

nd. The President makes no recommendation, but merely submits the above and the proposition of the Lords Commissioners. No reply of Mr. Marcy's accompanies the documents.

Jan'y D.

AID FOR THE SUBMARINE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
—Mr. Seward, of N. York, introduced a bill to expedite telegraphic communication for the use of government in its foreign intercourse. The bill authorizes the Secretary of State, in the discretion and under the direction of the President, to contract with any competent person or persons or association, for the aid of the United States, in laying down a submarine cable to connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland, and for the use of such submarine communication, when established, by the government of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall seem to the President just and reasonable.—Provided that the government of Great Britain shall, before or at the same time enter into a like contract for those purposes with the same person, persons or association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated for by the United States; and provided that the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the government of Great Britain by its authorized agent. Provided, further, that the United States shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraph communication for a period of fifty years, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the government of Great Britain in the contract to be entered into by such person, persons or association with the government.

The House Committee on Territories met to-day and decided against giving Territorial government to Arizona, but agreed to report a bill giving them a judicial district, land district, and Post office route through the Territory, and to give the Gadsden purchase representation in the Territorial government of New Mexico.

NEW POSTAGE LAW—PREPAYMENT ON ALL TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER COMPULSORY.

We are requested to publish the following regulations which the Postmaster General has made to carry out the provisions of the act just passed, requiring prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter:

1. Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent in the mail, prepaid by postage stamps, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a wrapper or cover, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter (except books), not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by postage stamps. Where more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers; and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole package to letter postage; and whenever subject to letter postage, from being sealed, or from any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid, or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the Postmaster at the mailing office as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud. At offices where postage stamps cannot be procured, Postmasters are authorized to receive money in prepayment of postage on transient matter; but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

Editorial Miscellany.

ANOTHER racy letter from the pen of the Hon. Joseph Howe, has appeared in the *Chronicle* of Thursday. We make a few extracts:—

"Nova Scotians can scarcely understand what is passing in their own capital, without reverting to some things which have occurred in Ireland. It seems unaccountable to them, that any portion of our population should wish the downfall of England—gloat over her defeats and disasters—and thank God solemnly (at the close of a year in which we have shared all the glories of a great war without any of its burthens) that in their opinion she has been humiliated by the efforts of Foreign Despots, and her power circumscribed.

"Sentiments such as these are unaccountable to many, as they are abhorrent to us all. When the population of Ireland was decimated by fever and famine: when thousands were dying in that country, where a direful visitation of the Almighty was aggravated by the improvidence of the people, what would any respectable Irishman have thought of the Nova Scotian, who selected that moment to say it served them right—who gloated over the misfortunes of Ireland—who thanked God, over his Christmas dinner, that her resources were exhausted, and her power circumscribed.

"The Nova Scotian who could do this would naturally snap his political relations, if he had any, with the Irishman he addressed. He could neither expect to share the counsels or the confidence of the man whose feelings he had thus outraged.—From that moment there would be antagonism between them. There could be no love, and there ought to be, if not hatred, at least that reasonable degree of suspicion, watchfulness, and dislike, which irreconcilable conflicts of liberty and opinion breed between men who belong to countries foreign to each other. The Nova Scotian, who, under such circumstances, triumphed in the misfortunes of Jamaica, Jersey, or Ceylon, would deserve to be hated and despised much more than a Frenchman who is not a subject of the same Empire to which those Islands belong. The Nova Scotian who wished ill to Ireland—who gloried in her humiliation—who would intercept supplies in the hour of her necessity—and thank God for her weakness, real or supposed, would be just as bad. He would be not only a traitor to the Sovereign, of whom they were fellow subjects, but a bad citizen, faithless to the compact of mutual sympathy and support which gave him a right to regard the Irishman as a friend and neighbor.

"Yet there are certain persons, calling themselves Irishmen, in this community, who think they have a right to do this towards our Mother Country—to cherish such sentiments—to nourish this unnatural hatred—to offer at solemn seasons of thanksgiving, such unhalloved oblations, without being fanned and dispirited. They are, and will be henceforth, undecieved. They may band together, herd together, and scowl at those they dislike, but, to all intents and purposes, they are and will be regarded as a foreign element in the midst of a British community. Good subjects will shun them—good citizens distrust them—good politicians will watch them; and just so long as they cherish and avow such sentiments as these, the people of Nova Scotia will take care that they have neither social standing nor political power—that their aims and ends being strife to our honor and our happiness, they shall have no chance to accomplish them, by any means, fair or foul.

"What Irishmen, and Germans, and Frenchmen have got to do in this country is, what, to their credit, he it spoken, the great body of them for nearly a century have done,—obey the laws, keep the peace, uphold the flag of the empire, and perform the duties of good subjects and good citizens. What Nova Scotians of all origins have got to do, and what they will do, is to see that the religious persecutions, the brutal violence, the mockery of justice, which have disgraced the Old World shall not be introduced and imitated here. And what they will also do, is to see if they have got among them any persons who in war would sympathize with and assist the enemies of their country, that those persons shall at least not be clothed with the authority of their Government during peace. That such a faction exists in Halifax requires no proof; but, if any is wanting, I shall presently supply it under the hands of their allies in the United States. In the meantime I have a word or two to say, in reference to a charge which this faction brings against me that I have changed my opinions about Irishmen and Irish affairs. That I have thrown off a mask of assumed friendship, and become a political and religious persecutor. All this is arrant nonsense. If the people who utter it believe it, they must know very little of me or of the stream of my opinions.

In the latter part of his letter Mr. Howe indirectly states his remedy against any attempted domination over the political and religious opinions of his fellow subjects. To speak plainly he wishes to remodel the Government, so that it may have power to deal with all such cases as those which he instances below. And truly matters being so bad as he portrays, some remedy seems to be necessary. We do not deem it our duty to enter into a discussion of the necessity. Did we publish a secular paper we should not be long before we would be in the midst of it—but it must be a very urgent case that will lead us to commit ourselves to it now. He is alluding to the insane conduct of the Roman Catholic organ and its supporters before and during the Crimean war; and goes on—

"Still we scarcely thought that any of them were bad enough directly to betray the interests of the Empire—by any overt act or secret correspondence; and certainly did not believe that any person, holding an office of emolument under the Provincial Government, would so far forget himself as to enter into correspondence with convicted and banished traitors, in a foreign country—convey to them the secrets of his own government, and, while receiving the pay of the Sovereign he betrayed, endeavour to intercept or defeat a mission sent on national service abroad.

"All this appeared, even to me who have had my eye on this faction for some time, incredible. What-

ever I might have suspected, I had, until months after the war was over, no evidence to prove what these people had been about. I have it now, and I lay it before the country that they may decide what to do with it, and whether the Government (that keeps such persons in their employment is worthy of their confidence and entitled to their support. 'Have we a Government?' some writer in the *Catholic* asks. I think the Province will ask this question presently, and not wait very long for an answer.

"The *New York Citizen*, an American-Irish weekly Journal," is published by John Mitchell, who was tried and convicted of treason and rebellion in the Mother Country, and banished to Australia. It is said that he broke his parole of honor and fled to the United States. The paper published by this person is filled with abuse of England; and no effort was spared by him during the Russian war to cripple the resources of and stir up enures to the Empire. That this expatriated traitor should while he was doing all this, have had correspondence and co-operators in Halifax—that officers of the Provincial Government should have so disgraced themselves as to correspond with him, will appear incredible. We have the fact, how ever, under Mr. Mitchell's own hand.

The *New York Citizen* of the 19th July last is now beside me. To show the true character of this paper and of its Editors, let me trouble you with a single extract from a letter which fills the editorial columns, addressed by John Mitchell to another Irish revolutionist, recently pardoned:

"But further, the said advisers of her Majesty are also informed (for they do me the honor to read my writings) that here in the United States I have used all diligence to point out the real nature of the late war in Russia, with a view of preventing people in this country from so throwing away their sympathies as to waste them upon her sacred Majesty, her cause, her disasters, or her humiliations, and perhaps that I have even, to some slight extent, succeeded in this meritorious object. Therefore, while the Atlantic rolls she can never pardon me.

"And besides all this, her Majesty's ministers know well (for I enjoy the privilege of their distinguished attention) that I am one of those who in America look forward with enthusiastic pleasure to some attempt of the British Government to coerce, bully, or molest the Republic of the United States, in order that we may unfurl the banner of the stars and stripes on Irish ground, and try whether it will not again, as it has always done before, sweep the blood red cross before it into the sea. Ministers, I say, are aware of this, and, therefore, know that to me the offer of a 'pardon' would be an insult, and would by me be answered with another insult. Such a reply would, I admit, be rude, ungracious, repugnant to my natural politeness; but then it would be a public duty."

Nova Scotians, I think, will consider the person who could avow such sentiments and designs as these anything but a reputable correspondent for a loyal man while war was raging. I do not believe that there is an Irishman, with any common sense, who will suppose that officers of the Provincial Government can be permitted to carry on such correspondences. In the same paper from which I have taken the above extract this editorial article appears:—

BRAVO, HALIFAX!

"It is with no ordinary feeling of pleasure we refer to a preceding page in this week's *Citizen*, for a report of proceeding which took place at Halifax, N. S., on the occasion of presenting Mr. Crampton with an address. Such open disaffection and liberty of speech in a British province, and such evident sympathy with America and her institutions are truly refreshing. We cannot too much admire the spirit and pluck of one of the speakers and writers—Mr. Wm. Condon, who, although holding a government situation, bears the old toothless British lion in the person of one of his cubs, Sir Joseph Howe, who confesses he came on a skulking, kidnapping, dirty mission to the United States, in the year 1855. The exposure of his plans by a telegraphic despatch sent to the *Citizen* by Mr. Condon, was mainly instrumental in defeating the schemer."

Yet this person holds, to this hour, a lucrative appointment under those who represent, in this country, the majesty of the Empire—who authorized that mission—whose secrets were thus betrayed. Really we are driven to the belief that the British lion has not only lost his teeth, but his mane and tail too, in the keeping of those who permit the honor of England to be thus compromised at home and scoffed at in foreign countries.

SA store belonging to Messrs. Johnston & Blackie, near Livy Lake, on the Railway line, was burned down on Tuesday night last. We have not learned the particulars, further than that the property was insured for a large amount in the Unity office.—*Colonist*.

AN inquest was held yesterday on the body of Alexander Fraser, of Port Hood, found drowned at the Commercial Wharf. The deceased belonged to Capt. Potter's vessel, and was missed from her about seven weeks ago, while in this harbor. Verdict accordingly.—*Ibid*.

At a meeting of a Board of all the Insurance Companies in this place, held on Thursday evening last, the sum of One Hundred Pounds was voted as a gratuity to the Troops in Garrison for their very valuable aid at the fire on New Year's day. The same sum was voted for the same purpose by the City Council at a meeting held on the 7th inst., together with fifteen pounds to the men of the Naval Yard Engine.