BRITISH RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times, Fch. 2. against such an enemy a thousand times ble navy in the north. more revolting than against any other.

To sweep her commerce from the seas, board, would be feats neither difficult nor dangerous to a Power with such forces as Great Britain now possesses, but little would be the honor and heavy the less of the suit David Arms. not because we fear our enemies, for never were conditions of combat more unequal than these would be between Great Britain and the United States at this moment, but because we cannot bring ourselves to regard them as enemies at all. When Lucian spoke of a more than civil war, he certainly must have alluded to such a war as would be waged between Great Britain and North America. The parent devastating the fair inheritance of the child, kindred hands employed in rooting out that prosperity, the increase of which has overflowed in a tide of riches into this island, are subjects too painful for contemplation, and from which the mind of every Englishman turns aside with unconquerable disgust. Let us have war, if those colonies—the proudest historic monument we possess, the most enduring memorial of Anglo-Saxon greatness.

Yet what can we do, and how avert that

which this extraordinary nation, or those who have at least the legal right to speak in its name, seem to determine to bring upon us? Were the whole attention of the whole public mind of America bent upon the question, we might hope for a satisfaction and reconciliation; but what is to be done with a nation which is drifting heedleady into war with a people possessing a splendid army and the finest navy in the world, while it possesses, in truth, neither the cone nor the other? A few thousand soldiers scattered over an immense continent, and vessels carrying in all about 500 guns, are literally all the resources with which the United States confront the enormous fleet and well trained armies of England, about to be set at liberty by the impending peace with Russia. If we were the aggressors-if, taking advantage of the enormous dispurity of our forces, we had been mean and base enough to force a quarrel on Power utterly belpless in military and unval and the most improbable coalition of Russia our conduct: but what is to be said when a sources insists on fixing us with a quarret and France. which we have as little power to avoid as it has adequately to carry out?

We find, indeed; in America an Executive Government which is ready enough to exchange defiance with us, but that Government is on the very eve of dissolution, and is well known to be stirring a quarrel with Great Britain as a means of gaining popupopularity for the coming elections. We have a difference with it with re-ard to certain places'in Central America, and the in- defence of the kingdom. terpretation of treaties relating to them. Whether we are right or wrong in our view of the case we will not stop to enquire ! nt | cent. any rate, we have adopted the most conciliatory step in our power, for we have offered to leave the quarrel to the arbitration of any imperial state, and to abide by whatever award may be given.

America rejects this offer, and continues the argument which a succession of letters and memorials have worn completely threadfrom her own shores, sieze upon a portion of the disputed territory, and so far from repressing their outrages, we had the naval sisting them against the authorities of the

the enlistment in Canada of American cursens for the English service in the Crimea and the donor rewarded." -we find a quarrel intemperately urged and vehemently pressed by the American Government, notwithstanding our disclaimer of any intention to violate their laws, and offended dignity of the States. Amends suggestions have been approved. more than enough to satisfy the offended pride and wounded sensibility of any private gentleman has been offered to the American Cabinet, but offered in vain. They cannot be content with satisfaction unless it be attended with humiliation, and require that we should withdraw our deservedly nopular Minister from Washington as an expintion of the injured dignity of the Union We trust that the rash intention is not finally determined on, it was so flagrant and unprovoked an insult, it may be long, indeed before Washington will behold another representative of the cabinet of St. James's.

But let us appeal from the Executive Government to the people, and see whether the representatives of the community will apport the Government in forcing upon us, B spite of offers of satisfaction and appeals o arbitration, a quarrel to us most unwelcome and unnatural, and to them assuredly nost disastrous and calamitous. The situaion is becoming every day more critical, and re must await the result with a firmness inpired by a confidence in our own strength, nd the knowledge that we have done all we an to avert the catastrophe which seems inending, not over us, but the nation that has tto such hands at so anxious a moment.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 19th ult., in the Debats, says:-

Since the departure of the allied squadrons, all the gunboats which were built last year at Hierneborg have been able to cross over to Abo, and nearly 200 of them are The omission of the United States from now there. After the loss of Bomarsund, it dollars. theQueen's speech provokes the criticism of is found necessary to give more attention to Lord Derby, and may possibly be a source Abo, which is thought to be in a state to plied the customer. 'The eilks and buttons of some additional bitterness on the other replace that fortress. Since the present are all I want. side of the Atlantic; but probably the Uni- war such new experiments have been made ted States were well left out, for there is in the art of fortifications, and the prompt nothing that we could say about them just fall of Bonnaraund has raised such serious now that is likely to please them. For our doubts as to the resistance which an isolated own sake, as well as theirs, we could must fortress can offer to the present means of sincerely wish that the machine of government in the great republic worked a little more smoothly, and was not so apt to get lissaid, been given up, and a fortress will be large yard, and worth six, overy cont of it large yard, and worth six, overy cont of it large yard, and worth six, overy cont of it large. elogged in some places and stimulated to built in its stead on the coast of Findland nt and destructive action in others. The construction of vessels is going on with Differences have arisen as they will rise oc- great activityat Archangel and at Nicolaieff, casionally between the best friends, between and if the present war should completely us and the American Republic. War, al- close the Black Sea to Russia, the greatest sparojust now." ways odious and destructive, would be efforts would be made to create a formida-

GREAT BRITAIN.

be the honor and heavy the less of the sui- Daily News says: The speech was short eidal triumph. We are unwilling to fight, and dught to be shorter. The Morning Herald calls it evasive, unantisfactory and undecoutly brief. The Morning Post, Advertiser, and Chronicle praise it.

The opinion on 'Change was not favorable, and Consols receded, it having been expected it would have spoken more definitely of peace or war. The Protectionist opposition under Lord Derby in the Lords, and D'Israeli in the Commons, are prepared to play a bold game for office, and that regarding the dissolution of Parliament, during the ing the dissolution of Parliament, during the you your bill for a fine broadcloth coat.—
coming session as inevitable, they will get up | Think of that ! Baryains of this kind don't some appropriate rallying cry to appeal to

the country at the elections. Sir George Grey will soon resign the Home office in favor of Attorney-General lot the rich, glossy surface catch the best Cockburn; also the Chief Justice Jarvis policie of light, and his quick eye soon told need be, with any other nation, but not with will be made a Life Peer, and be succeeded him that his customer was beginning to be on the Bench by Sir Frederick Thesiger.

The question of creating Lords for Life without hereditary entail, has made sensation among the Nobility. The subject is to be discussed in the House of Lords. Baron Wenslydale is the precedent referred to. Layard had addressed his constituents a

Aylasbury on war. A Democratic meeting was held in London to protest against the proposed peace, as inconsistent with the dignity of the coun-

try.
The meeting was supported chiefly by
Mazzini and Kossuth sympathizers.

The trial of William Palmer, indicted for poisoning several persons at Rugeley, will, by order of the Court of Queen's Bouch, be removed from Stafford to the Central Criminal Court, London.

GERMANY.

It is almost nepdless to say that the peaceful aspect of allairs is hailed throughout Germany with unbounded satisfaction. Commercialists foresco returning prospean unoffending neighbor, no words would rity. Anxious outsiders however apprehended bave been sufficiently vigorous to reprodute ed danger to Gormany in the future, from a on of the Anglo-French

DENMARK.

The Diet of Holstein on the 22nd adopted a petition that the King should grant a constitutional representation to the Duchy. The result will be either the retirement of the Ministry or the dissolution of the Diet.

The Swedish War Department has drawn 1,000,000 francs for the immediate urgent The Government of Greece has had the

duty on Breadstuffs raisec from 1 to 5 per

FRANCE.

The Queen's Speech was published yesterday afternoon, and produced a very favora ble effect. It is considered moderate and dignified.

PRESENTS TO THE EMPRESS .- We read bare. Meanwhile a band of pirates, issuing | in a letter from l'aris :-- "The Empress's secretary is wholly occupied in replying to the expressions of solicitude and good wishes which arrive from all parts of France, forces of the United States engaged in as- together, very often, with relics and consecrated articles, which the senders believe state which they have invaded. Our offers will assist powerfully in obtaining the desiof an amicable reference are refused, and red result. Amongst the gifts, however, is armed violence, seconded by the forces of one of a different kind, viz., a pigeon which the States is let loose to sieze by force that was taken in its cage by a voltiguer, on the which we in vain beg them to refer to friend-occasion of the assault upon the Malakoff, and upon the very spot. The authenticity of ascertamen, the in estate hird baring been

TURKEY.

Official despatches from Constantinople state that warlike preparations are carried our offer of the amplest satisfaction to the on with the utmost activity. Omar Pasha's SWEDEN.

> At Stockholm it is officially stated that active preparations for war are being continued. Sweden will be prepared for offensive operations, if necessary.

SIGNATURE OF THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

Yesterday (Feb. 1st.,) at noon, a protocol recording the acceptance of the Austrian proposals as a basis of peace, was signed at Vienna by the Mintster of Russia, France, England, Austria, and Turkey.

AUSTRALIA.

The Champion of the Seas clipper, has brought papers and letters from Melbourne to the 28th October. The gold discoveries are on the increase, and the yield most abundant. One nugget was dug up which weighed 730 ounces. Labour was in great demand, and at improved wages. Female servants were in great request, particularly in the gold districts.

Discovery Silver in Australia. -The Ballarof Times says that on the banks of the river Lee, untive silver has arrandered the care of its honor and peace been found and that a specimen was shown to them.

TOO GOOD CREDIT.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'Let me show you one of the cheapes pieces of cloth I have seen for six months. said a smiling storekeeper, to a young married man, whose income from a clerkship was in the neighborhood of seven hundred

"Don't trouble yourself, Mr. James,' re-

'Oh, no trouble at all. "It is a pleasure said the storekeeper, drawing from a shell the piece of cloth he had mentioned, and throwing it upon the counter. 'There,' he added. as he unfolded the cleary broadcloth and clapped his hands upon it self compla-

bargain.'
'It's cheap enough, certainly,' remarked Jacobs, half indifferently, as he bent down to inspect the cloth; but I've no money to

Don't want any money,' replied Jaines 'At least, not from such men as you.'
Jacobs looked up into the man's face with some doubt as to his meaning.

'Credit? I've no credit. I never asked a

man to trust me in my life, returned the **customer** 'l'il trust you half that's in my store,' was

answered. 'Thank you,' said Jacobs, feeling a little flattered by a compliment like this. But I've no wants in the dry goods line to that extent. A skein of silk and a dezen of buttons for my wife are all that I require at

present. 'You want a new coat,' roplied the persevering storokouper, and he laid his hand upon to sloove of Jacob's cont and examined it closely. This one is getting rusty and threadbare. A man like you should have some regard to his appearance.— Let me see. Two yards of this beautiful cloth will cost but eight dollars and I won't sond grow on every tree.'
While James talked thus, he was display-

ing the goods he wished to sell in a way to

*I'll cut you off a cout pattern,' said he taking up his yard-stick. I know you want it; don't heatitate about the matter.' Jucobs did not say no, although the word

vas on his tongue.

While he yet hesitated, the cost patro was measured oil, and severed from the

umphant tone from the Store keeper's lips 'And the greatest bargain you over had.-You will want trimmings of course.

As he spoke, he curned to the shelves for padding, linings, &co, and while Jacobs, half nwildered, stood looking on, cut from one piece and another, until the coat trimming vere all nicely laid out. This done, Mr. Jamos faced his customer again, rubbing his hands from an internal feeling of delight,

and said :-'You must have a hand-ome vest to go with this, of course." 'My vest is rather shabby,' roplied Jacobs.

s ho glaucod downward at a garmout that had soon protty fale service.

If that's the best one you have, it will never do to go with a new coat, and James in a decided tone. Let me show you a beau-

tiful piece of black satin. And so the shopkeeper went on tempting his customer, until he sold him a vest and statement in addition to the cont. After that he found no difficulty in selling him a silk dress for his wife. Having indulged himself with an entire new suit, he could not, upon reflection, think of passing his wife, who had been wishing for a new silk

dress for more than six months 'Can't you think of nothing olse?' inquired James. I shall be happy to supply whatover you may want in my line Nothing more, I believe, answered Jacobs

choso bill was already thirty-five dottars and he had yet to pay for making his cont pantaloons and vest. But you will want various articles of dry

goods. In a family there is semething called for every day. Tell Mrs Jacobs to send down for whatever she may want. Never mind the money. Your credit is good with me for any amount.'
When Mr Jacobs went home and told his

wife what he had done, she unreflecting woman, was delighted, 'I wish you hah takon a piece of muslin

said she. We want shoots and pillow cases You can got a piece, replied Jacobs

We wont have to pay the bill for it now -James will soud the bill at the end of six months, and it will be easy enough to pay i then. 'Oh, yes, easy enough,' responde his wife

confidently,
So a piece of muslin was procured on the

crodit account. But things did not end hore. A credit account is too often like a breach in a canal; the stream is small at first, but soon increases to a ruinous current. Now, that want had found a supply source, want became more clamorous than before. Searonly a day passed that Mr and Mrs Jacobs did not order something from the store, not drouming, simple souls, that an alarm-

As to the income of Mr Jacobs, it was not large. He was, as had been intimated, a oluik in a wnolesale store, and received a salary of seven hundred dollars a year. His family consisted of a wife and three childron, and he found it necessary to be prudent in all his expenditures, in order to make both ends meet. Somewhat independent in his feelings, he had never asked credit of any one with whom he dealt, and no one offering it provious to the tempting inducement hold out by James, he had regulated his out goes by his acrual income. By this be had managed to keep even with the world though not to gain any advantage on the side of fortune. Let us see how it was with him at the end of six mentles under the new systom. Let us see if this good credit had

ocen of any bonefit to him It was very convenient to have things omfortable or for a little display, without feeling that the indulgment drained the puree too heavily. The weak vanity on the part of Jacobs, was gratified by the flattering opinions of his honesty entertained by James ho storekeeper. His credit was good and he was proud of the fact. But the day of reckening was approaching, and at last it

Notwithstanding the credit at the dry go, destore; there was no more money in the young clork's purso at the end of six months than at the beginning. The cash that would have gone for clothing, when necessity called for additions to the family wardrobe, had been spent for things, the pur chase of which would have been omitted, but for the fact that the dollars were in the purse instead of in the storekeeper's hands, and tempted needless expenditure.

As the end of the six mouth's credit period approached, the mind offacobs began to I goods.

rest on the dry goods dealer's bill, and to be disturbed by a feeling of auxiety. As to the Jacobs. the amount of this bill he was in some un-

cortainty, but thought that it would not be less than forty dollars. That was a large sum for him to owe, particularly as he had nothing ahead, and his correct expenses were fully up to his neome. It was now, for the fless time in his life, that Jacobs felt the nichtmane pressure of debt, and it we much at times as if it would almost sufficiate him One evening be came tome, believe there

sober then usual. He had thought of little class all day besides his hill at the store. On meeting his wife he saw that something was wrong.
- What ails von, Jane P gaid he, kindly.-

Ara you sick ? 'No,' was the simple reply. But her ever froughed as she said it, and her torband as hat her ine slightly quivered. Something is wrong, Jane ! said the bus

Tear- stole to the wife's chocks from beneath her half-closed lids—the boson la-bored with the weight of some pressure

is wrong. Your mome alarms me. Ate: 'Oh, no, no. Nothing of that,' was quickly answered But but-Mr. James has next

"Tint was to be expected, of couse," said ! Jacobs with forced calmness. The cred was for only six months. But how much is the bill?

His voice was unsteady, as he asked the supercolquestion. A hundred and twenty dotters I and a

poor Mrs Jacobs learst into tears.

Tanposible P excla med the starde libra-'Impossible!' There is some misbarrel

never. There is the left, and Mrs Jacobs drew ; t from hir bosom.

Jacobs glanced eagerly at the footing up-

'It cant bo,' he said in a troubled voice. lames has mado a mistako '

So I though, when I first saw the bill, replied Mrs Jacobs, recovering herself, yet speaking in a sad voice. But I am sorry to my that it is all right. I have been over it and over it again and cannot find an error. O, dear, how foolish I have been. It was so easy to get things where no mency had to a baid down. -But I never thought of a oill like this. Never."

Jacobs sat for some moment with his eyes men the floor. He was thinking rapidly So much for good credit; in said at ength, taking a long breath. What a fool I have been; that coming fellow, James has gone to the windward of me completely -He know that if he got me on his books, he would secure three deliars to one of my noney, beyond what he would get by the system. One hundred and twent dollars in six month !- Ah, me ! Are we t appior now, for the extra dry goods we have procured? Not a whit! Our hodies have been a l'ttla botter clothed, and our fave of display has been gratified to some extent But has all that wrought a compensation for tho pais of this day of reckoning?
Poor Mrs Jacobs was silent, Sadiy was

she repenting of her part in the fudy they had committed.

Tou time cases, but neither husband nor wife could do much more than take food, That bill for one hundred and twenty dollars had taken away their appoints. If a night that follower brought to reach their a very refreshing slumber; and in the m rning they awoke set or minded, and little inclined for convers tion. But one thought was in the mind of Jacobs- the left of James and one feeling in the mind of his wife cell ropreach for hor part in the week of em-

What will you do ?' said Mrs Jucoles, to evoice that was unsteady, looking into ner husband's face with glittering eyes, as she haid her hand epon bis arm, causing him o pauto as ho was about leaving the

house.

'I'm sure I don't know,' central the foung man, gloomity. I shall have to so-James: I suppose, and ask than to wait — But I'm sure I'd rat or take a horsewhip. ping. Good credit! Ho'll sing a deflerent

ong now." For a moment or two longer the hasband as onch sighed heavity, the former turned sive, away and left the house. His read to business was past the store of Mr James - but now be avoided the street in which he lived and wont a whole block out of his was to

'How am I to pay this bill?' marmured and giving his mind up to troubled thoughts

Just at this moment the senior partier in the establishment came up and stend beside tim

'Well, my young friend,' said he, kindle; how are you getting along? Jacobs tried to smile and look cheerful

as be replied-Protty well, sir.' But his voice had in it a tauch of daspondency.

Let me see, remarked the employer at-

ora pause; your regular year is up to-day, You, sir, replied Jacobs, his heart sinking more heavily in his becom, for the question suggested a discharge from his place--bu-

sinos having been dult for some time. 'Not a dollar, I am sorry to say,' returned

Jacobs. Living is expensive and I have six mouths to feed? That being the care,' said the employer. as you have been faithful to us, and your services are valuable, we must add some

thing to your salary You now receive Smith. Well, we will call it eight hundred and fifty.

A sudden light flashed into the face of the unhappy clock; seeing which the employer, blessed in blessing another, added And it shall be for the last as well as for the coming year. I will fill you out a check for one hundered and fitty dollars, as the

balance due you up to this day.

The feelings of Jacobs were too much agitated to trust himself with oral thanks as he received the cheek, which his employer immediately filled up, but the counter ance fully expressed his grateful emotions A fittle while afterwards, the young man entered the store of James, who met him with a smiling face.
'I've come to settle your bill,' said Ja-

. You need nt have troubled your elf about s always acceptable ' The money was paid and bill receipted

peculiar to him when in a happy tramo of 'And now, what shall I show you?'
'Nothing,' was the young man's reply.
'Nothing! Don't say that, reposed James. I've just got in a boaucitul fot of spring d're no more money to spare, answered !

is good for any amount 'A world too good, I find said Jacobs beginning to button up his coat, with the heels disposed to look well that his nurse The attendance on the occasion was thin.

However? What do you mean? asked the atorekea paer." "My good crebit has tok in a hundred dol-

us dar of my porter, triplad Jacobs. I don't under tand you,' said James,

looking posicial. It's a very plain ease,' answered Jacobs. This could recount at your stone has induced no settia d wite to purchase twice as many goods as we would otherwise have bought. That has taken sixty dollars out of my pocket; and six y dollars more have been spent, order temptotion, because it was in the parse instead of being pold out for goods ored with the weight of some pressure the late of the first and of heary paid out for goods of fill the, Jana, urgud Jacobs, stanything the variables and most tooks. Now, do a wrong. Your machine make use the

God morn or, Mr. James Said Jacobs. When I have cent to space, I shall be happy to spend it with you, but no more accounts

with me. Wise will they be who make by the exerionics of Mr Jacobs. Trosso gradit accounts are a curse to people of moderate incomes, and should never under any pretence be

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber in India, he preached a sertake. A hundred and twenty deltars !- mented these heautiful illustra-

"Tife bears us on like the stream of mighty river. Cur hoat at first glides down of the column of figures, where were numer-als to the value of one hundred and twenty ingringing of the little brook and the windmarmasing of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope and we grash agerly at the beauties around us-but the stream burries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is alone a wider and deeper flood, amil objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and gr efs are alike left behind us. We may be ship wrecked, we cannot be delayed whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home till the roar of the ocean is in our ears and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and then land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness save the infinite and eternal!"

TAKE A PAPER FOR YOUR WIFE.

A friend not long since told as a story in relation to one of our subscribers, which they demanded the more cordial support of contains a good moral for busbands, and furnishes an example for wives not unworthy London, in behalf of the society, to the has been harshly denounced by a recent of unitation under similar ci cumstances. The enhancher referred to said our fitend in the presence of his wife, said that it had been his intention to call at the office, pay up his arrearages, and discontinue his paper.

His wife very promptly asked: "Why do you intend to discontinue the

Because, said the husband, I am so plause. much away from home on business, and have so little time to read, there seems to be

very little use in my taking the paper." "Yes." resp aded the wife, it may be of lit leuse to you, but is of great use to me .--I remain at home while you are gone, and wish to kn w what is going on in the world If you discontinue the paper, I will go right to town and subscribe myself."

As the paper has not been discontinued and wife stood looking at each other. Then, we suppose the wife's reasoning was conclu-

Att. Sours or Mixns .-- There is a strong disposition in men of opposite minds to despise each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in society: the unhappy Jacobs. pausing in his work a person who takes a strong common sense for the twentieth time, as he sat at his desk, view of the surgect, is for pushing out by the head and shoulders an ingenious theorist, who catches at the slight st and faintest analogies; and another man who scents the ridiculous from afar will hald no commerce with him who tests exquisitely the fine feelwhereas talent is talent and mind is mind, in all its branches. Wit gives to life one of its best flavors, common sense leads to im mediate action, and gives society its daily motion; lorge and comprehensive views cause its annual ro ation; ridicule chastises folly and imprudence, and keeps men in their proper sphere; subtility seizes hold of the fine threads of truth; analogy darts away in the most sublime discoveries; feeling paints all the exquisite passions of man's soul, and rewards him by a thousand inward embraced in the grace articles, but it was visitations, for the serrows that came from without. God made it all! It is allgood! we must despise no sort of talent; they all have their separate duties and uses -- If the happiness of man for their object; they all improve, exalt and gladden life .- Sidney the Irish Society, by reason of its teaching

IRELAND.

The death of Mr. Theeba'd M'Kenna, which took place last week at Dublin, leave. vacent too inevative permanent office of Past Cork of the Chief Secretary and Do puty Keeper of the Privy Seal Tho salary. it is believed, is about £1,500 per annun.

Archbishop Callen has indied another monster pastoral, which was read in all the char Is at discession Sunday se'nnight .-After exhausting the usual topics touched m in his addresses, tile rev. Doctor proceeds to draw a contrast is tween the state of Fro-testant buggand and Cathole Ireland:-

" While judge one expressing their lelight at the absence of crime in the largest scriptures, and good works which would an i most Catholic countries of Tre and "he tend to the moral edification of the people. that, roplied the storokooper, though money | 10mis o "the said es, the child-murder" ings the energiable, the side of wires, the into the houses of many families in Canada, degrating tree salities, the irrumerable he found books lying about on the tables, of murdors that are recorded from week to a description that ought not to be in circuthen James, rubbing his hande, an action ; lation - books written by such men as Bulin Englished as nothing which toreal a wer and Dickens, and other minor authors, sta and the section of only by the degradation of liven could be at the time of the who pandered to the evil passions of our Aposton the Sentice!

SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Church Soon oth com who had lost his pocket book and | Paul's Church, on Tuesday evening last. torrow in the same o profitable distand the majority, perhaps, of the meeting was formed of ladies. There was a comparatively large attendance of clergymen. several of whom came from a distance.

Our reporter failed to get a place in which he could conve lently take notes until the Mr. Lawrason, had concluded his remarks. of the absence of a gentleman from town. we able to secure a copy of it or of the several resolutions proposed.

We hope, however, to publish the docu-

Rev. Mr. Bettridge, in seconding the

to say that each person ought to pledge him-self, or herself, and in a religious sense, to God, to do his or her utmost to bring five or six p rsons to the next meeting. Thus a good attendance would in all probability be secured. He recollected a small meeting for some very worthy objects, when the plan he proposed was agreed to be adopted, and accordingly at the next meeting for the same purposes desired, the object was effect-He agreed with Mr. Lawrason, when he said that if the laity did not put their houlders to the wheel, little good could be effected, (hear, hear.) The laity of the English Church ought to follow the examile, so far, of many sects who differed with hem with regard to points of doctrine. He rejoiced that in consequence of the repeal of the Cle gy Reserves, the church was no their position. longer a stalking horse for politicians, and in loing so he stated his belief that much credit was due to Mr. John Hilliard Cameron for the successful manner in which he main tained the interest of the church with regard to commutation, and without fee or reward. He did not think that the country in general, and London in particular, contributed as much as she ought to the objects of the meeting They wanted more Catholicity. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman could not see why they would not send missionaies from this diocese, to the Turkish empire. when the circumstance of the war was nreparing the way for the influence of scriptu-

ral truth. (applause.)
Mr. W. Elliott proposed a resolution approving of the objects of the society, and calling for renewed exertions in its cause. In the course of some appropriate remarks he said that the present was a time when want of interest than any other cause, but cordance with the letter and spirit of the cold indifference, it should be remembered, Constitution .-- Banner of the Cross. was more dangerous and prejudicial to their terests than strenuous opp osition floud an-

The Rev. Mr. Dillon seconded the resolution, in the course of an eloquent speech. He said it was true that they had heard the report read, and it had told, to a certain degree, of their exertions and progress,, but of the results of these exertions they should never know in this world. His lot had been thrown for the greater part of his life in the British colonies, and in one of them, through an iniquitous measure of the imperial government, it was rendered necessary that a large deduction of public salaries should take place. But when the House of Assembly met, they agreed with one voice that they should not reduce the salaries of the clergy (hear, hear.) Why should not this diocese take example by the instance he had afforded. The resolution he had alluded to had been arrived at, at a time of great general distress; but here, where property had increased a thousand-fold, and where the revenues of the church had been wrongly taken away from them, there were no signs of increasing vit dity in their good cause. Again, he thought that, at a time when the ings of the heart and is alive to nothing else; Irish papists were expected over here in thousands from the States, it was necessary to strengthen the ramparts of that Church -the English church-which was the great bulwark of religion on this continent, and that her organization might thus be fitted for preventing the soul-destroying efforts which would accompany the migration.

The Rev. Mr. Elwood, in speaking to resolution. alluded to the opinions held by many with regard to the Church of England. The principles of that church were neversintended that any nice distinction or difference should necessarily cause a dissent. The liberal character of the church was antagonistic to such a belief. Before sitting down, he alluded to the progress made by in the trish language. Had the same course been followed at the time of the Reformation, Ireland, he believed, in all probability, would now be a Protestant country. But although the bishops of that country had led the Reformation at first in a greater majority than their English brethren, yet the latter had prevented the spread of conversion, by sending over men to preach to a people who did not understand their langu ge. and were opposed to them in point erance, must be apparent to all." of nationality. The reverend gentleman

Rev. Mr. Flood offered some observa tions, which were well received. Rev. Mr. Evans, in the course of a few observations, impressed upon the meeting the desirability of a free circulation of the ile was sorry to say that, when he went

concluded his speech amid much applause.

"Who, he asks, would wish to see Ireland [Had the reverend gentlemen read the reduced to so sad and degraded a state?' works of Charles Dickens, we think be Islands.

LONDON BRANCH OF THE CHURCH | would not be found expressing such a novel opinion, with regard to that excellent man-He has probably vet to learn that the author of 'Bleak house' is acknowledged, by the ciety was held in the School-house of St. great body of the English clergy, and the English people, as one who has, in a great measure effected, by means of book influence and legislative enactment, the most moral reforms of the day]-ED.

Atter some observations from the fev. Mr. Jessopp, which were very well received, Mr. A. Leiroy, rose and proposed a resolution to the effect, that the officers of the report had been read, and the first speaker, society for the past year should be requested to hold office for the ensuing twelve months. in moving its adoption; nor in consequence In reference to such a resolution as the present, he could not be expected to stick to who had the report in his possession, were his text, insemuch as his text did not afford room for anything to be said. But it occurred to him that the speakers who had gone be ore him, left some room for a few obserment in our next. In speaking to it, Mr. vations. Unusual changes were lately tak-Lawrason alluded to its several points, and ing place in Turkey. In that country the before concluding, expressed his regret at people detested the worship of idols, and as the apparent want of interest man fested by the Greek and Roman Catholic Church rethe small attendance of people present. We sembled one another much in this particular subjoin a condensed report of the proceed- its teaching had been lately that way. He learned, however, by his recent readings that the Protestants who had settled in adoption of the report, alluded to the thin Turk y, were well received, and christianity attendance at the meeting, and proceeded by means of their influence was spreading, (hear, hear.) In Bohemia, too, great religious changes were taking place. In conclu ion, Mr. Lefroy stated that their great object, in every land, ought to be the circulation of the bible, and that they might rest assured that, wherever that good book was circulated, popery would gradually decay-

(applause.) The Rev. Mr. Palmer referred at considerable length to details of the society's report and rules. They could not prevent the Roman Catholics from coming here. To attempt to do so, would be contrary to the principles of civil and religious liberty; but they could protest against the government giving them blocks of land in a particular district; and which would afford them'an undue advantage towards strengthening

All the resolutions having been unanimously carried, a vote of thanks was moved to the reverend chairman, and that gentleman, before vacating his seat, said it should be their duty to say to the Irish Roman Catholics, when they landed on these shores.1 Up guards and at them! He meant this not in its literal signification; they should meet them, clothed with a spiritual armor,

and with their bibles in their hands. in The meeting then adjourned .- London Prototype.

UNIVERSALISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We lately noticed a decision by Judge Manly, of the Superior Court of this State, that one who does not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments could not be a competent witness in North Carolina. the laity. The subscription of the city of For this, as might have been expected, he amount of £148, he considered not at all Convention of that sect; and the Wilmingproportionate to its wealth, or the great ob- ton (N. C.) Herald has a card from the jects of the society (hear, hear.) This state Judge, in reply to their action, in which he of things, he thought, was arising more from contends that his decision is in perfect ac-

> "There are three forms of affirmation provided by which persons can be qualified to give testimony in North Carolina, viz: the form provided for Quakers, Mennonites, and. Dunkers, the oath in the Holy Gospel, and (for those who have scruples of conscience about swearing) an appeal to God with uplifted hand. The witness in question, says the Judge, when offered, declined taking an oath upon the Holy Gospel, in the usual form, on the ground of conscientious scruples, -and the clerk was about to swear him in the alternative form prescribed by the act of Assembly, when it was objected that he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. Upon examination, he stated he believed all persons would be saved from their sins; and exempted from pains and penalties for them altogether in the next. world—that sia had its punishment in this life, but none in the life to come. By a reference to the terms of the oath which it was proposed to administer to him, it will at once be seen that he could not take that form of oath. It is in the following words: I appeal to God as the witness of truth and the avenger of falsehood, as I shall answer the same at the great day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known

that the evidence that I will give,' &c. "Here the sanction appealed to is accountability at the great day of judgment. And he did not believe in this sanction, and declined taking the oath on the Gospels, and is there are only two forms in which persons, (except Quakers, &c.) can be sworn in North arolina, it follows that he could not be

worn at all without forcing his conscience. "The judge observes that he had always understood that the characteristic feature of Universalism was the finite duration of punishment in the next world, and that all would ultimately be brought into a state of blessedness. Under that impression, no objection was ever made to their competency, nor does he think that any just objection could be made; but he adds, if the creed of the Universalist embraces a denial of all accountability and punishment in the next world forsins committed in the body, and unrepented of and unatoned for at death, he is not a comperent witness as the law now stands in

North Carolina, according to his opinion. "The statement of Judge Manly is not without point, and that it relieves him entirely from any suspicion of bigotry or intol-

THE LATE DR. CHOULES .- The N. Y. Examiner says that the Rev. Dr. Chowles was conscious throughout the whole of the last day of his sickness that he could not recover. He conversed freely of that event, and selected the text for his funeral discourse. He referred to his ministry, and dwelt with special interest on the fact that the theme of his preaching had been 'Christ' crucified. And it was while in the act of all repeating the beautiful hymn, 'Jesus, loverez

FATHER MATHEW .-- It is stated that the once samous Father Mathew of Ireland is now a priest at Rewa, one of the Freejee