tions of 23 tons of coal. For the first four weeks, ending the 18th January, 146 tons of coal were disbeing a weekly average of 361 tons, of

employment.—Sligo Champion.

Distress in the Provinces.—The distress amongst the poor of the West and of other parts of Ireland continues to intensify and will be growing worse for avoral months yet to come Letters from trustworthy witnesses and reports from relief committees prove these melancholy facts. Still the people are not pouring into the workhouses and making room for the bullocks so fast as Sir Robert Peel and Lord Carlisle would wish them, and this has occasioned some annoyance to those "amiable" parties, who accordingly argue with great bitterness that there can be no genuine destitution in Ireland. The debate between Mr. Maguire and Sir Robert Peel on this subject in the House of Commons is well worthy of attention. Sir Robert, it will be seen, had the good taste to compare the Irish relief movement in America to the battle of Bull's Run, where much was said and little done-an insult which the Americans will not pass unnoticed, nor readily forget. The relief meetings held at various places in Canada, have been very successful; remittances are already on their way to Ireland, and more are to follow. We are well pleased to see that in our own city pratical measures are at length likely to be adopted; the " Mansion House Committee" is to be constituted at once, and it is impossible to believe that great good for the peor will not result from their labours .- Nation .

EMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND .- On Thursday about four hundred emigrants-men, women, and children -embarked at Queenstown on board the Erin Go Bragh, one of the Black Bull Line of Australian packets, for Queensland, Australia. They were principally from Tullamore and its vicinity, in the ling's County, and were accompanied by the Rev P. Dunn, a Catholic clergyman who has already resided or three of which he spent in Queensland. This gentleman is going out expressly with the emigrants, in order to look after them on the way, and to assist them in getting employment as soon after their tive place, after his return from Australia, he could not help contrasting the wretched and almost hopeless condition of the poor struggling farmers he saw about him-many of them with eviction constantly impending over their heads, and living in continual dread of utter ruin - with the comfort, prosperity, and independence of those he had left behind in the Australian colonies, and he determined on an effort to lead a number of thom at least to a land where their labour and industry would meet with fair protection and reward. Under his advice, accordingly, a number of the inhabitants of Tullamore and its vicinity prepared themselves to quit their native land, and to seek for better fortunes at the other side of the tropics. The colony to which they are three times the area of France, and to ten times the area of England and Wales.

LEVELLING A CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—FAIRHILL, COURty of Galway. - A few nights ago a large portion of the side walls of the Catholic chapel at Furney was thrown down by some persons unknown, and the support having been taken from the rafters, the roof fell into the body of the chapel .- Freeman's Journal.

PROTESTANT PENAL LAWS .- It was once the policy of England to proscribe all matrimonial alliances between natives of this country and natives of Ireland. The Statutes of Kilkenny denounced the penalties of attainder and the doom of a traitor against any Englishman who should presume to take to wife, or even to fall in love with, a daughter of Ireland. Three centuries and a-half later the same principle was affirmed in a different form tion of all intermarriages between Catholics and Protestants possessing any estate in Ireland. About the same time transportation was the least punishment incurred by a Popish priest who should wilfully join in wedlock any two persons, either or both of whom should be of the Protestant religion. Odious as these enactments were, they had at least the merit of being intelligible, and were tolerably effectual in keeping up a caste-like separation between two great classes of fellow-subjects and fellow-Christians. Like the patricians and the plebeians of ancient Rome, the Irishry and the Englishry lived for generations side by side, severed from each other by social barriers far more durable than any political or party ties which might occasionally unite them. The spirit of that blind and cruel legislation has passed away, but its consequences survive in anomalies more inconvenient, though less flagrant, than those which it immediately produced .- London Times.

THE DERRYMAGASH VICTIMS.—About twenty of the Catholics of Derrymacash, who were fired upon by the Orangemen, and otherwise illtreated, on the 12th July, 1860, will be tried at the approaching Assizes of Armagh. They are mostly day labourers, and are totaly unable to pay either attorney or councellor to defend them, and efforts are about being made to collect a fund for that purpose. We sincerely trust that the collectors will be kindly received in Dundalk Newry, Armagh, and other towns, when they proceed on their philanthropic mission. The Catholics of Derrymacash are not a turbulent or disorderly people. They are a spirited race, and anything they did on the fatal day alluded to, was in their own defence. They are described to us as having mostly standing at their own doors when they were fired upon by the Orange rabble, and a number of them shot; and for defending themselves they are now to be tried and if possible convicted. There was a young woman amongst them, named, we think, M'Ildust, and she is a perfect heroine. She displayed such courage and fought so well in defence of the Catholics and their place of worship, that she deserve some mark of distinction, and we hope she will yet receive it. Girls, particularly, who display high spirit and noble feelings in defence of Catholic liberty in Ireland, should be rewarded. We now leave the poor Catholics of Derrymacash in the care of the public, trusting that a fund will be supplied to enable them to fee counsel and secure a fair and impartial trial .- Dundalk Democrat.

NUMBER AND POSITION OF CATHOLICS ON JURY LISTS. -A trustworthy and esteemed correspondent writes to us :- "The Grand Jury of the county of Clare were sworn in on Friday. The High Sheriff is eldest son to Sir Lucius O'Brien. One Catholic (James O'Brien, Esq., D. L.) appears placed almost at the tail of the jury, and this in the most Catholic county in the United Kingdom." There is nothing could form a more eloquent comment than this fact upon Ireland is Protestant under that demonination, including even the Presbyterians. In the blackest, shires of the black North there is a leaven of Catholicity which almost makes the numbers on the side of each creed equal. Yet what would, be the outery

by Catholica? What a very accusing spirit would be conjured out of his presence to appal the system which placed him alone and unsupported, as if it 132 heads of families (comprising 1,660 per were to show that according to the letter of the law, received one cwit each without charge; and Protestants were not excluded from the responsibili-(aons), recurrent unities (1,200 persons), received one ties of serving upon the Grand Jury. We can image the washing the frame of 6d per cwt. The distribution of the west and the thunder consequent upon the grand and the thunder consequent upon 299 use the payment of 6d per cwt. The distrigine the wrate and the manufacture of the payment of 6d per cwt. The district of Fabruary such a state of things in semi-Catholic Armagh the billon for the two weeks ending the Ist of Fabruary such a state of things in semi-Catholic Armagh the tion to youths from every part of Ireland. Some of the semi-catholic form of the semi-catholic armagh the those exhibitions will be given away at the begins of the next academical year. Full particulars of the payment of the next academical year. Full particulars will be announced in due time.

[6d] per cwt. to 75 per cwt. The unity of the payment of the semi-catholic armagh the tion to youths from every part of Ireland. Some of the semi-catholic armagh the these exhibitions will be given away at the begins of the next academical year. Full particulars will be announced in due time.

[6d] per cwt. to 75 per cwt. to 75 per cwt. to 75 per cwt. to 75 per cwt. to 295 heads of families (comprising 1,200 ces, or stand up in Parliament, and electrify Eng-cwt. to 295 heads of families (comprising 1,200 ces, or stand up in Parliament, and electrify Eng-cwt. to 295 heads of families (comprising 1,200 ces, or stand up in Parliament, and electrify Eng-cwt. The Lish Times anys that Sir Robert Peel is re-ported to have said, relutive to the Galway line that the company were prepared to perform their when that Company were prepared to perform their new applications this week, which, as well as the in- justice of its spirit. Now will those impartial pernew applications this week, which as which as who would be so very jealous of the common crease in the number of recipients during the past sons who would be so very jealous of the common crease in the number of the common rights of the constitution, give us a little of their fortnight, have been caused by increased want of rights of the constitution, give us a little of their fortnight, have been caused by increased want of rights of the constitution, give us a little of their fortnight, have been caused by increased want of rights of the constitution. would certainly not fail of excitement if it were their own? In clare, Protestantism is almost non-existing as an element in the population. There is a Catholic proprietary as well as a Catholic peasantry. There is a host of men who are qualified in every respect for the position of Grand Juross, if their Catholicity is no bar to that position. Yet how does it occur that in this Catholic county, amongst this Catholic proprietary, just one Catholic is found to stand before his fellows, and at the tail of the list, be sworn as a Grand Juror? It must have been a difficulty according to the census returns to had him enough of Protestant companions, and in the feat whole districts must have been denuded of their Protestant inhabitants. Where the fault lies of such an anomalous fact, we do not attempt to see; but it remains with the Catholics of Clare to abolish the state of things arising out of it, or aid in its perpetuation by remaining inactive. - News. THE ENGLISH MINISTRY .- The friends and foes of

this worthless government agree in stating that it will soon meet its downfall : a fate, it must be admitted, it richly deserves. We believe but for the little quarrel with America it would not have lived even until now, as it is good for no purpose whatever. But England's one virtue saved it: that is. the cessation of party strife when danger from abroad threatens the realm, for then England knows but one party. The advent in power of this now effete government, has been a waste of the public time. It has passed some small measures of questionable utility; but, as is usual with the treacherous, Whigs when in power, they have done nothing for amelio-rating the wrongs of the multitude. "Where," said its partizans to the late Tory Government, "is your seven or eight years in the Australian colonies, two | measure of Parliamentary Reform? The country calls for a Reform Bill that will extend the elective franchise, and give better representation to the people, and show us your measure till we examine it." The measure was produced but it would not satisfy arrival as possible. The party, in fact, was made up by his exertions altogether. On visiting his naand a better one should be produced. And then the cry was taken up by the deluded people of England; and the Tories were driven from power. With great joy and gladness the vacant places were soon filled by the Whigs. Their dupes were on their tip-toe watching for the good things to come. A grand measure of reform would surely be passed now, when its friends were in power. But the mountain in labour produced only a mouse. The Whigs, true to their treacherous character, had got into office, and they resolved to do nothing. And ever since they have been cajoling the public; keeping the people powerless, fleecing the country by heavy, taxation, and sustaining the rotten aristocratic government of the land and its hangers-on, in affluence and ease. As for Ireland, who expects anything for going is one which is described as possessing great her from the Whigs? We, at least, are not disapnatural advantages as regards fertility, salubrity of pointed in that respect; and, it appears that Irishclimate, and fitness for trade. It is a new British | men, with some few exceptions, are at length agreed colony, comprising the whole north-eastern portion in condemung that worthless party. We only wish of Australia, and covers an area equivalent to about they had come to that agreement long ago. If they had, it is probable the alien senate would have been compelled to settle the Land Laws, yield to the wishes of the Catholic Hierarchy on the question of education, and take steps to secure the poor of the West from the pangs of famine. But, for their blind trust in the Whigs, they have got no return, but neglect and insult; and the last act of the premier last Autumn was to send a cracked-skull baronet to our shores to insult the Bishops, and misrepresent the condition of the starving peasantry. Ireland, at least, will not lament the downfall of the Whig Cabinet .- Dundalle Democrat.

NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS. - National Celebration or Anniversary Festivals are nowise new things. They have been resorted to from time immemorial by the that in several counties the peasantry were saved glory and the worth, the genius and the strength of afforded them by the construction of railways. - Australia, 1 ship and 8 passengers; to Queensland the land; and whether these meetings took place in Among the counties to which this observation tented field or at the social board, their objects and aims were the same. They were made use of to revivify the recollections of the past, to touch a sympathetic chord in the human heart, to rouse up a Intent but loving feeling, and to perpetuate the memories of the brave, who battled and bled, who dared and died in a righteous cause. Were we to be was by no means so wet as that of 1861. Whatever asked what pastime, or custom, or characteristic trait of our country, of all others we would like to see preserved, we would unhesitatingly answer-Anniversary Festivals. Apart from every other consider- ence. Now we find that in April, 1861, the Inspect ation, local or otherwise, we recognise a germ of great good in these National re-unions. They bring together men of the same creed and class-men of the same taste and feeling; they establish life-long friendships; they smoothen down sectarian acerbities; they form centres of action, that can be continually enlarged: they form the nucleus of what can be moulded at any moment into shape—a powerful National Organisation. It is because they can create and foster a vigorous and potent public opinion, that could stiffe all fitful remonstrance, that they are decried by the interested. Nothing could please the ancient enemy more than the total abandonment of a practice that would tend to keep alive the recollections of Independent Institutions. For upwards of two-thirds of a century, the exiled contingent of our race, our outlawed expatriated countrymen in America, have met yearly to celebrate the National Festival of their Patron Saint. That Anniversary wakens up old thoughts of home, they feel again that they tread the valleys, that they cross the mountains, that they ford the rivers of the dear old land. They sing its songs, they recite its glories, and with the warming and quickening impulses of of their nature, they break forth into a glowing recital of their own holy aspirations - and their last words are, that their bones, at least, may rest in the bosom of that land

'They never more may see." Generous hearts, fail not-keep alive those grand old memories-self-abasement can never degrade you -the corruption of the world can never conquer you -your olden enemy can never extinguish you, while your love of fatherland lives. - Dublin Irishman.

GENEROSITY OF A LANDLORD. -It affords us pleasure to record the humane conduct of Robert, Orme, Esq., who has given orders to his land agent, Thomas Higgins, Esq., of this town, to purchase and distribute coals to the tenantry on his estate of Lisavally, near Tuam. This is an example worthy of imitation. This is better than a gift of £10 or even £50, to a committee. - Connaught Patriot.

REDUCTION OF THE IRISH CONVIOR ESTABLISHMENT. The whole establishment at Philipstown, in the King's County, is about to be closed, the officers belonging to it disposed of by gratuities or superannuathe extent to which the Catholics of Ireland, up to suing financial year. This is a very strong proof of this time, enjoy the privileges of the constitution. Clare is far more Catholic ages of the constitution. Clare is far more Catholic than any other county in and will leave the Irish convict directors only three prisons under their superintendence—namely, Mount-joy Prison, in Dublin; Spike Island Public Works Prison; and the intermediate establishment at Smith-field, Dublin, with its appendage at Lusk Farm When the directors first undertook the charge of the of our Conservative friends if there appeared on the Irish prisons there wore 4,000 Irish convicts in the Grand Jury panel of one of those counties - Armagh home establishments; besides severa hundreds in or Londonderry, for instance—a solitary Protestint, Bermuda and Gibraitar. There are now not 1,500 does not ceach it. He leaves it without any explanation; and property in it at the looking down from the box, as he stood surrounded: at home, and none undergoing transportation.

deserving students in the prosecution of their stu-deserving students in the prosecution of their stu-dies. These exhibitions will be divided between the four provinces, and will be open for public competi-the rest of manking. Times. tion to youths from every part of Ireland. Some of The Tuscarora and the Sunter at Gibrattar these exhibitions will be given away at the begin- Southampton, Feb. 17.—A telegram has been re-

when that Company were prepared to perform their part of the contract, the Government would be ready that the Tuscarora was exercising the same watchful to perform theirs. It is inferred from this that, care over the Sumter as she did for some time over when the Company present four first-class ships of approved strength, the Government will give the subsidy.

THE "UNITED." (?) KINGDOM - We are strongly assured every day, by one very high authority or another, that there is no real difference, before the law, or in the feelings of the people, between England and Ireland; Dublin or Middlesex, Cork or Yorkshire it is all the same. We have been long threatened to publish a comparative statement of crime in the two kingdoms; but, pending the proof of the superior morality of the Irisb, we may accept as a fact beyond all doubt or question, the crime in England is much greater in proportion to population than it is in Ireland. We shall give our proofs, if. possible next week, from the Parliamentary tables. If, therefore, any favour were openly and avowedly shown by the Government -the real, bona fide, honest representative Government of this conglomerate State—it should be shown to the most peaceable, moral, crimeless portion, when that portion is well defined and placed within ancient national insular boundaries. But the very contrary is the practice in the British dominions. Peaceful, moral Ireland is subjected to a foreign antagonistic Church, which ministers to no more than one-tenth of the population. She is beggared by a Union which drains her life blood, and makes her no return. - Universal News. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. - On the 8th March,

1861, an order of the House of Commons was made,

on the motion of Lord Dunkellin, for a "return of

the average rate of weekly earnings of agricultural laborers in Ireland, for the six months previous to the 1st of January, 1861." The return is dated 12th April, 1861, and is signed by Sir Henry Brownrigg, but, for some reason, it was not published until the 6th of February, 1862. The return, therefore, refers to a period thirteen months back : but there is abundant material in it applicable to the present time. The return contains five columns -one for agricultural laborers, including men, women, and children; a second for the amount of "weekly wages" a third for the weekly earnings "by job or task work," a fourth for the "allowance of food and drink," and a fifth for "remarks as to harvest work, &c." The tables are filled up by the Inspectors of Constabulary, the gentlemen upon whose testimony Sir Robert Peel appears to have relied for information respecting the state of the peasantry in the West. It is with some surprise that we find that weekly wages are far higher in Roscommon than in any other county in Ireland. The weekly wages of men in Roscommon amount to 10s. of women, 5s, and of children under sixteen 4s. 6d. In the county of Duolin the wages of men are put down at 8s 9d, of women at 4s 11d, and children at 2s 9d. The county in which the laborer is remunerated most poorly is Waterford; there the wages ot men are 43 6d weekly, of women 2s 9d, and children nothing. In Galway men earn 6s 6d weekly; women, 3s 7d; and children, 2s 5d. The general average of men's wages appears to be 7s per week; of women, 4s; and of children, 2s 6d. In harvest time wages in some counties are doubled "for four or six weeks," in others no perceptible increase takes place. In a few counties there is no remuneration for the work of children. It is not usual in this country to supply laborers with food. When food is given there is a diminution of wages. The counties from which laborers proceed annually to reap the harvest in England are Down, Galway-" where many of the laborers on small farms are owners, and scarcely any sum is paid for labor particularly in the western and poorer classes, where the people go in what is called core," i.e. an exchange of labor—Leitrim and Donegal. The laborers set out for England and Scotland in the months of June and July, and return about the middle of October. The inspectors state extends are those of Meath (the Dublin and Meath Railway), Roscommon (the works between Roscommon and Castlebar, through Castlerea), and Wicklow (the Dublin and Arklow Railway). The Board remarks are made by the Constabulary as to the effects of the weather of 1860 apply with increased force to those of 1861. Few will question this inferors of Constabulary wrote as follows :- "Laborers have been badly off from want of employment;" "demand for laborers not good owing to the wetness of the season." "For at least half the year there is scarcely any employment for an agricultural laborer, who is in general, a married man with a family, and may be considered in a state of destitution;" mand for labor very limited, women and boys being nearly altogether out of employment." Many of the laboring class suffer much in consequence of having unemployed during the winter season." "The rate of harvest work was peculi arly owing to the wetness of the summer." "Laborers are much distressed owing to the wetness of the spring;" " laborers are in many places in a state of great distress;" "in consequence of the severity of the weather the laboring classes suffer a great deal," &c. The constabulary officers wrote thus of the winter of 1860 and the spring of 1861. The causes of suffering which then prevailed, prevailed in an increased degree in the summer and autumn of 1861. Will any member be good enough to move for the returns given to Sir Robert Peel on his trip to the West by the constabulary? We would be glad to compare them with the returns of 1861 now for the first time printed .- Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

If he Mr. Bright, asks why we backed up civil language with serious preparations, we may ask why did not the American Government, who always regard "defined law," immediately give up the men they had no right to keep a day or an hour? Why did the people, who are no mob but reasonable electors, give Captain Wilkes a triumph? Why did the Executive and the House of Representatives vie in doing him honor? Even if a man is piqued by the asperity of a just remonstrance, that is no reason for resisting it, still less for keeping stolen property, or holding men in illegal durance. But this, which is the only excuse Mr. Bright can imagine for the Americans and their Government, has no foundation in fact. From the time that the American Government heard of the "accident" twenty-five days must have elapsed before they and their people could hear a word of news from this country. During all that time they heard of no offensive articles to exasperate them, no reinforcments to Canada and the British States, -nothing whatever. They had it all to themseives. Yet during these twenty-five days they celebrated a triumph over the prisoners, held orgies, and danced a war dance around them; gloated over the notorious condition of the cells in which they were confined, and related with glee that they were to be the first victims, of a bloody retaliation if anything unpleasant were done by the other side. Mr.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The board, at its late that the American Government, though, as Mr. In the present aspect of affairs. While the adoption meeting, made arrangements for placing at the dispersant of the university £480 per annum, of the rector of the university £480 per annum, or £30 from each diocese, for meeting, whether the tone or the nature of our demand would only be initiatory, or £30 from each diocese, for method to assist whether the tone or the nature of our demand would portant results [1] lighther that the American Government, though, as Mr. In the present aspect of affairs. While the adoption of the proposed resolution would only be initiatory, possilof the rector of the university £480 per annum, and the construction of the proposed resolution would only be initiatory, or £30 from each diocese, for mention of the proposed resolution would end; for mention of congress to the subject.

ceived here to-day from Gibraltar, dated Thursday, stating that the Federal steam corvette Tuscarora had arrived at that port; that the Confederate steamer ported to have said, relative to the Galway line that Sumter was satill there, and unable to get coal, in consequence of having no money to pay for it; and the Nashville in these waters.

Time, which brings retribution to all sides in turn has inverted the old contrast between the cost of Kings and Democracies. It used to be said that the trappings of a Monarchy would maintain a Republic and no Rebublic was supposed to be so cheap as that which our race had founded in the New World. Its annual expenditure was small and evanescent, and the only question was whether a State could exist in blessed unindebtedness, and whether that debt which is an invariable condition of European prosperity and power was not necessary to the very existence of a people. But the tables are now turned, and we may afford to smile at our own expenditure in comparison with that of Washington. Yet when it is considered that we not only run into debt, but also pay, and that all our figures stand for solid realities, perhaps it is just worth looking at one of our Remans of Annual income and Expenditure. The American expenditure we seem now to know something about; we have yet to see their income, which may not, after all, beat our own. Our sum-totals are much too large, and, what is worse, the difference is slightly the wrong way. It is right that they should sometimes be presented to our readers, for Revenue and Expenditure are facts as important as the length and breadth of these islands, their population, their climate, and their productions. Here with a population of about thirty miltions, and not over much elbow-room, we managed to spend last year 70,818,058! We were not equally successful in our revenue, which was only 68,603,8511. Thus the excess of our expenditure over our income was 2,214,207l. Now, it is true this is a mere bugatelle in the grand American scale, being but a two days bill for the two armies there looking at one another. But we would rather the difference was the other way, or, at least, that we had made things a little more square. We cannot see that the American difficulty has anything to do with it. On the contrary, the cost of the Army and the Navy for the year ending September 30 of last year was a trifle higher that for the year ending December 31. It may, indeed, be said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had arranged for a larger reduction under these heads than he was able to effect, and that the affair of the Trent spoilt a nice calculation. Such, however, is the fact. We are spending at the rate of nearly seventy one millions a-year, including interest on old debts and every other outgoing, while the income lage two millions and a quarter behind .- Times.

BREACH OF PROMISE CARE-HARRISON v. HOOKS -In this case, which was tried in the Court of Exchequer last week, and caused much amusement, the plaintiff was a damsel of the tender age of thirtyfive, and the defendant, a "venerable" elder of the Presbyterian church, who had seen seventy summers. After the case had been at hearing two days, the jury gave the plaintiff £50, wherewith to console her

wounded feelings. EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL .- ACcording to the official monthly returns just compiled by the emigration officers at the port of Liverpool it appears that there is no improvement whatever to notice in the emigration trade from the port of Liverpool, and there is a decrease of 568 emigrants when compared with the same month of the last year. During the past month there sailed, under the act, for the United States seven ships, having on board 366 passengers, of whom 150 were English, 129 Irish, 34 Scotch, and 23 foreigners; to Victoria there were two ships, having on board 524 passengers, 233 of whom were English, 229 Irish, 57 Scotch, and 23 foreigners-making the total number of passengers which sailed under the act during the past month 988. The number of vessels and passengers sailed, not under the act, were—to the United States, 15 ships, having on board 538 passengers; to New people of every nation, for gathering together the from absolute destitution only by the employment South Wales, I ship and 17 passengers; to South 1 ship and 22 passengers; to Africa, 1 ship and 22 passengers; and to the West Indies 1 ship and 10 passengers—making a total of 20 ships and 617 passengers. The immigration into the port of Liverpool during the past month has been very large when compared with previous months, there being no less than 22 ships, having on board 607 passengers, arrived in the Mersey, all from the United States. This number returning to Liverpool at this period of the year is almost without a parallel in the annals of the emigrant trade, and shows plainly that war has considerably reduced the demand for labour in the Federal States.-Post.

UNITED STATES.

Washington, March 6.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following Message:— Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies; which shall be substantially

as follows:-Resolved,-That the United States ought to coperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving aid to such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system. If the proposition does not meet with the approval of Congress and the country, there is an end. I deem it important that the people of the States in-terested shall be notified of the fact, so as to accept or reject it. The Federal authority would find itself highly interested in such a measure.

The leaders of the Southern reballion hope the Government will be obliged to acknowledge the in-dependence of some portion of the disaffected States, and that all the others will say, "The Union for which we have already struggled being gone, we will now go with them." Such a measure deprives them of some hope, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it. The point is not that all States tolerating Slavery, would very soon at all initiate emancipation; but while the offer is made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that in no event shall the former join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation, because in my judgment gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all, in a mere financial and pecuniary view. Any sensible member with the treasury reports before him can see how very soon the current expenses of the war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the general Government sets up no claim by the Federal authorities to interfere with slavery in the Suites, referring it to be absolute control of those immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of full choice with them. In the annual message last December I saw fit to say, "The Union must be preserved," and hence all indispensible means must be employed. I said this not rashly, but deliberately. War has been necessary, and been continued. A practical knowledge of the Federal authority would render it necessary, and it would at once cease. If it continues, the war, will continue. The proposition now made, though an offer only, I

tention of Congress to the subject.

The President's Message excited deep interest in the House to day. It was evident that a document of such importance was not anticipated.

The reading was called for by Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, and referred to the Committee on the state of the Union, by whom it will be discussed. The subject governs the theme of conversation: A message of a similar character was not expected.

United States Government and Canada. - The lispatches of Lord Lyons, recently laid before the Imperial Parliament, throw considerable light on the intrigues attempted to be set on foot during the last year by the United States Government in Canada, and afford abundant evidence of the necessity of that nobleman keeping, as he did, a wary eye on Mr. Secretary Seward and his machinations. The following letter by Lord Lyons to Sir Edmund Head, our late Governor General, affords a specimen of the trickery and evasion on the part of the United States Secretary :-[Extract.]

Washington, April 19, 1361.

I informed you in a private letter some days ago, that I had learnt, from what I thought good authority, that this Government had determined to send two secret agents to Canada, and that it was supposed the object was to ascertain the state of feeling in the Province with regard to nunexing itself to the United States.

I showed him the paragraph in the paper yesterday afternoon at the State Department, and asked him whether there was any rath in it.

"That," he replied, " is a question which I cannot

"It is," I said, " a very irregular proceeding." I repeated this remark, and then Mr. Seward asked

why it was irregular I answered that it was an attempt to hold communication otherwise than in the regular official manner, and through the regular recognized chan-

After a pause Mr Seward went on to say: -" If you suppose that any agent of this Government has been dispatched with any object affecting the present Colonial relations of Canada to Great Britain, you are entirely mistaken."

I said that I was very far from having intended to suggest so grave a charge against the Government of the United States as this.

"After all," observed Mr. Seward, " if we did send an agent to Canada, I suppose it would be no trea-

son. I replied that "treason" was usually applied to breakers of the obligations between subjects and the power to which they owed allegiance; that breaches of international obligations were a different mat-

Here the conversation ended. The impression left apon my mind was, that undoubtedly an agent or agents had been sent to Canada, and that whatever the object was, it was clearly one which the Secretury of State was unwilling to avow to the British Minister.

A copy of the foregoing was of course forwarded to Carl Russell, with the following letter: -Washington, April 22, 1861.

My Lord, -The inclosed copy of a letter which i addressed on the 19th instant to Gov. Gen. Sir Edmund Head, will make your Lordship acquainted with the steps taken by me with regard to a report that secret agents have been sent by this Government to Canada.

The Mr. George Ashman who is stated to be one of these agents, was president of the Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency of the United States.

In one at least of his speeches during the Presidential canvass, Mr. Seward alluded to the eventual acquisition of Canada as a compensation to the Northern States for any loss they might austain, in consequence of the disaffection of the Southern part of the

I suppose, however, that the agents who now appear to have been sent to Canada have been dispatched with some definite and practical object .-Your Lordship will perceive from my letter to the Governor General that although Mr. Seward refused to give me any other information on the subject, he did assure me that no agents were employed by the government for any object affecting the Colonial relations between Canada and the British Crown.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) Lyons.
Three months after, Mr. Seward, in a conversation with Lord Lyons, voluntarily introduced the subject of this secret agency, saying Mr. Ashman was "a most respectable man," and only sent " to ascertain the feeling in Canada with regard to fitting out privateers on the St. Lawrence." The reply of Lord Lyons was brief and pointed, as follows: I did not enter into any discussion with Mr.

Seward; but, ic obedience to the instruction contained in your despatch of the 16th ultimo, I said that Her Majesty's Government considered that they had reason to complain that no previous notice had been given to me of the intention to despatch Mr. Ashman : and that no frank explanation had been given in reply to the inquiry which I had made. I added that I was directed not to conceal from Mr. Seward the unfavorable impression which the transaction had made on Her Majesty's Government.-Montreal Transcript.

We (N. Y. Christian Inquirer) tremble when we think what we are to do with these seconded States when we get them back. They will be like the elephant which the man drew-too costly to keep, too big to sell, too capacious to feed, too hard to

The New York Tribune gives the following account of the morals of the grand Army of the Potomac :- The two great curses of our Army are whisky and gambling. 'I scarcely know which is the greater. Sometimes men receive presents of turkey stuffed with a bottle of whiskey, or butter with a sub-stratum of whiskey in a tin case. In one division a respectable looking man with a cloak, was observed to be very popular, and, being examined, it was discovered that he was incased in a tin contrivance fitting to his body, filled with whiskey. One wagon in General Franklin's Division was confiscated with all its supply of useful articles in consequence of a false bottom being discovered containing over 50 buttles: of whiskey. Men are seen standing on barrels forhours, others with saddles on their backs walking up and down, a punishment for drunkenness, while those who have repeated the offence are more severey dealt with in the guard-house. As many as from fifty to a hundred men will sometimes be in the guard-house after pay-day for this offence. Gamb-ling is even more difficult to control and equally pernicious with drinking. Some men could not make allotments because they owed gambling debts that would take all their pay for months to come; and the observation was made laughingly from one to another, after a number had allotted, "No more poker for us boys." Experienced gamblers somer times join regiments for the purpose of winning the money that comes from the pay-table. A member of; a regiment won \$700 at one sitting; he proved to be an old gambler. Another was found to have a complete, faro bank, which must have cost over: \$200, in his possession. I might go on with these instances, but feel that I have already extended my thing unpleasant were done by the other side. Mr. hope it may be estermed no offence, to ask whether letter to its full limits, and would merely point store does not cauch it. He leaves it without any explanation of more value to the State and private persons contion, for it admits of only one explanation; which strikes, the institution and property in it at their root appropriate to the root of the control of the contro

in now occupied by the Planting