the ground enter as a body into any further negotistions with states not belonging to it. This excited to the speculations as to what the result of the conference may be. The express states that the Austrian minister at the English Court, and now at Brussels,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Friday 26th Dec.

The Journal des Debats has a leading article, in which it says, without discussing the origin of the Government, it will approve honestly the measures slopted by it for the sake of order and prosperity. The London Times says it is understood that the

Bank has resolved to reduce the rates of advance on Government securities till the 16th January, from 21

A Privy Council was held at Windsor yesterday, when Her Majesty was pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. Earl Granville to be Her Majesty's principal Secretory of State, and he was sworn in accordingly.

## from our English Files.

ANTI FREE TRADE MEETING.

On Friday a large meeting of influential individuals was held at the London Tavern, the Duke of Richmond in the Chair, supported by Lords Malmesbury. Stanhope, Giengal, and Berners, and several eminent mercantile men, and agriculturists. The following declaration was agreed to :-

"We declare, with the most profound regret and apprehension, that the agricultural, colonial, shipping, and many other important interests of the country, continue in a state of deep and dangerous depression.

"We remain firmly convinced that the disastrous condition of these great interests is mainly attributable to the unjust, mischievous, and cruel policy, which under the specious appellation of Free Trade, has expised British producers of all classes to a rainous competition in the home market with the products of foreign labour.

"We maintain the inalienable right of the highlytaxed and restricted British producer to just protection against this encouragement of foreign in preference to British industry. And, insisting on this principle, we emphatically protest against its abandonment, or its being compromised by the substitution of merely palliative measures.

"We affirm that, in the re-establishment of Protection no class of the community is so deeply interested as British labourers, who have been encouraged to believe that their interests would be promoted by low money prices, while it has been concealed from them that the necessary result of low money prices must ultimately be a corresponding reduction in the wages of labour; so that not only would the industrial classes derive no possible benefit from such low prices. but, as compared with the monied class and persons of fixed inco ies, their social position would be absolately degraded.

"We further affirm that the same system has a direct and inevitable tendency to diminish the demand for British labour, an effect which is already abundantly proved by the alarming extent of the desertion of their country by industrious and able bodied labourers, who would never abandon home and kindred, were they in the state of prosperity predicted as the certain result of Free Trade legislation, and falsely asserted to exist. The deplorable condition of Ireland its landowners, occupiers, and labourers, shows too clearly the nature of this boasted prosperity, and affords startling evidence of the state to which, from the same

use, Great Britain is rapidly hastening. "We declare it as our firm conviction, that unless Parliament shall, at the earliest period, restore Protection to British industry, both in this country and in its colonies, the most disastrous consequences must ensue. A reduction of the payments made to fundholders, mortgagees, and other annuitants in the same proportion as the prices of home and cold been by foreign competition, will be unavoidable; the population of the United Kingdom will become dependent to a large extent on foreign countries for its food, whereby this country may be exposed, through a deficiency of home produce, to the evils of scarcity, or even to all the horrors of famine; British labour will be still more extensively displaced, and the process of depopulation will be more dangerously extended; the colonies, ruined and exasperated, will throw off their allegiance; our maritime supremacy will be subverted, and the safety of the State be thereby endangered; while discontent and disaffection, pervading the land, will destroy its prosperity, hazard its peace, and place in jeopardy all its most cherished institutions.

Deploring and deprecating these lamentable and too probable results, we earnestly invoke the most strenuous exertions of all reflecting British subjects for the restoration of a justly protective policy, by which alone those results can be averted. And we solemnly protest against the reckless policy at present pursued by the Government and Parliament, for the fatal consequences of which they alone must be held responsible to an injured and indignant country.

" Finally, aware of the discouraging effects that must be produced on the friends of Protection by an ambiguous, uncertain, or wavering policy, we deem it our bounden duty to call on British producers of every class to direct their united and undivided efforts towards the restoration of just protection to every British interest, without permitting their energies or their attention to be diverted from that one great object by any projects of partial application or of minor importance, however or by whomsoever introduced or recommended. And relying on the justice of our cause, the good sense of our countrymen, and the blessing of Divine Providence, we declare our unalterable determination to persevere in the struggle in which we are engaged, convinced that at no distant period success will crown our honest

and unflinching exertions." LECTURES ON THE CHURCH AT St. PAUL'S, FINSnuar. - The second of these lectures was delivered on Weinesday by the Rev. Dr. Woolsworth, Canon of Westminster. The subject was the relation of Nonconformists to the Church, of which the lecturer took the following view : -" The Church, universal in space and time, was the spiritual mother of all living, and whatever graces men have received, they received them from G d by means of the Church. S far therefore man who unagressed the limits thus set to his peras their dissenting brethren were Christians, they were | sonal ambaon, lost his self-respect before he did so, Christians, not by their dissent, but by means of the and is not herefore, entitled to the respect, much less Christian Church. Whatever Christian truth they to the homge, of his own nation, or of the world at might hold, whatever Christian graces they might re- large. As question of public and political morality, ceive, they derived, not from their schism, but from it is equall clear that the only safeguard which human G dethrough the Church of Christ. The Church was society hausgainst a perpetual succession of acts of

the ground that the Zollverein must be constructed | far, therefore, as their Nonconformist brethren held the truth and enjoyed grace, so far were they members of the Christian Church. But he must not be understood to say that, even as part, in a certain sense, of the unity of the Church, they were sound and healthy members of it. It was one thing to belong to a budy, minister at the Edges to proceed immediately to his and another to be a sound member of the body. It was one thing to be in the field of the Church on earth, and another to be garnered into the Church in heaven. So far as their Nonconformist brethren professed the Christian faith, and were not infidels and apostates, so far were they members of the Church in its mixed and imperfect condition in this world; but If they continued in wilful heresy and schism to the end, he could not allow that they were members of the invisible Church, in heaven. If the showers of God's grace did not convert them into good grain, if they willfuly remained careless unto the harvest, all the advantages they might have enjoyed would only aggravate their sin and increase their punishment; but if they endeavoured to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, if they followed after charity, and sought to attain perfect holiness, then they would have adundant cause to bless God that they lived in His field. They would then escape the doom of the tares, and there would be great rejoicing over them at the day of the harvest by the wagel reapers."

The foundation stone of Sir Culling Eardley's new Meeting House at St. Mary Church, absurdly called a "Free Church," was laid on Tuesday week.

We must confess ourselves very much shocked, as well as not a little surprised, at the strange absence of all reference to the first principles of morality which pervades the reasonings of some of our contemporaries on the recent events in France. If " to do evil that good may come," is a recognized principle of State policy, of course we have nothing more to say, at least at present. Louis Napoleon has been guilty of much that is evil, personally as well as socially and politically: but we have no right to give an opinion on the subject, until we have had time to ascertain what good may come of it. It is one of the reasons, however, for which we have hitherto prided ourselves on the conjunction of the terms "Protestant" and "England," that the idea of "doing evil that good may come," was deemed to be utterly abhorrant from our national sentiments no less than from our religious creed; and however untrue some of our contemporaries may prove themselves on this occasion to the principles which they profess, we must, for our own part, absolutely refuse, on such a plea as that, to justify, or even to excuse, the monster-usurpation of the Elysoe.

But, we are told by some who are half ashamed to adopt the Jesuits' maxim outright, "necessity has no law," and a great political necessity had arisen for superseding the dictates of the ordinary laws of human conduct. Now, that "State-necessity" is of all tyrants the most lawless, we are, by way of making a concession, ready to admit; nor are we at all prepared to deny that, armed with the Medush-shield of this "Statenecessity," Louis Napoleon has bidden bold defiance to every law, moral and statutory, human and divine. But even if we were inclined, which we are not, to stretch our concession still farther, and to admit that an imperious State-necessity might excuse an act of perjury towards HEAVEN, and of treachery towards society, the apologists of the military revolution of the 2d of December still owe us the proof that such a State-necessity true, and if the Bishop were to search his book of actually did exist; a point which, indeed, they take for granted; but which, for all that, rests on no better foundation than one of the coolest and most unfounded assumptions ever put forward in defence of a radically

To prove 'hat Louis Napoleon was "driven' to do what he has done, his advocates must prove that the opposition which he has of late encountered at the hands of the Assembly was in no degree provoked by the suspicion of his being, actuated by motives of personal ambition, by a desire to prolong his powers beyond the and desired me to come to him again in an hour. I did period at which he was by a solemn oath pledged to so, and he then asked me if I had made up my mind to resign them, and to extend them beyond the limits They must pave that it Louis Napoleon had declared his determination to descend from the elevation to which he had been nised by the suffrages of the nation, at the expiration of his term of office and not to constitution.

\*\*Said he, "can you make out £5?" "No, sir," said I. "I cannot." Said he, "I won't marry you under £5." Said I, "That is too much." "Well, then," he had been nised by the suffrages of the nation, at the expiration of his term of office and not to constitution. expiration of his term of office, and not to consent to At last he asked me how much I could give, and his re-election unless the law which barred it were repealed in the egular way prescribed by the Constitution itself,—if he had proposed a relaxation of the elec-toral law of Miy the 31st, without having recourse to the popular clap-trap of universal suffrage,-if he had calmly represented the dangers which menace society from the machinations of Socialism and anarchy, and had asked for sich extraordinary powers as were necessary for their suppression, under such guarantees as would effectually prevent the abuse of those powers for the ends of faction or of personal ambition, -he could not have obtained a Parliamentary ministry and a working majority in the existing Assembly. All this the appoingsts of the coup d'état must prove, before their plea of necessity can really serve their argument. It is needles to say that they have not proved any such thing; it would be easy to prove the precise contrary, and to showthat there was every possibility of guiding the vessel of the French Republic saftely through the breakers of B52, if the Head of the Executive had acted in a spirit o self-denying patriotism, if he had disarmed suspicion, ithe had won confidence by the transparent loyalty of is conduct. We will go further, and say, that if he hd done so, he would have had a much better chance that he has now, as a military dictator, of retaining the proud position to which the will of the nation had raised lim, and from which he was bound to descend unless he ould retain it consistently with honour and a

good consiènce. We are sot, however, content to show the untenableness of the pira of a great State-necessity, on behalf of Lods Napoleon. We utterly repudiate it as an immore plea, subversive of every guarantee of public orde and political stability. It is an immoral plea, becaus wholly inconsistent with the dictates of hon ur, of tath, of personal integrity, and of reverence towards the Divine Being. The man who had so-lemnly sorn to observe the Constitution which limited his erm of office to four years, and rendered him ineligible at the expiration of that time, was by every constenation of duty debarred from aspiring to a prolongaion of his tenure of power, except in one contingene; an alteration in the Constitution effected in the waysrescribed by the Constitution itself. As a question f personal morality this is conclusive. The the divinely appointed teacher of all truth, and the lawless vience, is strict adherence to the principle divinally constituted minister of all grace to men. So that whateer changes are necessary for the public

with respect for the existing laws; that the wilful and committed against the public weel, a sin against sinciety, destructive of all public confidence, which disqualifies the offender, for ever after, for all participaon in the conduct of public affairs.

We say nothing, now, of the means by which Louis Napoleon carried into execution a design clearly condemned by every rule of public and political as well paying the rent. private and personal morality.—of the lies and calumnies officially promulgated, - of the violation of personal liberty, even in the persons of those whom the Constitution declared inviolable, -of the total suppression not only of all public discussion, but of all ndependent publicity, even as to facts,-and, above all, of the indiscriminate slanghter, the wholesale massacres, by which, to an extent that will probably never be known, a professedly Christian city has been deluged with blood. These means were, indeed, worthy of the end in pursuit of which they were employed and both will, we venture to predict, meet in due time with righteous retribution.

Raro antecedentem. scelestum Deseruit pede pana claudo.

John Bull. A New Discovery .- Some attention has been excited by the alleged discovery, by an engineer of some celebrity, named Andraud, of the means of seeing the air. If, he says, you take a piece of card coloured black, of the size of the eye, and pierce with a fine needle a hole in the middle, you will on looking through that hole at a clear sky or a lighted lamp, see a multitude of molecules floating about, which molecules constitute the air. We shall see whether the theory will obtain the sanction of the Academy of Sciences, to which it has been submitted .- Literary Gazette.

SINGULAR FACT .-- An estate granted to Geo Monk Duke of Albermarle, for restoring the monarchy, was, by intermarriage, eventually vested in Oliver Cromwel, Esq, of Cheshant, who died in 1821-being then the last male descendant of the Protector.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPOSE OF ROMISH CORRUPTION. On Tuesday, the anniversary of the day when the creed of Pope Pius IV., was first promulgated in Rome, meeting was held in the Rotunda, Sir William Verner, Bart., iu the chair. The Roman Catholics who had been invited did not appear, and the Protestant champions had the controversy all to themselves. In the course of the proceedings several converts spoke, denying that they had been induced by bribes to forsake the Church of Rome. One of them, Michael Sullivan, told the following story:—"If Dr. McHale were here to-day, I would tell him how he sought to make a traffic with me. At the time I was going to get married, about nine years, I was a Roman Catholic. I was going to marry a first cousin of mine, and I went to the Pricet. He said he could not allow the marriage without a dispensation from the Bishop, Dr. McHale; but he desired me to go to Tunm, where he re-sided, as he had three or four dispensations in the year, and might have one of them which he had not given out. I went to Dr. McHale on Sunday morning after coming from mass, and handed him a letter from the Priest. He gave me great blame for wanting to marry my cousin, and said that I could not get married until he wrote to the Pope. Before God these words are record and registry, he would find my name in it. He then told me to go round to his hall door, and he would meet me in half an hour. I went round and was let in-He gave me great blame about the matter, and said that he would charge £10 for a marriage letter. I said "I am a poor tradesman, and we have not £10 to give you." "Well," said he, "I won't give you the marriage letter." He trafficked with me for upwards of an hour, and at the end of that time I was going away almost heart-broken, when he called me back give the money? I told him I had not. "Well," pulled out my pocket buttons and silver-all that I had about me - and he picked out 16s. 6d., and then gave

## United States.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOME.

Will you permit me the use of your columns to inform such of your readers as may take any interest in such a project, that it is proposed to open, on or before the 1st of May, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Broadway and Grand streets, a boarding house, to be known as the Home of Church of England Emigrants.

The object would be, to accommodate our own

brethren in the faith, on their first landing in this city, with decent lodgings and board, for a short time, (say two weeks,) at the lowest possible rates, and to connect with such a home an intelligence office, through which such persons might find speedy employment. Such an asylum, it is believed, would prevent much suffering. Among the keenest pangs to which flesh is heir, are those which the decent, unbefriended, religious, and sometimes educated emigrant, is called to endure, when first he sets foot on a foreign shore, and without any reliable guide, is compelled to find a shelter for the night. A lone widow, or orphan sisters, seeking for cheap lodgings, is compelled to accept a filthy room and bedding in some groggery or "emigrant boarding house," and to encounter besides filth, and noise, and oaths, and the fumes of whiskey, tobacco, and beer, a crowd of wretched beings, who have been brought up in the same hovel with pigs. - Such accommodations are of course bad enough for those who have never known anything better; but how much more intolerable for those who have been decently brought up, and taught that cleanliness was akin to godliness! A cheap, very cheap boarding house, adapted to the condition of such, is still a desideratum in this city.

To supply this need, it is proposed to find, lat, a thrifty, intelligent, managing housekeeper, either Scotch, English, or New Englander, who, partly for laye's sake, and partly for her own support, would be willing to take charge of such an establishment, and conduct if as her own. 2dly, Tu encourage her (by assisting her to furnish it, and pay the first quarter's rent.) to take a small house somewhere in the locality above indicated 3dly, To place her and her household under the usual discipline which belongs to a well ordered Christian family. 4thly, To require her to keep a strict account of all her expenses, and exhibit her books as often as any patron of the house might desire. 5thly, To require every person wishing to take board, to exhibit satisfactory testimonials as to character, &c., from their fermer

welfare, must be brought about by methods consistent; clergyman, or from the magistrate or other official to whom they were formerly known. 6thly, To require violent transgression of these laws is a capital telony those who entered the house to deposit the amount of board for a fortnight, an equitable portion to be returned provided they left sooner; none to remain longer than two weeks, should their rooms he required for new comers. 7thly, The present well conducted intelligence office of Mr. Bookham, 148 Grand street, might be connected with the house, which would go far towards

> Such, briefly, (subject to such modifications as experience might suggest,) is the project which it is proposed to execute, to begin upon a small scale, and not to incur any pecaniary responsibilities, but wait to see such an institution grow by its own inherent

> In the mean time, such as are disposed to contribute any sum towards paying the first quarter's reat or any article of furniture towards supplying what is requisite for such an establishment, may communicate with Mr. Bookham, 148 Grand street, or with the subscriber. And that God may prosper the undertaking, let those pray who "know the heart of a stranger," as well as those who have been spared the grinding effects of poverty in a strange land. M. P. PARES.

> The Commissioners of Emigration for our port are indefatigable in the discharge of their duty, giving up to it a great deal of time and thought, and it is a matter of satisfaction, that two of the most active members of the Board are Churchmen. But it is a shame that the Church, as such, has yet to do the first act of hospitality to the strangers of her own communion who are daily arriving on our shores. It is not uncommon for them, as we know from experience, to bring credentials from home, but which are no passports to any established provision for them. We make much ado in words about catholic communion; but what is it more than words. if communicants with dismissory letters are at a loss where to present them to any purpose. It is like giving a man a letter of introduction to a friend not to be found; for these testimonials addressed to any clergyman shure the fate of the business which is everybody's and so nobody's. For the most part they procure for the stranger a shilling or two, or a casual word of advice and there it ends. The projected boarding house, with the intelligence office, will be a place to which the Church of England emigrant having good papers, (for to such the design should be limited,) may go and find friendly advisers, and be warned against sharpers. Sometimes, all he wants is instruction on which he can rely, an to how he shall shape his course in a stronge land. The managers of the Home no doubt will pursue the policy of the Commissioners, in helping the emigrant to find his way into the country as soon as possible; but they will have this advantage over the Commissioners, that they can direct him to neighborhoods where he can find his Church on Sundays as well as his living on week-days. By opening a correspondence with clergymen over the country, much might be done towards maturing a plan of operations for the benefit of the class of strangers in view. The whole burden should not be le ft to be burue by the city clergy alone.

## Colonial.

We observe that the people of Montreal have had a meeting to device means for providing the poor of the city with word, which has risen of late to an excessively high price. The rate has been exseedingly high also in our city, and during the cold weather of lest month the poor suffered great privations. We had occasion at that time to observe the benefits conferred by that excellent charity, the House of Industry, in giving an out-door distribution of fuel to poor and deserving persons. We notice it the more particularly, because we understand that the ordinary Collector is just now taking up contributions for the institution. We trust that our citizens will not forget in their plenty, those who are suffering the cold of a Canadian winter, without any means of alleviating its rigours .---

HOUSEBREAKING AND ROBBERY.—On Thursday night the counting-house of Mr. Councillor Ritchey, on Adelaide Street, was broken into, and a \$5 bill, which happened to be in the clerk's till, was abstracted. The depredator seems to have bored the panels of both the porch door and counting-house door, and by this means got an entrance. Fortunately there was no money in the office except the bill mentioned. No other damage was done.

Another Depredation,-On Wedneeday night the house of a person formerly known as Mrs. McManus, residing in Queen-street, was broken into, and some money, and a tin box containing jewellery, were taken of, in all valued at upwards of £12. Mis. M. had gone to a neighbour's to drink ten and apend the evening, and in her absence the tobbery was effected.

We learn form the Kingston "News" of the 30th ult., that a hardened ruffien, named Paul, who had just been liberated from the Provincial Penitentiary, attacked and almost killed an unoffending farmer, named John McCoy, who was on his way to Kingston, on the 25th ult. The circumstances are these:-The farmer was on his way to Kingston, from Mill Creek, where he had stopped for a while, and Paul on his leaving, jumped into the sleigh with him, and after getting some distance from the village, suddenly assaulted the farmer by striking and kicking him. After the victim was insensible, and supposed to be dead, he was dragged about a quarter of a mile, and buried in the snow, Paul first robbing him of £4 and a part of his clothing, with which and the horse he came to Kingston. On the following morning persons passing the spot, heard cries of distress, and on proceeding where they came from discovered the farmer more dead than alive, his legs and portions of his body being frozen. He was immediately removed and taken care of, but it is not expected that he will survive, he is so badly frozen and injured. Paul through the instrumentality of the City Police, was arrested at the French Village, and has been sent in custody to Mill Creek, to be identified by the victim, whose deposition will also be taken in the event of his death. The thermometer, it will be recollected, during the night mentioned, stood at 15 degrees below zero, so that it is almost a mirucle that the frost alone did not do its work.

THE CUNARD BRANCH STEAMERS.— We observe by Hulifax papers, that the Levantipa, iron steamer, takes the place of the Ospray on the Bermuda line; the latter to be placed on the Newfoundland route. The Merlin, at present running between New York, Bermuda, and St. Thomas, is shortly to be superceded by a superh Steamer of 700 tons, having accomodations for one hundred passengers; she is now in course of construction at the Clyde. - Quebec Mer-