

the Church, in all its interests, and to every plan and scheme of doing good, new life, and energy, and love, and success. We invoke, therefore, everywhere the cordial, active, earnest co-operation of the laymen of the Church, in carrying on our Missionary work.

We say, then, "organize the laity;" draw out and exercise the Christian love and zeal of men and women, in their proper sphere. Teach them to take their part, to do their work, to "provoked one another to love and good works;" to gather the children, to care for the outcast, to visit the sick, to cheer the widow's heart, to dry the orphan's tears, to pray, "Thy kingdom come," and give and work as if there was a reality in the prayer, and power and faithfulness in the God to whom it is offered. Our motto and watchword are, then, to one and all—Bally, rally—work, work—give, give—pray on, pray always—hope on, hope ever. "Then shall the earth bring forth her increase, and God, even our own God, shall give us his blessing."—*Spirit of Missions for June.*

News Department.

From Papers by Steamor Canada, June 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 13.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA—DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON CONFIRMED.

Lord Clarendon, in reply to a question from Lord Derby, said: In reply to the noble lord's question, I have to say that on the day before yesterday Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at this Court, communicated to me a despatch from his Government, in which it is stated that the assurances given by Her Majesty's Government were satisfactory as to the fact of no instructions having been sent, and of no intention having existed on the part of that Government in any way to violate or infringe the laws of the U. States, but that the answer given to Mr. Dallas was not equally satisfactory with respect to Mr. Crampton, and our three Consuls, who were, therefore, still considered unacceptable representatives at the U. States, and that the President had therefore determined upon sending Mr. Crampton his passports, and upon withdrawing the executors from the three Consuls. This despatch was read to me by Mr. Dallas, as I said, the day before yesterday, and he gave me a copy of it. Her Majesty's Government have not yet finally determined upon the course which they will recommend Her Majesty to pursue; but, as soon as they have done so, it will be their duty to communicate their determination to Parliament, and to lay before it a copy of the despatch. I think it right also to mention that Mr. Dallas, at the same time, in communicating to me another despatch relating to Central America, announced to me that Mr. Maroy had stated that there were certain points upon which he thought the arbitration of a third power might be usefully resorted to; but that, at the same time, his opinion was that the whole question might be settled by direct negotiation between the two Governments.

JUNE 13.

The Earl of Derby rose to ask a question of the noble Earl, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of our relations with America. The noble Earl stated that he had waited till the last moment in the expectation that the noble Earl would have volunteered some information upon a subject of such great importance as that to which he had alluded. It was impossible to overrate the gravity of the position in which we stood, or the serious responsibility that rested upon the Government in regard to the course they think it necessary to take under the circumstances. He therefore asked the noble Earl whether, since the House last met, the Government had come to any conclusion as to the advice they should give to Her Majesty on the subject, and if so, whether the noble lord was now prepared to state the grounds of their conclusions. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Clarendon—My lords, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government, at the earliest possible moment, to lay on the table of the House the papers which have been communicated to us by the American Government. These papers had been laid before the Senate at Washington, and are now in the possession of the Government of this country. They are now in the printer's hands, and will be laid before your lordships as soon as the answer of Her Majesty's Government to these despatches is prepared. Your lordships must, however, be aware that the answer will require some time and mature consideration. In consequence of the answer not being as yet prepared, he refrained from taking the initiative in laying before the House the desired information. I, (continued his lordship)

feel, nevertheless, that it is the duty of the Government to satisfy the public mind as speedily as possible upon so important a subject. I therefore do not hesitate to take this occasion for announcing to your lordships that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to advise a course which would have the effect of suspending diplomatic relations with this country and America. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Derby said—In the absence of the papers in question, it would no doubt be premature to enter into any discussion upon this question. He rejoiced, personally, at the announcement made by the noble Earl, for this reason, that although he deeply regretted the course taken by the Government of the U. States, nevertheless he felt it impossible to vindicate the conduct of our Minister in America, and he believed therefore that the American Government had a just cause of complaint against us. Although it was no doubt painful and humiliating on the part of this country to submit to the removal of our Minister from America, and at the same time to recognize the authority of the American Minister in this country, yet, believing the American Government had just cause of complaint against Mr. Crampton and our Consuls, he rejoiced at the determination of the Government to maintain diplomatic relations with America.

The Earl of Clarendon could not help remarking upon the most positive judgment upon Mr. Crampton's conduct by the noble Earl. He could only appeal to their lordships, and through their lordships to the country, not to join the noble Earl in thus prejudging the conduct of Mr. Crampton.

The Earl of Derby said he had formed his judgment upon the papers he had already read, and which had been laid before their lordships by command of the Queen.

The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 16.

On the motion that the house go into committee of supply,

Lord J. Russell said it was necessary, before the house voted the army estimates, that some explanation should take place with respect to our relations with the United States, and that the house should know whether there were to be any diplomatic relations with the United States' Government, for as the question of enlistment affected the two countries, they appeared to be at an end, each being satisfied with each other's explanations, but that the American Government were dissatisfied with Mr. Crampton, and had informed this Government that they could not continue to remain in communication with him. The United States' Government had also agreed to meet our Government on the Central American question, and he had no wish or intention to enter into either of those subjects to-night. There were two important questions independent of the details of the others he had alluded to. The first was, whether it was the intention of the Government, after mature deliberation, to desire Mr. Dallas to withdraw, and thus to put an end to any diplomatic communication between the two countries; and, secondly, the question was, whether, if that course was or was not pursued, pending our negotiations about Central America, until it was brought to some conclusion, what were the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with respect to any forces that may be now sufficient, or may be sent to Grey Town and the coast of America generally? If Her Majesty's Government had any reason to believe that the removal of Mr. Crampton was intended as a wanton and determined insult on the part of the United States' Government towards this Government, Her Majesty's Government could do no other than resent it by breaking off with the United States Government. If Her Majesty's Government entertain no such opinion, and there were no circumstances connected with the question that would lead them to that conclusion, there were not only former examples for negotiations being carried on, but from the peculiar nature of the circumstances of the case, it was desirable Her Majesty's Government should accede to the United States' Government, and enter into negotiations on the points of difference now existing, though not serious at the present moment, might lead to most serious consequences, if not entered into with that spirit and feeling that was most desirable.—The noble lord then alluded to many precedents for amicable relationship existing between the two countries, and referred to the regret that would be felt by all at Mr. Dallas leaving this country—and called attention to the conflicting reports current on the state of affairs in America, and the conduct of certain English ships of war, and concluded by asking Her Majesty's Government for an explanation, and expressed a

hope that these two governments would not allow the hostilities or squabbles of these hostile states in central America to embroil the two countries in war, which would be a course of events deeply to be deplored.—The course of humanity, commerce, and civilization would suffer for it, and every man who wished to see freedom prevail would regret such a conflict—but, on the other hand, would rejoice on friendly relations continuing. He had no doubt Her Majesty's Government would do all they could to preserve the honor and dignity of this country. If the house found there was a probability of our relations being continued, and that negotiations were taking place respecting it, they would use the necessary forbearance, and abstain from discussing the question.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was perfectly natural for the house to wish to have an explanation on our relations with America, and he was not surprised at the course of the noble lord in bringing it before the house. If the noble lord had not done so, it would have been the duty of Her Majesty's Government to have lost no time in communicating the intentions of Her Majesty's Government on the question to the house. (Hear, hear.) After referring to the state of American affairs, the noble lord said that with regard to our diplomatic relations with the United States' Government, that Government had thought fit to intimate to Mr. Crampton that they could not continue their relations with him, and, in consequence, he had left Washington, but it did not go to the extent of a rupture with the retention of Mr. Dallas to this country. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, the intimation of Mr. Crampton's dismissal was accompanied with a despatch, containing a desire on the part of the United States Government to continue diplomatic relations with this Court through Mr. Dallas. Her Majesty's Government had duly considered all the various bearings of the question, and did not consider it their duty to advise Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the American Minister accredited to this Court (cheers). Her Majesty's Government was prepared to enter into communication with him with regard to all questions that may affect the interests and happiness of the people of that great country (cheers). The Government, whilst protecting British interests in American water, would take care that nothing was done to insult or annoy the people of America; and in conclusion, said that he hoped this question would be amicably settled, but if not, he could not but allude to the fact, that this country was never in a better state to go to war than if war be thrust upon her (hear, hear).

Mr. DISRAELI was glad that the Government was not about to imitate the course pursued by the Government of the United States, but he must at the same time guard himself and his friends from having it supposed that the conduct of Mr. Crampton could be considered apart from that of the Government under which he acted. Without giving any opinion upon the enlistment question, he must express his belief that the house would never be induced to make Mr. Crampton the scapegoat of the Government which had instructed him. He thought that an inquiry should be instituted into the cause of those frequent misunderstandings between this country and the United States. It was true that there was a feeling in that country in favour of the policy of Mr. Monroe, which was unsuited to the present time; but that was no reason why this country should view with such jealousy every expansion of the United States. All this should be inquired into, but not just now, for unless a good understanding was come to on this point, these disagreements would be perpetually recurring.

CONSECRATIONS, CHURCH RATES, &c.

The time grows shorter for the promoters of ecclesiastical changes during the present session, but the vigilance of Churchmen ought to be increased, for undoubtedly the animus of the Church's "Reformers" is not less offensive as the season wears on.—A discussion of some importance has taken place in the House of Lords on the subject of Episcopal Consecration of Cemeteries and their Chapels. Every one knows the gentle and devoted character of the Bishop of Salisbury, yet it was not sufficient to save him from an attack of an almost virulent kind from the Earl of Shaftesbury, which met with appropriate rebuke from the Viscount Dunsannon. It appears that the Bishop was called on to consecrate a burial-ground at Blandford, and intended to do so according to his usual manner, by celebrating the Lord's Supper at the same time. He thought that he could make no difference in his manner of consecrating, whether the chapel were a cemetery chapel only, or intended for general parish use; and his argument was, that not only might such chapels be