The Editor does not hold himself responsible for sentiments advanced by correspondents.

Brother J. L. McInnis will transact any business for us in connection with the Paper, at our Office, No. 20 Germain St up stairs, St. John. NOTICE.

Subscribers to the "Religious Intelligencer. and the Public generally, are informed that the ar rangements under which this paper was published by us jointly, terminated on the first day of January, and that the Rev. E. McLeod is now sole Editor & E. McLEOD. St. John, Jan. 18, 1861.

Religious Jutelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B, MARCH 22, 1861.

Articles on the Holy Spirit. There are some questions of great importance which agitate the present age. In Europe, the subject of Italian liberty is one of universal interest. Will this child of war, just struggling into existence, live, and bring to its birthplace and its home, the blessings of which those who have fought for it, dream? Or, will it be strangled by the monsters which coil around its cradle? Time alone can solve the problem. In America, the Slave question has produced a great political earthquake; the boasted Union of the New World is already dissolved; and the political combination of States has proved to be a rope of sand, when coming in contact with the "peculiar institution." Both continents are in the throes of political changes. Farther away-in China, and the land of the "rising sun," the progress of civilization and religion is becoming more and more interesting; and recent events evidence that God is opening new doors for the spread of his truth, and giving fresh hope to the hearts of the friends of Zion.

There is one subject which rises superior to all these, because on it their complete success depends,-we allude to the necessity of a greater By this paper He may be impressing your mindare not ignorant of the soul-cheering fact, that the viction of sin you feel. Make the salvation of last two or three years have been marked with greater manifestations of the Spirit in some portions of God's vineyard, than have been known, probably, since the days of the Reformation. But is not a still larger measure needed? Do not the events transpiring among the nations, call upon the church to seek a deeper baptism of the Spirit, to prepare them to take the advantages which God's providence is affording them to spread the leaven of His truth? But leaving the work in general, and confining our remarks to the state of religion near at home; we ask, does not the lack of consecration among believers, the worldliness, and the self-seeking which is apparent on every side in the church, as well as the growing disposition in the masses, especially in the young, to throw off religious restraint and the fear of God, and rush madly on to ruin, call for humiliation and prayer; and remind us of the great defect in our christianity-namely,-The real work, and constant abiding of the Holy Spirit in believers.

We purpose publishing a series of five or six articles, (selected from the "British Messenger," on the work of the Holy Spirit in bringing men t God, and the necessity of his abiding with belie vers in order to their comfort and usefulness. We commend them to the prayerful attention of all our readers, and may the Spirit himself bless them to

THE STRIVINGN OF THE SPIRIT.

The divinity, personality, and work of the Holy Spirit are very clearly and plentifully set forth in the Word. But about the mode of his operation and acting upon the human soul there is great mystery. The rising, blowing, and effeets of the wind in nature are not more mysterious; and to these his influences are compared. "The Wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth : so is every one that is born of the Spirit." The power of the wind varies, and the effects of the wind differ at different times, so the power, manner of acting, and effects produced by the Hely Spirit differ. Sometimes He works with an invincible power, and the sinner must yield; and sometimes He works in a more gentle, resistible way. So it has been in all ages and therefore before the flood we read, " And

strive with man." (Gen. vi, 3.)

THE SOLEMNFACT .- "The Spirit strives with man." In striving with sinners various means are employed, as striking, startling, and affecting providences. It may be sudden death, or disease or famine, or some other thing; but by this event the Spirit claims the conscience, awakens the soul, and leads to serious reflection. The goodness of God in nature is also intended to makes use of this. Very frequently dreams are employed to arouse the slumbering sinner ... dreams of death, of judgment, of heaven, or of calling the man to account, and demanding a change of life and manners. But the word of God, the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, is the means most generally employed by the Spirit when striving with man. Some portion read, or some sermon heared, or some text brought home. The effects produced are conviction of sin and wrong doing; alarm at the consideration of the wrath of God, and the punishment due to sin :

frightful dream, or been terrified or attracted by | ble expenditure about £1 350. lines will not be read by one person who has | MOST THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

ot, more or less, at some time or other, experience d the striving of the Spirit in the soul. Reader, ave not you? If so, what has been the result? ou resisted the Holv Ghost ? Have you quenchnfluences, experienced his more powerful oprations, and been led by him to Jesus for a resent salvation ?

onvictions He produced have been stifled. The what they are intended. mpressions He made have been allowed to die way. His warnings have been neglected. His promptings have been despised. His love has ceipt of the Post Mister General's Report for 1860 neen grieved. Now the Lord says, "Let them the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, slone." There is a limit to his strivings. He may, He will, strive for a time, but he will not lways strive. When men grow more careless and unconcerned, when they become hardened n sin, when they dare to trifle with divine things He often gives them up. The result is, conscience becomes benumbed, it feels not as it once lid; it becomes dumb, it reproves not as it once

lid; it slumbers, and allows sinners to go on withut disturbance. The word loses its effect, the aw no longer terrifies, the gospel no longer harms, providences fail to impress, and second causes are alone considered. Satan binds with tronger fetters, and the man is led captive by nim at his will. Then comes presumption or lespair. The sinner commits all uncleanness with greediness; perhaps drinks, swears, lies reaks the Sabbath, neglects the means of grace, re hardened through the deceitfulness of sindesperate character, or else despondency seizes

he soul, and despair broods over it. Then all atempts to secure salvation are given up, and the anguage of some of old is employed: "Thou saidst, There is no hope. No; for I have loved strangers, and after them will I go." Out is a fearful thing to resist the strivings of the Spirit, until He depart from us!

The subject speaks to sinners in general. The Spirit may be striving with you at this moment. your soul your first, your great object. But it speaks to the young in particular. Many of those originally referred to in the text were young, and it is to be feared that some young persons do despite to the Spirit of grace, and are given up to Bunyan and others, that all the striving of the sane persons provided for in any other way Spirit never strove with Ishmael after he mock-Judas was given up as soon as he decided to beed at religion; while others have embraced dead- from a

cern produced within us, which we cannot account for ? If so, let us encourage these things tenance of the inhabitants, when properly culti nor rest until we are led to the Saviour. Does vated, it is a soil in which spiritualism and al the word of God impress us? Do we feel it other such isms-so proflic of insanity, do no searching the heart, rousing the conscience, and awakening our fears? If so, let us seek grace that it may work effectually, and become the and excited it to a high degree, but the excite means of thoroughly sanctifying our nature. Do ment proved to be of the most healthy character we even feel the powers of the world to come?

we escape the one, and secure the other. Reader beware, you are in critical circumstances, if not really converted to God; and to you ty the Queen-eliciting expressions of loyalt we say, as Paul to his audience, " Beware there- and love-the desire to see his Royal Highnes fore, lest that come upon you which is spoken of |-the waving of handkerchiefs and other demon in the prophets . Behold, ye despisers, and won- strations of joyous delight as he passed the Hosder, and perish ; for I work a work in your days, a work which ye shall in no wise believe, though a man declare it unto you," Beware, lest there the exclusion of those subjects which at other should be reason to address you, as Stephen did times disturb or excite, and when he had emthe Jews, when he said: "Ye stiff-necked and ed had dispersed, our household resumed its oruncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always dinary quietness all the happier of what they had resist the Holy Ghost : as your fathers did, so heard and seen, and probably improved in the do ye." Beware, lest the testimony of Isaiah be mental health. the Lord said, My Spirit shall not always true of you : " They rebelled, and vexed his Holy Spirit : therefore he was turned to be their rectly by excessive indulgence in intoxicating enemy, and he fought against them." What a drinks. In others, I have no doubt that the fearful case to be in, to have God for an enemy same cause operated indirectly. A few entered to be left to wonder and perish, and that because we rebelled, vexed, and resisted the Holy Spirit. another, which seemed at least, definite. But Ruther let us cherish our convictions, yield to the great majority of cases owe their develope the gentle strivings of God's good Spirit, nor ment to a variety of influences where it is imposrest until He bears his inward witness with our minent place, but all, in combination, operate to lead to repentance, and sometimes the Spirit spiris that we are born of God. If we do not, lower the physical health and vital powers, and there will be a last time, after which the Spirit will strive no more. Then repentance will be impossible, we shall be shut up in unbelief, and hell; or the conscience is touched and startled. perhaps be given up to a reprobate mind: and the result may be that we shall crucify the Son from a visit of a few days to Upper Sussex, and of God afresh, and put him to an open shame, knowing that the friends of Zion will be glad to Then all that remain for us will be, "a certain hear of the progress of the good work of grace in fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indig-nation, which shall devour the adversaries." The interest is attilled at the shall devour the adversaries."

Then we shall die witout mercy, without hope, and sink into the second death. CORRECTIONS .- - We regret to observe two or ly but steadil; with but very little, if any of three errors in our article last week on the "Free | what is generally called excitement, so frequent fears of death, judgment, and eternity; a prompt- Baptist Church, Fredericton :" one by the com- in connection with such meetings. One thing ing of the soul to pray, repent, and forsake sin: positor, the others by ourselves. We stated that was particularly satisfactory to me during and resolves to change the course, turn to God. that the lot on which we have commenced to my recent vi-it, was to find the young converts and seek salvation. The design is to keep men build is on York and Brunswick Streets; we systeadfast and zealous. All seem to be doing back from sin, to lead them to repentance, to should have said York and GEORGE Streets. Our pretty well and some exceedingly so. It is real prevent the ruin of the sinner, and conduct the compositor made the width of the lot " 40" feet; ly pleasing to see how a number of these young soul to God through Jesus Christ. Where is it should have been 60 feet. The width of the people have grown in grace. Some who were

DIALOGUES AND RECITATIONS FOR SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERTS-BY MRS. MARY LATHAM CLARK. This is the title of a neat little book of 60 pages, Iave you vexed and grieved the Spirit? Have just rublished by the Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment, and as its title indicates, contains d the Spirit? or have you yielded to his gentle a variety of dialogues and pieces adapted for use in S. S. Concerts. The following are the titles of some of them :- A talk about Flowers; The Child's funeral; The Child-Jesus; The Wonderful Gift; How a child can do good; Religion a Joy-THE TERRIBLE THREATENING. -" My Spirit | Giver; My Angel Mother; Treasures in Heaven; hall not always strive with man." The reason 1s, The Sabbath: What has the Bible done for women; He has been trifled with, resisted, grieved. The and more than twenty others, all appropriate for

> PUBLIC DOCUMENTS .- We acknowledge the refor the last year, and the Report of the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital, for the same time, all of which we shall endeavour to notice hereafter. and for which the gentlemen forwarding, will please accept our thanks.

> > Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

A more human and Christian public Institution, than an Asylum for Lunatics can hardly exist. The proper care of this unfortunate fort of all the Patients well provided for. The report of the Board of Comm ssioners and of the Superintendant for 1860 is now before us.

Oct. 1860, 162,-97 males and 65 females.

Counties in the Province, with the exception of all doubts as to his position, and the enthusiasm and one from Newfoundland.

their own heart's lusts. It was the opinion of classes. I am not aware of there being any in-Spirit with Cain ceased after he slew his brother the Province, nor do I know of any dangerous Abel, and he was but a young man. That the or troublesome persons being at large. The core courage, but calls forth warm eulogiums from his consequent extension of constitutional liberty and treatment of the insane seems to be entirely accomplished by this institution, and it is gratied Isaac, and he was but young then. That fying to be able to report that the business of Esau was left to himself after he sold his birth. the year has been conducted with the occurrence right, which he did comparatively early. That of but few if any, unpleasant circumstances, connected either with patients or their friends.

tray his Master, and it is probable he was only a case in the Province, none beyond what is natural young man. These good men may be correct in with the ordinary increase of population. The their view of the matter. It is very clear that people being thinly scattered over a large and rich territory, where every facility exists to prosome young people, who where once in a very cure the comfor s of life, without that strife and honeful state, have grown very careless and in- exausting toil so common in older and more different, and some have even mocked and laugh- thickly peopled lands, are necessarily exemp ly errors, and have been allowed to live and die velop insanity. I may mention too, what apin such a state. Let us, therefore, examine our this province is seldom seriously disturbed. selves. Do we ever feel the Spirit striving with Political revolutions, which seem to convulse us? Are there convictions, alarms, and a con- other communities all around, produce but a very transitory effect here, and, while the land is productive of everything that is good for the sus-

The event of the year- the Royal visit-for a time occupied the entire mind of the people in no instance that has come under my notice, has it had other than a beneficial p-ychologic Are we affected with the joys of heaven, or with effect.

the terrors of hell? If so, let us see to it, that Here it is worthy of remark that the interest manifested by the patients in reference to thi versation that it suggested respecting her Majes the presence of Royalty, and the circumstances parked and was gone, and the crowd that follow-

> he institution overcome by religious excitement. Now one from one cause, and again, one from sible to assign to any one a primary or more pro-

> CARLETON, March 20th, 1861. DEAR INTELLIGENCE :- I have just retu ned

The interest is still good, notwithstanding it is now more than three months since the revival began. The work has, throughout, gone on slowthere a soul that hears the gospel with whom | building to be erected we gave as "40" feet; it among the weakest when they jo ned the church the Spirit has not striven? How often has light | should have been 41 feet. Size of the lot 60 by are among the strongest now. Their great anxflashed upon the mind, conviction been produced 132; Cost \$650. Length of the building inclusively seems to e the convertion of their friends in the consience, alarm f-it in the heart, and a ding tower about 71 feet; width 41 feet. Con- who are still out of Christ. A number of the concern been produced in the soul, to flee from tract price for building including stone work, young brethren especially manifest strong desthe wrath to come? Who has not been startled \$4,400. To which must be added cost of intro- ires for usefulness, and I trust this spirit will by some affecting providence, or alarmed by some | ducing gas, furnishing &c., making whole proba- increase. I enjoyed myself much. Our meetings were largely attend d and good. I baptized sequite prevalent in the island. Many cases have listen to counsels favourable to war or aggransome portion of God's holy word. Perhaps these | Contributions to AID THIS work will BE ven persons—four young men and three young occurred in Charlottetown, some of which termi-

added to the church. There is a number of others in the community who are deeply convicted and who I trust will soon give their hearts to God. The prospect is still good; nearly, if not quite as good as I have seen at any time during the revival. I hope soon to hear that others have found the pearl of great price.

When I left Bro. Rittray was at Moncton, where he had gone to unite with Bro. Penning ton in holding a series of Meetings. May much good result from their efforts.

G. A. HARTLEY.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, March 8th 1861. MR. EDITOR :- Political subjec's absorb the attention of the people, as they have for cause of inconceivable misery, and hundreds of many months past; but the Inauguration of our dreadful deaths to the people of the town new President, and his declaration of the policy Gaeta. A casemate sheltered his head while his he intends to pursue hava removed the doubt soldiers were dying in the breach, while the and uncertainty which have weighed like a night- wounded were crushed under a remorseless conmare upon the minds of the people. Mr. Lin- nonade in the hospitals, while women and chilcoln has wisely, as I think, kept his own councils, dren were struck dead in the streets, and pouring and while listening to advice from all quarters, out their heart's blood in the kennels. He has has revealed his thoughts to no one. Meanwhile fled from a wreck, after hundreds have been only a blessing to themselves, but to the public in the cause of freedom openly announced the selfish autocracy, and has left to his conquerors at large. It is gratifying to know that our Pro- abandonment of their principles in consequence the work of tranquilizing the kingdom he proved vincial Lunatic Asylum is under judicious and of the opposition manifested in the Southern himself too weak to oppress and too wicked to excellent management, and the welfare and com- States; and these, in consequence of Mr. Lin- govern. A French steamer at length took the coln's silence,, claimed that he, like them, was obstinate monarch and his adherents off from ready to descrt the principles by virtue of which the place, and we learn that they proceeded to The Commissioners show an outlay of £4,849 | ter to follow his convictions of right in the face sympathizing Pope. It is stated that the stay of and yet professes to expect to be saved! Such 16s., and receipts from paying patients, £547 of opposition. So persistently were statements Francis at Rome will be but short, as he in-8s 7d., from produce, £300 7s. 4d., and sundries, to this effect reiterated that there seemed danger tends to proceed to Bavaria. Despite the pre-When the Spirit gives a man up, he often becomes £27 6s. 9d.; total, £875 2s. 8d.; leaving £3974 of losing all that had been gained for freedom sence of Francis, we learn that the surrender of 13s. 4d. as the charge upon the Provincial Funds. | last November, and that this great contest would | Gaeta had produced many manifestations of re-The total number of inmates under treatment have to be repeated four years hence. It was joicing at Rome; and in Naples and the provinwas 241-of whom 87 were admitted in the course apparent, however, that the people, though be- ces, the event had been celebrated with great of the year. The result of the treatment is, 37 trayed by their leaders, were still generally true festivies; and yet a French Bourbon journal have died, leaving in the institution, on the 31st as wheat," and though much chaff has been his departure from their midst. He goes forth blown away, the principles of the Declaration of the Cain of kings, with a mark of guilt upon his On the 6th of March, a little over two weeks Independence still live, and the spirit of the forehead, and the last he sees of Italy is a bloodago, there were in the Institution 178 patients. fathers animates the hearts of their descendents. stained heap, the funeral pyre upon which the All the patients seem to have been received from The Inaugural Address of Mr. Lincoln removes final victims of his egotism were immolated. three from Nova Scotia, one from P. E. Island, with which it is generally received shows how heartily he will be sustained. The government From the very interesting report of Dr. Wads has so long been administered by a combination dle the Medical Superintendant, we make a few of imbecility and treason, that the manly, honest, straightforward position taken by our new Presi-The institution continues to be the resort of all | dent brings a sense of relief which it is difficult fully to express, and which not only reunites right to express any sort of satisfaction or approhis own political party in admiration of his

parts of the country

Mr. Lincoln commences his administration bled. under greater embarassments than have fallen to to the lot of any of his predecessors, yet thus far he gives evidence of ability sufficient for the brief debates which have taken place in Parliaemergency, and fervent thanksgiving daily rise ment during the week on foreign affairs have from thousands of hearts and lips to God that he served to show that however anxious our Governhas granted us a ruler who seems so well fitted ment are to continue cordial allies with France, for his position. Never have I known among they are not without suspicion that the Emperor Christians so much and so fervent prayer for any cherishes designs of national aggrandizement one in authority, as for our present chief magistrate, and I believe the evils our nation has sufevent was at once normal and beautiful-the con- fered have been the means of bringing us as a sell said France had assigned reasons why it people nearer to God, and implanting more was expedient to prolong the continuance of the firmly among us those principles of righteousness French tro ps in Syria; and the Saltan, though which exalt a nation. If this be so, it will be

indeed good for us that we have been afflicted. tional troubles is gained by looking at the probable effect of this effort at secession upon the future of the Southern States. The merits of the trusted that the Emperor of the French would question of slavery have never been discussed in despise the counsels of those who said that the the slave States, neither is such a discussion per- interests of France could be promoted by wars mitted there now; but the disunjon movement has caused an intense excitement in all those once of peace. Lord Granville in the upper States, and men will think, even though expres- | House held similar language, but more pointed sion of their thoughts are denied them. But even ly intimated that there were those who counselthe right of speech cannot long be withheld, for under the heavy burden of taxation which their evil bour for the world, listen to then, argue that action will render inevitable, and the embarres- the chief danger arises from the magnitude and ment of all kinds of business, the right to pro- spirit of the army, and from the temper of the test against such conduct will force itself at last nitude and spirit to the French has ever been through all obstructions and open the way to a kept on foot for any length of time without being of popular feeling by which it would be accompanied, it needs no prophet to fortell. Slavery Where great armies have been kept long on foot would soon be seen to be a source of infinite evil without becoming formidable to the world, they without any equivalent good, and in one way or have either had, like our own, an extended emhas already past when the political power of

States where it still rules supreme.

DIPTHERIA. This terrible malady is becoming try or portion of a country," and his expression women, which make forty six that have been nated fatally.

Secular Department. ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

Last week we give our readers an interesting letter from our LONDON CORRESPONDENT emtinent. We select for our columns this week

inte esting extracts from London and other THE LAST DAYS OF GAETA.

The surrender of Gaeta to the Sardinian troop has removed another obstacle out of the way of peace and concord to the rest of Italy. Ex-King friends who aspire to be shipowners may easily Francis 11. of Naples stuck to the place so long as it was possible, even after the departure of the French fleet, though his doing so was the and ever to be pitied class of mankind, is not a few of those who had been considered leaders swallowed up by the deluge in obedience to his raging elements, and rescuing crew after crew he was elected, and lacked the force of charac- Rome and were shortly afterwards visited by the lifeboat was but launched a few months ago, and have been discharged recovered, 5 much improv- to the principles of freedom and equal rights. would have us to believe that the people of Gaeta ed, 19 improved, and 2 unimproved; and 16 The Rupublican party has indeed been " sifted wept many and bitter tears when Bombino took; the fary of the breakers, till, one by one, twelve

> THE ITALIAN KINGDOM. Lord John Russell has been called upon a second time within the week to speak on Forrigh affairs, and to justify the course of the Government in reference to Italy. Mr. Disraeli and Mr. S. Fitzgerald, on behalf of the Tories, endeavoured to make it appear that we had no val regarding the victories of Garibaldi, and the under the King Victor Emmanuel; but Lord But what will the Southern States do? Will John Russel was more than a match for his asthey go on to perfect the secession which their sailants, and, by a simple narrative of the shameleading men have attempted? It may not be ful manner in which the Neapolitans and the easy to give a definite answer to these questions people of the Two Sicilies had been governed. now, but it is evident that if a course of firmness during a succession of years, by Bourbon and tempered with kindness, such as Mr. Lincoln Austrian tyrants, faithless as they were cruel, he proposes, had been adopted three months ago, elicited the sympathetic applause of the Comthe projects of secession would have withered in mons, when he put it to them whether, under the bud. The disunionis's have now gone so such circumstances, the Foreign Minister of Enfar that their pride must naturally revolt against gland could do other than declare right and jusan abandonment of their designs; but despite tice to be on the side of Sardinia. Lord John this, I believe there will be no war and no dis- Russell's reply to his opponents has strengthed union, except the mere nominal disunion, upon the position of the Government, and Mr. Disrapaper which already exists and that the laws of eli's avowal of hostility to Italy has rendered his the United States will still be enforced in all resumption of office far less probable than it seemed to be a week before Parliament assem-

> > ENGLISH DISTRUST OF NAPOLEON

The London Christian World says :- The two which we could not approve, and might have very sternly to rebuke. In reply to certain questions that were put to him, Lord John Rushe had no doubt that the occupation might cease without any danger to the people of Syria, or to the Maronites, was not unwilling to send a re-But a still more encouraging view of our na- presentative to a conference; and, as the Sultan had consented, this Government was ready to go with France, we had no ambitious views, and he of ambition; on the contrary, she could not beta ter consult her interests than by the maintenquest; and those who fancy that he may in an full discussion of all the question at usue. The employed, failing other occupations, in foreign result of such a discussion, and of the revulsion war. An army not a fifth part as strong, active Committee had been submitted. The Hon. Mr. cumlated by the lather of Frederick the Great, Tilley replied briefly, and laid before the House a was the direct cause of he Seven Years' War. another would be put away. I believe the time pire to guard, or, like the Austrian, disaffected provinces to hold down. Nor has any nation ever possessed such means of aggression as the slavery can rule our nation and I believe the French now possess without desiring to use them present commotion will be found to be the "com- for the gratification of its ambition. It may be mencement" of its dying struggles in those true that the commercial pirit is on the increase among the French people. But many a year must still pass before the commercial spirit will Business has been considerably depressed here animate or control the Zouave. Lord John Rus the most interesting and amusing which has occurthroughout the winter, in consequence of the ac- sell declares that he does not share the apprethroughout the winter, in consequence of the ac-tion of the South, and many who would gladly great convulsions, because he hopes that the have been industrious have been idle for want of Emperor of he French means what he says in employment, but the interruption of business has his recent speech, that he will not interfere in been slight to that of 1857-8, and the general any contest between Italy and Austria. But in his Italian correspondence just presented to mildness of the winter has prevented any very Parliament, the Foreign Secretary has felt it severe suffering. It is probable that with the necessary to protest against the revival of a kind opening of spring, and the checking of the rebel- of Holy alliance which has been recently orros lion, business will soon resume its usual course, and prosperity again fill us with "food and glad" Mr. Fitzgerald's inquiries on all points except the and prosperity again fill us with "food and glad- continued French occupation of Syria was very ness." Happy will it be for us if with returning general, and certainly not reassuring, for he said : prosperity we forget not the Giver of all good, "As to our relations with France, he must deand the gratitude we owe to Him " who doeth cline entering into particulars at present." His lordship's subsequent repudiation on the part of the English Government of all projects of ambition and of any "wish to annex any coun-

received with loud cheers by the House.

TERRIBLE LOSS AT SEA. An English paper of the 22nd of February

The high winds that prevailed last week prov-

ed terribly destructive to life and property at sea

especially on the coast of Northumberland. Within the limits of Hartlepool Bay alone, it is rebracing current events in England and the Con- ported that upwards of sixty vessels were wreckd, thirty of them, at least, totally, so, not a vestige of them remaining. Nine foundred with every soul on board, whilst thousands of people on shore were looking on-for it was broad daylight the while-unable to render assistance! The amount of property lost or destroyed at this particular spot has been es imated at £150,000. acquire that title at this place, as a ship was sold on Tuesday, with all that was on board, for £5! Hundreds of persons are engaged in discharging and carrying away the black cargoes. One farmer in the district has led away upwards of £100 worth of coal, all of which he got for the trouble of taking; there is not an idle person to be seen in the town, and every horse and cart is engaged in leading away the remnants of the ill-fated vessels which but a few days ago sailed out of the Tyne and Wear." The number of men taken from the wrecked vessels by lifeboats and other means off Hartl pool exceeded three hundred and fifty. The gallant crew of the Whitby lifeboat were engaged off that port for hours braving the from the jaws of imminent destruction; and then the lifeboat herself went down, and they that saved so many others were-true to the law of sacrifice—unable to save themselves. The Rev. W. Keane, perpetual curate of Whithy, 'hus writes on Saturday : " We have had a feart." storm to-day here; half a mile of our strand is already strewed with seven wrecks. Our new was manned with the old crew of the finest picked seamen in Whithy. Five times during the day they had braved the furious sea, and five times returned with crews saved from vessels in distress. A sixth ship was driven in behind the pier. The men, all exhausted though they were, again pulled out, but, before they had gone fifty yards a wave capsized the boat. Then was beheld by several thousand persons-within almost a stone's throw, but unable to assist-the fearful agonies of those powerful men, buffeting with out of thirteen sank, and only one is saved Eleven out of these twelve were married, and have left families; and I am sorry to say that I myself know, that, owing to the severe winter to fishermen, nearly all are left destitute." It appears from another source that the children thus left fatherless are forty in number. The east coast of Ireland had its share of the hurricane as well as the east coast of England; and the envirous of Dublin have a margin of gloom as broad as that of Whitby. When the storm arose, it was a matter of course that vessels would endeavour to make for the well-known harbour of Kingston. One vessel, it was reported, had gone ashore immediately it the back of the pier, and Captain Boyd, of her Majesty's ship Ajax, with that promptitude which a seaman everywhere exhibits when life is supposed to be in danger, got together a detachment of his men to the number of fourteen, and at once proceeded to the spot. They were all, we are told, standing at the extremity of the pier, engaged in their humane endeavour, when a tremendous them, apparently in stunued condition, into the ingry deep. Fifteen gallant lives were thus ing of their hearts for the rescue of some unfortunate strangers, would have been all comfortable and scathless. Many losses are reported around the harbour of Kingston, but that of Captain Boyd and his dauniless crew throws a the rest into the shade, and has thrown a shade

> Things in Fredericton. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SUSPENDED!!

FREDERICTON, Wed Mar. 20th, 1860. The Business of the Province does not progress satisfactorily. 'The "Land Investigations," and the results growing out of it, are still the public topic, and we think several days will yet pass before any great progress of the public business can take place. The committee on the Land affair, have finished taking evidence; no more develope ments have been made. The House, by resolution on Saturday, instructed the Committe to put the question to Mr. Inches, who his partners are in his Land Swindling transactions. Mr. Inches appeared before the Committee on Monday, but refused to disclose the names of the partiss, alleging as a reason, that on first being called on to give evidence before them, he stated his determination not to give this information. The Committee made a Special Report of Mr. Inches' refusal to the House yesterday. What the next steps in this matter will be, we cannot say, but suppose of course the dignity of the House will not be allowed to be compromised by the refusal of testimony on a matter of such great public importance.

We regret that the testimony given before the Committee, has been of such a character as to compromise-in the estimation of his colleagues, the other monbers of the Executive-the character of the Hon. Charles Fisher; and as a result of this, that gentleman has been suspended by His Excellency from his office as an Executive Councillor .-This occurred on Monday, and was first announced to the House by Mr. Fisher himself, who read the correspondence between himself and His Excellency on the subject, and declared that he felt he had neither legally or morally done anything wrong. He accused his colleagues of acting prematurely in condemning him before the Report of Message from His Excellency containing the correspondence on the subject. This correspondence we subjoin, as it presents the difficulty between Mr. Fisher and his colleagues.

Yesterday, (Tuesday,) it was proposed to go into Supply, whereupon Mr. Wilmot moved an amendment that it be deferred until the report of the investigating committe be received. This amendment amounts simply to a motion of want of confidence. An animated debate followed, decidedly red during the session. On a motion to adjourn the debate until two o'clock to day, Mr. Tibbitts moved an amendment that it be adjourned until Friday, upon which the House divided; 17 for the amendment, and 21 for the original motion, Mr. Fisher was not present. This vote indicates the strength of the Government, as the House will probably hereafter divide—on all occasions effectog the Government-the same as on this amendment, which will give them a majority of not less than four - perhaps more. On the disposal of Mr. Wilmot's amendment, which will occupy a day or two yet, perhaps longer, the supplies will be taken up. In the mean time, the Report of the Investigating Committee is to be brought in, and probably a direct motion of want o' confidence will follow. The division of the House, however, this afternoon assures us of the safety of the Government. It is said that the Hon. Mr. Fisher's place will not be filled up at present. The Provincial Secretary is therefore now the leader of the Government.

WEDNESDYY, 5 o'oclck. The vote on Mr. Wilmot's amendment has just been taken; for it 16; against it 20.

MESSAGE TO Marc " His Exc nor lays be cellency and between His General, re To IIIs Excel NERS BUTT

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