled him towards the bench. The cries and excitement continued, and the court was adjourned.

The agitation originated in the Town Council of Dublin by Sir John Gray, for the abolition of official oaths offensive to Roman Catholics, has been joined in by the Corporation of Limerick, whose last meeting was devoted exclusively to a discussion of the subject. It was brought forward by Mr. Ryan, the ex-Mayor, who claimed priority for Limerick in the movement, on account of a resolution adopted by that Corporation in March, 1864, that a petition should be presented to Parliament for the abolition of all such offensive oaths. He proposed:—

'That a petition be presented to each House of Legislature, praying for the substitution of a simple oath of allegiance, which may be taken by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, for the offensive and insulting oaths and declarations now required to be taken by Catholics and by Protestants, and for the removal of all disabilities which still affect the Catholic subjects of the Queen.'

The Mayor (Mr. John Richard Tinsly) in putting the resolution, said that, as a Roman Catholic, he felt degraded by being obliged to take the oaths which he had to take before he could enter the civil chair. The resolution was passed unanimously, as was also another pledging the Corporation to cooperate with that of Dublin in the effort for the removal of these oaths, and for 'perfect emancipation of conscience by removing all distinctions.'

A meeting of the county gentlemen convened by the High Sheriff, was held yesterday in Galway, to consider what means should be adopted to relieve the great distress which prevails in that town and the surrounding district. Though most of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county had signed the requisition for the meeting, but few of them attended it, and the Court-house was principally filled by unemployed laborers. In consequence of the paucity of the attendance, it was proposed by Sir Thomas Bourke that the meeting should be adjourned to the 13th inst., when the assizes will commence, and a greater number of the county gentlemen would be in town. The Rev. Peter Daly who supported the motion, said that it was not by subscriptions the distress, which he considered to be a chronic disease could be remedied. It was only by some grand project which would give extensive and permanent employment.—Times Cor.

A LUNATIC PROSEPER.—A man named William Graham was brought up in custody of police constable 86 A, charged with being a dangerous lunatic. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Charles Kelly, sexton of St. Patrick's Cathedral, that between ten and eleven on Thursday morning, he saw the prisoner, who was dressed in a light scarlet cloak, and had the book in his hand, walking up and down through the church, throwing himself on his knees, and shouting. The prisoner appeared in court with the red cloak over his shoulders, but without either cap or hat; he had in his hand a Bible, which appeared to have been much used, and with the contents of which he appeared to have been well acquainted. He said his earthly name was William Graham, but in Heaven he was called 'Cyrus.' He quotes Scripture readily, and says he is 'the prophet.' He has all the appearance of a man perfectly deranged. He is from Londonderry, and had been a clerk in the Bank.

The fact is too striking and important to pass over without notice, that a circumstance occurred in connection with the North Riding of Tipperary for which there is no precedent since the division of the county in 1836—namely, that eight hours were sufficient for the discharge of the criminal business, and there was but one sentence of imprisonment for two years. The population, even diminished as it has been, amounts to upwards of 110,000, and after the lapse of seven months there was not an offence to be investigated for each of these months. Judge Fitzgerald, in discharging the jury, expressed his sincere hope that this almost total cessation of crime should continue.—Saunders.

The Assize intelligence is most barren of interest, except so far as light calendars and trivial cases prove the diminution of crime, and the increasing peacefulness and morality of the people. In Sligo, where the commission was opened yesterday, Judge Christian congratulated the grand jury on the state of the country, as represented by the calendar, which contained only 10 cases, all with one exception, of minor offences. The calendar for Longford, where the assizes will commence on Monday, contains but 12 cases, and 14 appear on that for Armagh.—Times Dublin Cor.

St. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—The Dublin journals of Saturday and Monday were nearly filled with accounts of the re-opening of this Protestant place of worship, which some centuries ago was in the possession of the Catholics of Dublin. Of what use is it to make so much noise about what all Catholics must look upon as a great calamity? for it is a misfortune to witness the re-opening of a place of worship where God is not worshipped in spirit and in truth. We have no doubt that it would be more pleasing to heaven to see the black walls of the old Cathedral standing roofless in the sun, than to have them again resounding with the voice of a worship which must be an insult to God, instead of being pleasing in his sight. But men blinded by error, and who have lost the true faith, cannot see the sad condition in which the loss of that faith has placed them. They have taken human reason for their guide; the spirit of God has departed from them; and thus they and their worship become repulsive to heaven, because without faith it is impossible to please God. The sermon preached by the Protestant Archbishop at the re-opening, was a tissue of nonsense from beginning to end. These people talk of the scriptures and quote passages from them without knowing what they are doing. They won't believe the word of God nor obey the counsels of his Son, couched in the plainest language. They put their own interpretations upon them, and thus they go on perverting the minds of those who listen to their ignorant teaching.—Dundalk Democrat.

Our readers will no doubt be anxious to learn when the main works of the Flax Company will be in operation, and we believe that we are justified in saying that by the 1st of September next the whole establishment will be in full, and as we have every reason to believe, in highly profitable work.—Cork Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

As a great deal has been stated in the papers of late regarding Dr. Clifford's and other Catholic Bishops' chances of succeeding Cardinal Wiseman in his Archbishopric, it may be well to give our readers exact information regarding the mode of election to Catholic Bishops in England, and, at the same time, premise that we have received this information from a competent ecclesiastical authority. Within one month from the death of the Bishop the Chapter is summoned by the Archbishop, or, if he be dead, by the senior Bishop and, after a Mass of the Holy Ghost has been celebrated by one of their number, at once proceed to vote, in the presence of the presiding Prelate, for three individuals, whose names, after each majority, are inscribed alphabetically on three scrolls—one to be expedited to Rome, another to be kept by the Archbishop or Bishop presiding, and the third to be retained by the Chapter in their archives. The Bishops afterwards meet on an appointed day, discuss the merits and qualifications of each of the three nominees of the Chapter, and in their turn send to Rome the result of their opinions. The Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda afterwards submits these names to the Pope for his choice. In the case of the archdiocese of Westminster, we are enabled to state that this form of election has not yet been gone through, and no one therefore can guess who may be the nominees of the late Cardinal's Chapter. There exists, however, a law of the Court of Rome by which all the benefices held by a Cardinal, his bishopric included (should he be Bishop) lapse to the Pope directly, and can be filled up by His Holiness without proceeding by any form of election; but, should Pope Pius IX. intend to exercise his supreme power in the Catholic Church in this way with regard to Cardinal Wiseman's successor, no intimation whatever of His Holiness's intention has as yet reached England.

In 1841 there were in England and Wales but one Religious House for men, 16 Convents, and 9 Colleges. In 1861 this number had increased to 17 Monasteries, 53 Convents, and 10 Colleges. The number of Colleges has since remained stationary, but the other two classes of institutions have increased so rapidly in the last four years that the number of Monasteries is now 58, and of Convents 169; and, taking Scotland into the account, the whole number of Convents in Great Britain is now more than 200.—Times.

A short time ago the Catholic authorities in Liverpool made an application to the Burial Board for a deed securing to them in perpetuity the land allotted in Anfield Cemetery for the interment of members of the Catholic communion. The board, acting under legal advice, have declined to accede to the request.—Liverpool Mercury.

Mr. Layard replying to questions from Lord Robt. Cecil and Mr. Bright, said that no communications had been received during the last six months from the American Government demanding compensation for losses occasioned to citizens of the Federal States by the Alabama, commissioned by the Confederate Government, but that the British Government had numerous claims against the Federal Government for losses arising out of the war.

The Government at Washington sees, as it believes, the beginning of the end, and now announces, with more confidence than ever, that this very summer will see Federal unity not only restored, but ready for Federal action. They make no secret of their intention to present an enormous list of demands, which they are quite aware we shall not acknowledge, and which, indeed, they do not wish us to acknowledge. Their own public writers admit that the law, as stated by the chief American authorities, is against them, and that the precedents of American practice are against them; but they hold that the unexampled magnitude of the occasion removes the question out of law and precedent, and justifies the Americans in making a new precedent in place of following an old one. This is equivalent to telling us that submission is demanded as a tribute to superior force; and such a submission we are not prepared to make. Upon our refusal, they avow their intention of seizing a material guarantee. Our Colonies lie stretched along a frontier two thousand miles long, and within a day's journey, by time table, of their most populous cities. To steam down the great natural highway of river and lake that, for the most part, separates the neighbors is equivalent to a voyage across the Atlantic; but you may breakfast one day at New York, Philadelphia, or Washington, and the next in British America.—Such is the possible foe, such the menace, and such, we must consider, the danger.—Times.

EXTREME WRITING.—We (Comel) cannot avoid expressing our regret at the uncharitable writing of many extreme so-called 'religious' writers of the present day. Among such we are bound to include the Protestant Alliance Secretary to whom a Protestant magistrate, Mr. Richard Potter, thus wrote from Malvern, on the 4th February:—

'I cannot conceive anything more calculated, with quiet and charitable people, to discredit the good name of 'Protestant' than the impertinence of your circular, and the irrelevant matter of your paper, which seems to me like a puffing advertisement of your society.

But Protestant principles are, thank God, deep enough and broad enough to avoid the unseemly and uncharitable agitation of the 'Protestant Alliance.' So, too, of the Record. A provincial paper truly says:—

'It has raised smouldering embers into a flame; it has called people religious nicknames; it has attempted to fix upon clergymen and laymen who were engaged in a pious and philanthropic work designs and views they repudiate, but without gaining relief. This may appear to some to be harsh language, but it is not ours. That it is deserved, however, we are disposed to believe when we find another paper, which, like the Record, strongly maintains what are called 'Evangelical' views, thus describes the character of that paper. We reproduce it at length,

without endorsing any of its sentiments, for the purpose of adducing another example of the uncharitable language indulged in by the so-called religious press. The Illustrated Christian Times says:—

'Judging from an observation which has now extended over many years, we are bound to say that, in the matters of uncharitable imputation, malicious insinuation, careful misrepresentation, narrow-souled jealousy, wishful dissembling, crabbed intolerance, vulgar arrogance, comprehensive unamiability, and inexhaustible irritability, the Guardian is, among religious journals, the most innocent newspaper of our acquaintance; but we regret to add that this testimony would have to be reversed if the Record came to us as a certificate of character. The Guardian is, we should say, under gentlemanly management. Of the Record we dare not presume to come to such a conclusion. We may go so far as to say that if it could be possible for the readers of both the Guardian and the Record, without knowing anything particular about the technology of church parties, to learn that the one was the organ of High Church and the other of Low Church, they would naturally infer that those terms were employed to designate a distinction in social rank and moral culture, rather than of ecclesiastical or theological import. We make this confession in a spirit of sheer justice, and strongly against personal bias; for we consider it to be simply a shame and a disgrace that, according to this special representation, the word 'Evangelical' should be understood as signifying sour, sinister and spiteful.'

A FRENCH ANNIVERSARY.—It has occurred to several of the Justices of the county of Middlesex who meet for the discharge of public duties at the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, that a proposal to celebrate the completion of 50 years' peace with France by some suitable demonstration would be received with general approval. The intention is to invite to a public banquet certain distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of France, and to fix the entertainment for some day in the month of June. A committee is about to be formed, and an announcement of their views will shortly be laid before the public.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S LETTERS.—A very strange case came before one of the Chancery Courts last week, the Duke of Wellington being plaintiff and Lord Robert Montague defendant. It seems that Lord Robert, being unable to pay the account of some house-agent, looked about amongst his goods and chattels for something wherewith to raise the amount. He laid his hand on some letters written by the 'Iron Duke' to Lady Olivia Sparrow, and forthwith he offered them for sale to the Trustees of the British Museum. The present duke heard of the offer, and has come into court to stop the sale on the ground that, as representative of the writer, he is entitled to prevent any amount of publications. In the first step the Court was with his Grace, but the case is to come on again in a few days. What would grim old F. M. say to the bawking of his letters about town to raise enough to pay a little account.

DECISION IN THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.—What may perhaps be considered practically the final judgment in the Yelverton marriage case was given on Friday, in the First Division of the Court of Session. The question before the court was, whether the application of the pursuer, Miss Longworth, for a reference of the whole cause to the oath of Major Yelverton, should be granted; and their lordships, by a majority of three to one, decided that, in the whole circumstances of the case, a reference to oath should be refused. The majority consisted of the Lord President, Lord Curriehill, and Lord Ardmillan, who were of opinion that the interests of Mrs. Forbes Yelverton were so deeply involved in the case that a reference to oath, which might imperil these interests, should not be allowed without her assent. If such an opinion were allowed, their lordships were also of opinion that it might be easy for any man to set aside a regular marriage by deposing on oath that he had been formerly married in secret. Lord Deas, on the other hand, held that the reference ought to be allowed, irrespective of consequence to other parties; and argued that the fact of a second marriage ought not to shut out Miss Longworth from any means of arriving at the truth which, but for that marriage, would have been granted her. Miss Longworth's counsel requested to be allowed to refer to the oath of Mrs. Forbes, but the court declined to entertain the request, and declared the case to be at an end. It is, however, understood that it is the intention of the pursuer immediately to appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of the court.—Scotsman.

Over-riding and putting every other question into the shade, the defence of Canada forces itself upon the attention of us all. It would seem that discretion in discussing this weighty matter is no longer necessary, since there is little doubt but that the recent peace negotiations between North and South include a suggestion that Federals and Confederates should bury their mutual animosities for a while and combine to make war upon a common enemy. The baseness and wickedness of such a proposition will awake in this country a determination to uphold our honor at any sacrifice, and to defend Canada at any odds. We are among those who still believe that peace between North and South is not far distant, and that the flaming and boasting speech lately made by Mr. Davis expresses the violent sentiments of his party and not the opinions of the Confederate public. We still hold that in this mighty civil war, justice and right have been on the side of the North, and that her cause must in the end prevail.—We are not the less disgusted with the base ingratitude and deliberate treachery which are involved in the Federal desire to make war upon this country by an attack upon the indefensible frontier of Canada. It is by our strict neutrality alone—a neutrality which has cost us millions, and has spread misery broadcast among our cotton operatives—that the North has been able to make way against the Southern rebellion. Had we, as we were tempted to do, combined with France to recognise the South as an independent confederation, there would have been an end of the war long ago. Our sacrifices have, then, brought upon us the ingratitude of the Federals and a threat of vengeance from the Confederates. There is a settled hostility against us, North and South, which, if it would seem, carefully cultivated by the leading men of both powers. And we must be prepared, directly the Federals and Confederates come to understanding, to meet it. The American plan will be to overrun the Canadas, and, if possible, to extort submission from the Canadians, and to drive us into the sea. Col. Jervis, who is admitted to be a competent authority, reports to us that, in his opinion, the frontier is indefensible, and that as matters stand, when we are attacked, we shall be fortunate if our soldiers manage to reach our ships.—We have, then, to ask ourselves—a very solemn and momentous question it is—what our duty is towards Canada. Our duty depends mainly upon the line of conduct the Canadians themselves have resolved upon. Did they manifest a disposition to sympathise with the States, and to become incorporated with them, then we should be absolved completely from the responsibility of defending them.—But they show no disposition up to the present time to exchange the sovereignty of Queen Victoria, for that of Abraham Lincoln. They are, on the contrary, remarkable for the enthusiasm with which they proclaim their allegiance to the British Queen. Replete, at times, they certainly are, and prone to extravagant assertions of independence. But they are loyal subjects of the Queen, and they are banding themselves together in a compact confederation, not in order to resist her sovereignty but rather to fight that they may remain under it. It being acknowledged that the Canadians are ready to bear their just part in a war; should the States force one upon them, they have as good a right to depend upon the armed assistance of England as Ireland has, should she be invaded. All classes of our

countrymen look forward with horror to a war with a people who are allied to us in blood, and who speak our own language; but this horror would give way to a mighty expression of the national will and resolve should Brother Jonathan wantonly turn his armed hosts out to British territory. It is sad, indeed, that we should for one moment be compelled to admit the possibility of such an outrage. But as prudent men, we cannot blind our eyes to it, and say that there is no reason for alarm; since, whether we turn to the north or to the south, we find Americans, occupying responsible positions, who do not hesitate to hold up war with England as a solution of the difficulties that now separate Confederates and Federals forewarned, we must be forearmed. There is only one way in which we can lessen the chances of war between this country and America, and that is by being fully prepared for attack. Our ministers have already declared that they will stand by Canada, should the Federals attack her. We have no material advantage to gain by holding the Canadas; and victory, against the Americans, would bring us no substantial benefit.—We have, in short, everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by the defence of Canada. Our honor as a nation, our prestige as a brave and free people, are concerned. Our duty towards Canada in the event of an American invasion is as clear as it would be were the French to seize the Isle of Wight, and plant the tricolor over Osborne-house. The war would be a long and bloody one; it might be disastrous to our arms; it would drain our treasure and paralyse our commerce; it would leave our august ally of the Tuileries free to operate on the Rhine. From beginning to end, it would be the most deplorable event of modern times. But we could not, we should not, shrink from manfully taking our share of it. It is right, and it is the best prudence, that we should let Brother Jonathan know our determination not to submit to the least aggression from him, nor to shrink for one instant from the least act that looks like a challenge. So we may teach him, before it is too late, not to throw back civilization some fifty years, by committing a wanton outrage on a power with which he cannot find fault, rounded in reason or in justice.—Lloyd's London Weekly.

We are done with the Convent question for the present year of grace. Mr. Newdegate has gone through his dull rotund of threadbare misrepresentations, and even gone beyond his predecessors in this dirty work of vulgar calumny and stupid vituperation;—and Mr. Whalley has made the House laugh at his extravagances, and though three-fourths of the Irish members were absent, a considerable majority has decided that there should be no enquiry into the number, the discipline, and the rules of our convents and monasteries. We have treated this subject at some length in a leading article, so far as the speech of the mover of the defeated resolution is concerned, but it would be an unpardonable neglect to omit special reference to the admirable speech of Sir George Grey. There is always about that Minister a quiet dignity, a gentle firmness in resisting wrong, and unwavering consistency in supporting true liberal principles that always remind us of his illustrious uncle the late Earl Grey, upon whose honor no stain ever rested. Sir George Grey's vindication of the course pursued by the friends of poor Sister Ryan was as triumphant as his condemnation of their revilers was overwhelming.—He proved to demonstration that all the abominable tales told by the agents and emissaries of the Protestant Alliance were flagitious fabrications, invented for the worst purposes. Sir George also demolished with great vigour and earnestness the calumnie in which Messrs Newdegate and Whalley indulged with regard to Conventual discipline in the United Kingdom. Referring to the absurd charge of imprisonment in cells—upon which Mr. Newdegate proposed to enquire with a view to future legislation, Sir Geo. Grey remarked that "if there were reasonable grounds to suspect that any person was under restraint against her will, an application might be made for a writ of Habeas Corpus which any of the superior courts would at once grant. And if it could be shown before a magistrate that there were dangerous in any of those establishments in which women were forcibly confined, that would immediately justify the interference of the police to bring the parties to justice. In this country, were any such proceedings to take place, the whole population—the meant Catholics as well as the Protestant portion of it (hear, hear)—would support the exercise of magisterial authority for their suppression. Did the honorable gentleman suppose (Sir George asked) that the friends and relatives of the ladies residing in Conventual establishments were so dead to the natural affections implanted in our hearts and so lost to the obligations imposed upon us as members of society that they never paid them visits, and never enquired into the condition of those who took the veil? Just so. That is really the answer, and a complete one, to all the miserable nonsense that fanatical Protestants utter with regard to the alleged cruelties in Convents. As a Protestant, Sir Geo. Grey naturally expressed his regret that any young person should take vows which were to last her whole life. But don't Protestant young ladies when they are married, take vows that are intended to last for life? And is it always the case that these vows are lighter through life than those made by vestals at the altar to devote their lives to the service of God? Is no vow to be regretted or thwarted except the vow to lead a religious life? Are vows to man to be approved and vows to God only to be deprecated? But there is an honorable release from religious vows, as the Bishop of Birmingham points out in the case mentioned by Mr. Newdegate, whereas release from marriage vows can only be procured through depravity and the Divorce Court.—Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

TYRANNY IN TAXATION.—The system of taxation adopted and enforced by the federal government, seems to have excited but little comment from the press of the country, although it is subject to very grave objections. We have in our mind men of large wealth among us, who, by want of discrimination in the revenue laws, escape the payment of a fair share of the public burdens. It is not only capital invested in the national securities which is relieved of taxation, but wealth of other values. The industry and small capital of the farmer, mechanic, laborer, and clerk, are taxed onerously to support the government, to pay interest to capitalists, whose wealth in government bonds is exempt from taxation, and to enrich shoddy contractors, while the valuable property of others in mineral lands, for instance, are not taken into account in the apportionment of the public burdens. This is unfair, unjust, reprehensible; and the attention of Congress should be called to act with judgment and discernment in the matter, at the earliest possible opportunity. The rich should be made to bear at least their full share of the public burdens; and if they have no large incomes to be subjected to taxation, their available property in lands and capital should be reached and be made subject to contribution. It may possibly be objected that it would be unfair to tax unproductive property, but if this be good economy, it is not fair to tax money in hand. Neither is it true that property is unproductive which is increasing all the time in value, although it may not yield a yearly income. If one class or species of property should be exempt from taxation, all that a wealthy citizen has to do in order to avoid taxation is to convert his wealth into such property, as is being done by many in the case of government securities. In a few words the present system of Federal taxation compels the lower and middle classes, the industrious, the enterprising and thrifty, to pay the most of the taxes; to bear most of the public burdens; while it relieves the wealthy almost wholly from these burdens, and protects them from the evil effects of the war.—Dubuque Herald.

No more passes are issued to civilians to visit the army of the Potomac, but surgeons and hospital stores are being forwarded in abundance.

A man in Taunton, Mass., got shaved the other day for the first time in four years. He had made a vow, when Sumter was taken, that he wouldn't use a razor till it was recaptured.

The New Orleans Times says there is a sensation rumor from Matamoros via Brazos, that the Imperial Government of Mexico has forbidden clearances for American ports, and that our Consul has been sent out of Matamoros.

A correspondent with Sherman's army says that coffee and sugar were the chief rations issued during the march; most of the rest was for the health of the army. He adds—'The army is in excellent health—all feathered out below the knee from having lived so constantly on turkey, chickens and game.'

A Unitarian clergyman from New Hampshire by the name of Wheelock, now employed by Gen. Banks in Louisiana, in a letter to Garrison's Liberator, thus describes the condition of the negroes as a consequence of their emancipation by the President's proclamation:—'On scores of plantations labor was wholly suspended, and the laborers in hundreds, with their wives and little ones, had gathered around the forts and soldiers' camps. There they earned precarious living by such uncertain and intermittent employment as they might find; the men as servants, hostlers, camp followers, and hangers on—their wives as cooks, washerwomen, &c. Hunger, cold, fever and small pox were carrying off the children at a fearful rate of mortality. The morals of the men were being undermined by idleness and evil example and the modesty of the woman debauched by contact with all that is debasing in military life. From month to month their numbers visibly decreased; and it really seemed as though the Southern negro, like the Indian, the Caffre, the Arab, and the Australian, would become extinct before the rude shock of the war, and the explosive venom of our vices.'

In Illinois a genius advertises on behalf of a certain famous accident railway that an experienced coroner and six practical jurors will follow each regular train in special cars, together with a few surgeons and reporters.

In Rhode Island every clergyman is liable to a fine of \$200 if he unites in marriage any white person with an African, Indian or mulatto. How dark the white persons and how light the colored person, the law does not define. A couple stood before a Providence clergyman, to be united in marriage, the other day. The parson had a suspicion that the woman might be two six-eighths mulatto. Calling aside the bridegroom he inquired, 'Yes, said he, she is colored.' 'Then I cannot proceed,' 'But I am colored,' replied the groom. 'Indeed,' The ceremonies proceeded.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, is at present in considerable anxiety respecting his eldest son, who was kidnapped in an American port on board the vessel in which he was serving by some of those unprincipled agents for procuring substitutes of whom we have heard. He has lived in the 3d New Hampshire Volunteers. He is known to have been present at the skirmish before Richmond on October 7, 1864, but from that time all trace of him is lost, and every mode of sending letters to him has been tried in vain. He is believed to have been made prisoner by the Confederates. It is hoped that if the American papers would give circulation to the above facts, the son may be able to send notice through the Southern journals of his present condition and place of abode to his father before he sets out once more for the interior of Africa.

It has transpired that a stupendous system of mail robbery has been practised in the army since its passage to its present line of operations in May last. It is believed and asserted that the appalling amount of a million of dollars in money and valuables have been surreptitiously seized by irresponsible parties to whom the mails have been entrusted in their transit from the various regimental, brigade, division and corps headquarters to the water transports. It has been suggested that Congress should legislate upon the postal arrangements of the army, confiding them to commissioned officers, who shall control the mail system in behalf of the officers and soldiers.—New York Herald.

It costs from \$75 to \$100 per month to feed and lodge in a respectable boarding house in Washington but the cost may be decreased somewhat by sharing your room and bed with others.

John Rogers, of New London, Ct., has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for starving his horse to death.

The act to prevent officers and others in military and naval service from interfering in elections has been signed by the President.

Ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, one of the wealthiest and few loyal men of the State, has recently presented each of his 750 slaves with their freedom and a farm.

The Chicago Tribune says:—A Canadian, named Joseph Morris, hailing from Montreal, was on Wednesday last swindled out of \$20 in Canadian bank notes and \$5 in United currency, by means of the well known confidence game.

It is stated that a marriage ceremony was recently performed in Granby, Conn., during which the officiating clergyman 'forgot himself,' and prayed that the 'family and friends of the deceased might be watched over. The mistake interfered somewhat with the solemnity of the proceedings.

In two weeks or less the Austrian patent for making paper out of corn husks will be thoroughly tested in this country. If the experiment succeeds according to expectations, steps will be immediately taken to manufacture printing paper on an extensive scale by the new process. It would be well for farmers to carefully save all corn husks now in their possession, and stop feeding them to their cattle, as they will probably command high prices in a few weeks, if delivered at railroad stations. As it requires little and inexpensive changes of machinery to adapt the present paper mills to the manufacture of husk paper, it is the intention of the American owners of the patent to contract with the mills on liberal terms to make paper of all grades of the new material.

As the body of General Case, of Canton, Ct., was being buried last week, one side of the grave opened, and three of the pall bearers, together with the coffin, fell into it. They were extricated with considerable difficulty.

The Ohio Farmer says it is informed that certain parties residing in Michigan are procuring sheep and coloring, then with a composition of lampblack and tallow and driving them into Ohio and selling them at almost fabulous prices; and that a large sum has already been realized by this outrageous swindle.

A pleasant compound known as 'turpentine punch,' composed of two ounces of brandy, eight ounces of boiling water, one ounce of turpentine and sugar ad lib., is now given in European hospitals in fever cases.

There is a report from San Domingo that a counter revolution had broken out among the patriots, one portion of whom, under a planter, named Martinez, had raised a force and attacked, defeated and captured his compatriots at Santiago, liberated the Spanish prisoners and put arms into their hands to fight against his countrymen.

The interest in discoveries of Petroleum in Mexico continues unabated. Springs of undoubted value have been found at Huasteca, and at several points in the Department of San Luis Potosi and on the Tampico river; as well as several places in the valley of Mexico; and even on the Pacific side, on the coast of Jalisco, the unctuous fluid is said to abound.