PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. Any person sending us Ten Subscribers, with the money-

Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the

ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected us at Fredericton. SPECIAL NOTICE.

ure, be strictly adhered to. Jur Post O lice aldress is Rev. E. McLEOD, Frede-

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 15, 1863.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION.

clare his glory; and we cannot contemplate the gran- mysteries of heaven and the laws of the spirit. omnipotence, and shows forth his praise. The same this hour, millions of men would die for him. His bidding directs and speeds the angels in their Oh how lamentable the thought, that there are so six days-redemption is the work of six thousand, pression and human chattleism! years. The direction and control of argels and natural forces, is the government of willing su'jects, and the execution of unbroken laws. The redemption REV. C. H. SPURGEON AND THE TABERof the world, is the subjugation of rebel powers-the re-creation of ruined souls-transformation of enemies

of his power. His Almighty flat gave existence, and useful a minister of Christ should be interesting would form incomparable Sabbath evening reading at tering to sellers. The state of the freshet indicat ; form, and order to all things. But the work of re- to Christian readers :demption is laid in the gift of his Son-in the sacrifice of Jesus Christ. Wisdom and power were Haddon Spurgeon, minister of the Metropolitan Taberjustifier of him that believeth in Jesus." In the that is comprised in the expression. It simply means that he is the most acceptable preacher of the central distribution. The Anglo Saxon—New School Bill—Revenue—Usury Laws, &c. creation of man, there were no opposing influences tury to the million: this is all, but particulars are the flesh, and the devil have to be met; a carnal the stranger, then, we would say, you must not be mind opposed to God has to be subdued; a heart satisfied to look on at a distance, but proceed to the Elephant and Castle, and there mark the immense deceitful and wicked above all things, must be re- and plain, but by no means unsightly structure. newed, and dispositions and affections utterly de- Under the roof sights are to be seen such are not derers with gipsy habits, I cannot say-encamped on those who may patronize this house. See advertise-

-all centreing in the consummation of that work, the mystery of which called forth the wonder of past finding out.'

folly of the unrenewed human heart!

Hast thou an interest in His redemption? In crea- frequent. But, more fully to understand your posi- rich, fall into temptation and a snare, and into many has been applied for and obtained.—Pres. tion, thou was fearfully and wonderfully made. Hast | tion, you ought to be apprised of several facts: first, thou, in redemption, been created anew in Christ building, in effect six chapels, erected at the expense Jesus? In creation, we had no agency; in redemp- of £5,000 each; the entire structure cost £80,000. tion, our agency is recognized, and our salvation de- Examine every part of the building, and you will find so many persons make of the precious soul for the pends on our own choice. Which, then, shall we that there is neither defect nor superfluity; everychoose? Shall we be saved or unsaved?

A few weeks since we noticed a revival then in pro- immense capacity and accommodation. It certainly gress at Scott's Bay, Cornwallis, N. S. We have re. appears large, but by no means monstrous. The cently received a note from brother J. Noble, giving some further particulars of this good work. The particular of the galleries—a difficult point in such an erection—is perfect; the speaker is everywhere seen. some further particulars of this good work. The peo- as well as heard. In fact, there does not appear to ple were in the habit of receiving occasional visits have been a single oversight. from ministers of different denominations, but no re- Secondly, as we have six chapels, so have we six gular labour was expended among them. There is large churches, far larger than the average of those of any denomination throughout the metropolis, and all at the Bay a small Free Baptist Church. Some equally brought under the action of one powerful members of the Baptist church at Pereaux reside mind and one magnificent voice. From the first day competent and faithful. Meanwhile public confidence there, and also a few members of the Wesleyan the edifice has been crammed. Scowling envy and church. Brother Noble laboured in a gracious work green-eyed jealousy felt assured that the thing could of revival at the Bay, some ten years ago, and has the coming Exhibition, the visitors of which could visited them occasionally during his present residence not, of course, leave without hearing Spurgeon. in Cornwallis. The present revival commenced Well, the season passed, and the Exhibition closed. among the people in the prayer meetings. Much But the visitors found the Metropolitan Tabernacle union it is said prevails, and the work is gradually very small extent, get even a foot within its lofty interest of separate schools in Upper Canada being progressing. The Rev. Mr. Freeman (Baptist) bap. portals, and at the close they left it as they found it, made the basis of the change. But it seems that a tized three a few Sabbaths since, and on Sabbath still overflowing. It was never more crowded than at Bill of a very different character is to be up for dis-brook, are unusually encouraging. there, which will add considerably to his labor. He will show the facts :says-" My field of labor is large and fatiguing, but I find my strength equal to my day; my health is good." A postscript to his letter contains the following, which we publish with the hope that it may reach some such brother as it refers to-"If you know of any young man that would be useful to me in the ministry, I wish you would induce him to come over and see us before the G. Conference."

The harvest is great, but the labourers are few. What need we have to pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth labourers in his vineyard.

BONAPARTE'S IDEAS ON RELIGION.

ripple after ripple of lakes and rivers, and hushes them into the silence of death by its fierce moanings, FIFTEEN DOLLARS -we will send them one copy extra for so does oblivion's cold and icy sepulchre ofttimes their trouble. For Twenty Subscribers, two copies extra swallow up for long wintry years sentiments full of life and full of beauty. But, as the return of spring Intelligencer, can do so at the Rookstore of Messrs. Barnes & flow, in like manner some kind hand is stretched forth and unlocks the tomb in which reposes such with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to sentiments, and like resurrected bodies they burst forth with power, clothed upon with newness of life. Permit me then, through the columns of the Intelligencer to Our terms of ADVANCE PAYMENT will in every case in fu- introduce one of those sentiments, or rather a cluster special meetings appointed for that purpose, to re- Lower Canada, whether from residents or non-residents of ideas, entitled "Bonaparte's Ideas on Religion."

"I know men," said Napoleon, "and I tell you that Jesus is not a man. The religion of Christ is a better, perhaps, than many of them. These are, in monstrous, and intolerant, that a single penny of . mystery which subsists by its own force, and pro- fact, the presbyters, and Charles Haddon Spurgeon is should go to teach Romanism in Roman Cathol. ceeds from a mind which is not a human mind. We the bishop. This is in keeping with his own notions schools." had in it marked individuality, which originated a train of words and actions unknown before. Jesus borrowed nothing from our knowledge. He exhibited himself a perfect example of his precepts. Jesus is not a philosopher, for his disciples adored him. In The work of redemption is manifestly the greatest fact, learning and philosophy are of no use for salvaof all the works of God. The works of creation de- tion; and Jesus came into the world to reveal the

deur, order, and extent of this universe, without "Cæsar, Alexander, Charlemagne, and myself, in those enclosed seats. That is the sanhedrim; those the country. The debate is probably in progress : being overwhelmed with a sense of the wisdom that founded empires; but on what foundation did we rest devised, and the power which created it. Even the the creation of our genius? Upon force. Jesus

power and wisdom that is displayed in the creation of "It was not a day, or a battle, that achieved the an angel, is also manifest in the formation of the triumph of the christian religion in the world. No, smallest insect. All his works speak his wisdom, it was a long war, a contest of centuries, began by will do you good, for the Lord hath spoken good conand declare his glory To the creative wisdom and the apostles, then continued by the flood of christian cerning us." The introductory prayer, you will and therefore it is not surprising that attempts in omnipotence of the Most High, is added that which, generations. In this war all the kings and potentates after having created, can control, govern, and sustain of the earth were on one side, on the other, I see no all things. The motion of all worlds, the control of army, but a mysterious force, scattered here and all forces, and the pulsation of all life, is under the there in all parts of the world, and who have no other man be praying at all; or they think he is still but a in the Lower House this session. It fixes the ra immediate government of Him who created them. rallying point than a common faith in the mystery learner. Well, he certainly talks to God as if he of interest at eight per cent; but imposes no heav

flight. His power preserves, and his care is over the many who acknowledge Jesus, even in as beautiful worm that crawls upon the earth; while also at his strains and ideas as Napoleon breathes in the foregoing voice the earthquake rends, and when he speaks, lines, but never believe in nor follow him. Lamenta-"the raging of the tempest is stilled." Great and ble indeed, that men should acknowledge that divine marvellous are the works of creation and of provi- principle upon which Jesus founded his empire, and dence! But the work of redemption exceeds these, yet like Napoleon shed oceans of blood to found as far as the dignity and glory of Jesus, the only be. governments worthy only of the scorn of the christian gotten of the Father, exceeds the dignity and glory world, and the utter condemnation and righteous of created intelligences. Creation was the work of judgments of heaven. Governments based upon op-

B. FRANKLIN RATTRAY.

NACLE.

into friends, and making the children of wrath and Metropolitan Tabernacle in which Mr. Spurgeon miheirs of hell the children of God and the heirs of nisters, with some facts relative to his Church and labours, are from the British Standard, edited by Dr. When God created the world, he did it by the word Campbell. Everything relative to so distinguished could it fail of being very useful. Such volumes St. John market. The prices are by no means flic-

There is no other name in the ecclesiastical world displayed, above all other of his attributes, in the nacle, Southwark, London. But there is necessarily former; in the latter, mercy and justice meet in di- a vagueness about the idea; the world at large canwine harmony, and God is declared "just, and the not form anything like an accurate conception of all nor hindering agencies; in his redemption, the world, wanted to develope the true state of the case. To praved and alienated from God, must be brought elsewhere to be met with on this great globe. You the outskirts of Port Hope, early in the winter, and ment. In the creation, only a part of the attributes of God spectable people. At length the gates open, and in was displayed. In redemption, is exhibited every a trice the whole of the vast area within is gorged; telling, and partly, it is feared, by pilfering. Fortune ing in St. David's Church, the Hon. W. B. Kinner attribute of the divine character in glorious harmony the noble flight of steps and the spacious portico are literally loaded with an expectant throng. At length the doors are opened, the bulk of the seatholders havangels, and prompted in them a desire to look into it. pour as a torrent, which very speedily covers every something of their future life, make the field worth considered, and referred back to the committee from ing been already accommodated, and in the visitors In the work of creation, the Almighty fiat brought foot of space. Try now, good stranger, if you would forth the thing intended. In the work of redemp, form a proper estimate of the wondrous sight, by tion, he works by a thousand means. Harmonizing first gallery behind the pulpit, or rather the platform, with the incarnation, sufferings, death, and resurrec. from which Mr. Spurgeon speaks. It is large enough God has prohibited the consultation of all such permentalities, all under the control and guidance of the separate chair. There is a table on castors, and on Holy Spirit, constantly and silently operating to bring the use of Mr. Spurgeon. But, before the service about and consummate the work of redemption. And commences, just look about you, and make the most of the gipsies awakened the interest of a very re- 2nd Tuesday in June.—Pres. although arrayed against them are the powers and of your time. Look below at that sea of heads; in spectable female servant, who had saved nearly one A GENEROUS OFFER. - We have been informed upon yet all these shall be subdued in their time, the last What a mass of animated dust! What an aggregate enemy be destroyed, and God be all in all. Well of immortal spirit! Is it not awful to reflect upon might an inspired apostle exclaim—"O the depth of it? Is there not something in it to awe and to fur-How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways acter? Lift up your eyes now and look at the first gallery, which you observe goes round the house. See, there is even there alone a very large congrega-Men of the world admire God in creation; they tion, quite as large as average assemblies ought to be tim. The appointed day arrived; but the transmutation the building, and trees planted within the enclosure, that the pews remaining unsold be reserved as fr. gaze awe struck upon the extent, and glory, and ma- for the average of pastors and preachers. Look tation did not take place. The young woman, melan-Cod in a start but they see him not in the Constellation of countenances. That it necessary to remove her to the Lunatic Asylum. public in general, as well as the Baptist congregation in particular, will not fail to appreciate this praise God in a star; but they see him not in the Sun of gallery also, you see, goes entirely round the house. The encampment of gipsies was broken up in haste. Worthy act of generosity on the part of Mr. Jones, a of a lifetime; but the science of eternal life is ne. accent of Mr. Spurgeon is heard with perfect ease in glected and despised. They will search the earth for that the distribution is perfect, and the supply most rocks, metals, and fossils; but the pearl of great abundant. Just glance at the top; you observe price, which lies hidden in God's word, is seldom there is ample provision made for the most perfect weeks double that sum? And why do not persons well as the particular denomination in whose interest there a couple of hours, it will be found that the air is Reader! thou art a portion of the creation of God. | but little vittated; a great matter this, where the numbers are so vast, and where the meetings are so furnishes dupes for the crafty. They that will be that an order for a survey of 10,000 additional acre thing is plain, strong, grand, and most commodic and so compactly, indeed, is the whole put together,

with six a few days before, make twenty-three by inquire, what is the number of the church members? him. He writes that he expects to administer the and what is the condition of the fellowship? Well, ordinance to others at his next visit in a couple of as we have six large chapels and six large congrega. The Witness says a more appropriate title would be, weeks. He has taken the pastoral care of the church tions, so we have six large churches! The following

Number on books end of 1861	854
By Bap@sm	
by profession	
A Management of the Contract o	463
t and on who years and they are only and incident	100
Decrees 2,	317
Decrease: By death	
By dismission	
by exclusion	
By non-attendance	
	111
Told to the same and the same as the same	17
Tear increase during 1869	206

As the frosts of winter gathers wave after wave and gregate of professed believers is nowhere to be found Protestants from their suicidal supineness in reference Christendom. There are several things in this table remarkable. First, for so vast a multitude, the number of deaths is greatly below the average of London churches, which, we presume, arises from the will stop. Before it is too late let the Protestants fact, that the mass of the members are in their youth the Lower Province agitate for a new bill, that ma and prime. Again, the numbers of exclusions for onduct is a thing of nought; we remember nothing to be compared with it. You may probably question the expediency of such an aggregate of professors schools. And if it is found impracticable to obtain under one pastorate, but the truth is that we have a even-handed justice from the Catholic majority, h number of pastorates. The whole city is divided into us demand a complete separation of the two creeds i districts, in each of which is placed an active, vigilant, discreet, and zealous man, whose business it is to look after the members, and periodically, at the All Protestant school taxes, wherever collected i port. It may be be doubted whether Mr. Spurgeon's dents, with or without written declarations, should flock is not as well seen to as most flocks-comprising not more than one or two hundred members be applied to Protestant education. It is vexation of ecclesiastical polity. He repudiates the idea of isolated Independency, holding by something which may be designated Baptist Presbyterianism.

moment. Mark him as he softly glides down those stock, shoulder heavier burdens, and with increase steps, and drops upon the sofa. Note his lustrous canal tolls, yield one million dollars additional rev sallow as bloodless. His whole face, you will see, is nue. The leader of the opposition gave notice la radiant with benevolence; he seems the happiest man Thursday of an intended motion that the Administr in the assembly. You see these gentlemen that sit | tion do not possess the confidence of the House or are the deacons. Do they not present a really aldersmallest work of God's creation demonstrates his Christ alone founded his empire upon love; and at tainly adorn their position, and speak well for their a dissolution of the House, an event not to be desired men? How hale and hearty they are! They cer- event of success, the Premier will probably ask for profession. Their presence is a standing proclama. without good reason. tion of the fact, that "godliness has the life that now is, as well as that which is to come." They seem to think, is a somewhat strange affair. Men from a reenact the usury laws have been made repeated! orderly kingdom beyond the Tweed, are often startled by Lower Canadian members. Last year the attempt at its seeming irreverence. They doubt if the good failed, but a more moderate measure has been carrimeant it. He does talk, and he does mean it; it is perfect nature, and hence its power on the hearts of fine for usury, only the loss of the overcharge. 1 the people. Those, however, who have been accus- fate in the Upper House is uncertain. It is design tomed to the artificial utterances of mechanical devo- for the relief of the Lower Canada farmers. tion are, at first, a good deal scandalized. They lmost resent it as an approach to irreverence. Like the Scottish preachers of an earlier and a better day, ture and a sermon every morning. The reading is that it would prove winter-killed in many place the presence of thousands in anything so unproductive as exegis and minute criticism. His object is of wheat would be a great blessing to Canada. instruction, impression, and edification; and this he Our weather has been very warm for the seaso; seeks by remarks on successive portions, full of light, but very dry. Rain would be regarded as a boon. life, force, and fervour. These devout thoughts form a popular commentary of the best description, closely allied to the "Readings" of that great preacher Dr. Cumming. Compared with this, mere reading is an easy and an uninteresting task. It is matter of sur-The following graphic and interesting sketch of the prise that in this inventive and busy age whole vols. of these readings of Spurgeon's have not been taken down from his lips, and published after the manner of the admirable volumes of Dr. Cumming. Such a series of readings assuredly would be popular, nor home, and be more acceptable to many than even Mr. Spurgeon's more extended and elaborate Sermons.

Correspondence.

From our Canada Correspondent.

quite recently. The particulars, as related to me, tor is now prepared to receive transient and permit. are the following: A number of persons, familiarly ent Boarders, on reasonable terms. A good table known as "Gipsies" - whether real gipsies, or wan- set, and every attention will be paid to the comfor subsisted partly by the proceeds of the sale of tin On Tuesday evening, the St. John Sabbath School ware of their own manufacture; partly by fortune Teachers Association held their usual monthly metelling ought to be very unprofitable in any intelli- in the chair. Rev. N. McKay submitted a report gent community; but some, for the mere amusement with a view the better to reach children not in atteto be derived from it, others, in the hope of learning dance in any Sabbath School. The report was ful ability or inability of fortune tellers to reveal things the evening was, whether it was right to introdu unknown to those who make inquiry. Enough that works of Science, Fiction and History into Sabba sons, and that abundant evidence of fraud and im- Rev. Geo. Brown, and Messrs McMorran, Jenkin posture is furnished, which ought to deter the sober be resumed at the next monthly meeting, to be he minded from giving heed to these unholy seers. One in the Exmouth Street Wesleyan School-room on the hundred dollars, and revealed a future of almost what we believe to be reliable authority that our erfabulous wealth to her excited imagination. Having terpising townsman, Oliver Jones, Esq., has made a learned that she had money in the Bank, the gipsy doubt they will readily and thankfully accept. M change it for a piece of wood, which, on a certain amounting in principal and interest to about \$10,40 day named, would turn into many thousand dollars! which he has offered to relinquish upon conditie One finds it difficult to credit the fatuity of the vic- the building, and trees planted within the enclosure. choly to relate, became insane, and her friends found ance be regularly effected in case of accidents. The and the impostors escaped justice. One is tempted to we understand the free sittings will accommodate about ask, where is the common sense of the victims of such | two hundred people. Such liberality on the part transparent deception? Why should any thing be of the world, and it deserves the higher commendation sold for a hundred dollars which will become in a few tion as embracing all denominations of christians, a see it in its true light? But "the love of money is the church was erected .- Westmorland Times. foolish as well as hurtful lusts. And, after all, is paltry pleasures and accumulations of this world? THE REVIVAL AT SCOTT'S BAY, N. S. tude; you would scarcely credit the statement of its own soul?" Can any reader answer Him?

in a very few years. It is difficult to understand why the Canard line should be superior in point of safety, when it is said that the course to be navigated, is not perilous, and it is generally conceded that the officers of the Canadian Steamboat Company are equally the Commission .- Globe. must be shaken, and the safer route will be chosen

by the prudent. Montreal Witness, to the effect that legislation should be immediately undertaken on behalf of the dissentient schools of Lower Canada, the new law in the cussion shortly to be introduced by the Attorney General East, "to make further provisions concerning arrived, and the amount of goods entered at the Cus-Education and Common Schools in Lower Canada." "A bill to confer more absolute power on the superintendent of education in Lower Canada, and to largest taken in any week during the year. On restrict dissentient schools." The Witness proceeds Wednesday two firms alone paid \$5,000 duties. The to prove the points which are thus objected to, in goods imported are British and Foreign of every dejoins Sabbath-breaking by obliging the Secretary and joins Sabbath-breaking by obliging the Secretary and The ships "William Leavitt," 1180 tons, built by Treasurer to give public notice on Sunday of the as- Mr. John McDonald; the "Black Prince," 800 tons, sessments the people have to pay." The concluding | built at St. Martins, by Mr. J. H. Moran, and the paragraph of the Witness is as follows: "Evidently this mischievous bill has been prepared in the office W. J. Flewelling, for J. V. Troop, Esq. have been this mischievous bill has been prepared in the office launched since our last issue.—It of the Superintendent of Education, and Mr. Sicotte

You stare stranger; you well may. Such an ag- at any rate it will serve to awaken Lower Canad to the rights of their schools. If Catholic encroach ments are not resisted, there is no telling where the confer upon them all the advantages granted to the Catholics of Upper Canada in reference to the educational matters, and separate superintendence

The finance minister has brought in his budget for the year 1863. He proposes to make distilled a: You see the clock; Mr. Spurgeon will be here in a malt liquors, tobacco, leather, petroleum, and Bar manic appearance? What a fine-looking body of present. The result is not easily forseen. In the

Five years ago, the usury laws were repealed, at

The Leader of the 29th, alt reports that the propects of fall wheat are good, in all parts of the Mr. Spurgeon delivers what may be called both a lec- country. We have had an open winter, and fea the subject of a running comment, free and popular. were entertained by many. It will be pleasant

THE NEWS.

MAY 15, 1863.

Quantities of lumber are daily being brought Fredericton, portions of which are forwarded to the that a considerable portion of the operations of last winter will probably remain in the streams until the autumn. The season is backward and cold, and bat little in the farming line has yet been done in Yo. :

MORTON'S HOTEL.-The Hotel in Union Street late ly kept by E. S. Flaglor, Esq., has been taken ! CANADA WEST, May 5, 1863. Mr. George Morton. The premises have been the A very painful occurrence came under my notice roughly renovated and put in order, and the propri-

The Governor has proclaimed Monday May 25th the folly which the foregoing statement illustrates to the day after the Queen's Birthday, a public holiday be compared to the madness of the exchange which | The annual meeting of the members of the Mecha the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year, viz. :- Isaac Woodward, President; W. the courtesies and for the community of the civili- The London Shipping Gazette points to a bona fide Well might our Lord inquire: "What shall it profit F. Smith, Geo. H. Lawrence, Vice-Presidents; Geo. sed world. [Oh, oh, and Hear, hear.] Oh, yes, Sir, advertisement for a French vessel to load for the West a man, though he gain the whole world, and lose his Hutchinson, Jun., Treasurer; W. H. A. Keans, Cort I know there are degenerate Englishmen who do take Indies as proof that the British flag no longer affords You know already that another of our Canadian Gilmour, Elisha Broad, Jas. Paterson, LL. D., Hurd lision between America and England, their voices are Government will not tolerate the interference of line of steamers has been wrecked—the Anglo Saxon. Peters, Peter Cormack, Wm. P. Dole, James Allan, raised on the side of America. [Oh, oh.] I can per-Crosby, Directors.

We are pleased to learn that the Hon. Joseph Howe, H. M. Fishery Commissioner, has appointed Mr. George II. Perley, his Secretary and Surveyor, the position formerly held by him in connection with

Mr. MacDonald's want of confidence motion by a vote of 64 to 59. It is not yet known whether the minis-In my last letter I referred to the suggestion of the try will resign or dissolve the House, and appeal to the circumstances of the Trent. [Hear, hear.] We the people. The Maine Telegraph Company have decided

to erect a new telegraphic line from St. Stephens to Sackville, and from Moneton to St. John. The recent reports from the Nova Scotia gold liggings at Isaac Harbour, Wine Harbour, and Sher-

During the present week some Spring ships have tom House has been so large that parties have had to wait one, two and even three hours before their turn arrives to get their entries through. The amount of

has only assumed its charge. We trust it will not be ment securities are quoted at 196 in the Londo

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

At no former period during the civil war in the

In the House of Lords on the 23d April the Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to the seizure of British vessels in the West Indies by American crui- course of proceeding will be? [Hear.] sers, and more especially in the case of the Dolphin whilst on a legitimate voyage from Liverpool to Nassau. He urged, in warm terms, that these cases could not be overlooked as isolated acts. They showed a predetermined policy on the part of the United States Government, and it must be recollected that they took place under the command of Admiral Wilkes, an officer notorious for his hostility toward arrive. England. He also wished to know what course Government intended to take with regard to the assumption of Mr. Adams to grant certificat s to British vessels trading to neutral ports; and referring to the case of the Sea Queen, insisted that Government ought not to have withdrawn the mail. Strong reinforcements ought to be sent to the West India Station with orders to the Admiral of that Station to protect British interests. It was in the interest of peace and of British Commerce, which was already suffering greatly from the arbitrary effects of the American cruisers, that he advocated such a course. Earl Russell at once rose to reply on behalf of the Government. In regard to the capture of the Dol-

phin, he had submitted the papers to the law officers of the Crewn, who had reported that there are two evident violations of neutral rights which had taken place with regard to that vessel; first, in making use of a neutral port for the purpose of watching, and then pursuing British merchant ships; and second in taking part of the crew out of the Dolphin, and, landing them afterwards upon neutral territory. "With regard to these two matters," said the noble Earl, "the Crown officers say Her Majesty's Government have a right to complain; and accordingly having received that report-dated yesterday, and received only to-day-I shall immediately by the know that these fears were groundless. A good cras next mail, bring the complaint before the Government of the United States." In reference to Mr. Adams' insulting letter, the noble Earl said .

I must say that that letter was a most extraordinary and unwarrantable act. (Cheers.) I cannot Mexico, or that they should be relieved of the obligaconceive that it can be proper for a person holding tion of carrying them, lest they should be likely to be a diplomatic position in this country to issue such a seized from having hostile correspondence in the permit to a vessel. That is making a distinction be-mails, and in compliance, the Government had retween vessels departing from the ports of this country, and giving a security to one vessel as distinguished from another. (Cheers) It is impossible, as it appears to me, that he can bestow such a favor on the vessel without making an invidious, and, perhaps, in the mails? If that principle was to be laid down, dangerous distinction as against other vessels. There the mail packet between Dover and Calais was liable can be no doubt that the conduct of Mr. Adams has to be seized by an American cruiser. been entirely unwarrantable, but I should not think of complaining to Mr. Adams. I shall bring that conduct before the consideration of the United States Government. (Hear, hear.) It is for them to say in what manner such an act should be visited. (Cheers.) He then defended the action of the Government in refusing to send a mail by the Sea Queen to Matamoras, and concluded a calm, temperate, and yet firm speech, with an appeal to the House "not to be led by passion to do any thing that is not founded on justice, and that we cannot afterwards justify in the face

After a few remarks, from the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Derby complained of the conduct of the they could not permit any interference with British draving the mails from the Sea Queen, to have insisted on their being conveyed in her, affording the vesse at the same time proper protection from the aggressions of the Federal cruisers.

Earl Grey did not think that it was just or reasonable that British vessels trading to neutral ports, and ment, but for the misapprehension into which the in so doing at liberty to carry over contraband of honourable and learned member for Belfast seems to war, should be deprived of any sort of security. At have fallen. I certainly was not prepared to hear the same time, the Government could not help the that he drew from the correspondence read by the inconveniences attached to vessels trading to suspec- Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs the 'inference,' ted ports, but they ought to take care that the rights which I think is entirely unwarranted by it, that the allowed to belligerents were not wantonly or aggres- Government are prepared to admit that the United

Lord Wodehouse said that ships sailing to a neutral port like Matamoras, if on a bona fide voyage, ought carries by compulsion of law may contain letters not to be questioned by the Federal cruisers; there which they may regard as of a hostile character; or, might be some questions as to the destination of the secondly, that a ship having been so captured, and goods conveyed by her after they were landed at the no other reason appearing to justify her capture, she neutral port, but that did not at all effect the vessel or is to be condemned for carrying such letters. I don't her voyage. In the present temper of the American hesitate to say that that is a doctrine which the Gopeople, the Government could only preserve the peace vernment would not submit to for a moment." by acting firmly whilst they proceeded calmly, and And after quoting Mr. Seward's instructions, he by not altering one jot of their own rights whilst res- added : pecting the rights of others.

prudently and consistently under very delicate cir- ments. The United States do not claim the right to

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. In the House of Commons, the debate was inaugurated by M. Roebuck, who said he wished to ask a question of great importance to the West India trade, and to call attention to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes.

I wish to make a few observations before I put my question, which relates to the proceedings of Admiral Wilkes. When the American war broke out, I think the large majority of the leading minds of England felt a shock of pain at the quarrel between the various States. I may say for myself the shock was very strong, for all my early notions had been that in America a great experiment was about being made jutions and inflaming the American mind by speakon the subject of government. I thought that they entered on that experiment in a way that mankind never yet had seen, and that if fortune prevailed in their favor, it would be shown that men had now proved worthy of governing themselves. When, therefore, the news came that that experiment was at an end-for it is at an end-I say my heart failed the two honourable members for Sheffield, and imme, for then I was compelled to acknowledge that ploring the House to go on with the proper business men, under the most favorable circumstances, proved themselves unworthy of governing themselves. My feelings were, at first, in favor of the North, but, as time went on, their conduct was such as proved them not only unfit for governing themselves, but unfit for fectly understand those cries. I am very glad that it touches the honorable gentlemen. [Cries of " Order."] I want to know where I am out of order. It would appear, Sir, that this question of mine is creating a great sensation. The conduct of the North American Disunited States has been such as is humiliating to the people of England. [Hear, hear.] The noble lord has hitherto shown himself to be the friend ment encouraging the transit of arms to Mexico. The Canadian Government has been defeated on of the honor, the dignity, and the prosperity of Eng. Napoleon wants a pretext to break with the North, than by his conduct as head of the Government in tainly preparing for war. had been subject to every species of violent language, and we were threatened with war, and King Cotton was to be the power to humiliate us. Well, King Cotton has tried his power, and King Cotton has failed. [Hear.] We then resented an act of flagrant, | ing dates to the 3rd inst. insolent overbearing. [Hear, hear.] We called them to account, and they truckled in their answer. of the gunboat Alexandra, was filed on the 1st-[Hear, hear.] Well, Sir, now again another insult case is to be tried in the Court of Exchequer. Westgiven, and by the same man who perpetrated that minister, before a special Jury, either at end of predeed with respect to the Trent. A vessel leaves the sent or beginning of next term. English shore. There is a gentleman opposite, the Times city article says, it is understood U. S. Govmember for London (Mr. Crawford), who says he ernment have resolved to send an agent to England, has seen her papers, and that her cargo is harmless. versed in maritime and international law, to co-operate She was bound for a neutral port-[hear]—she was with Adams in London in the consideration of variseized by an American man-of-war, and taken into ous questions now arising, or likely to arise on those an American port, and the expectations of an English points between the two countries. The object is to merchant in his honorable trade are utterly destroy- enable such questions in all possible cases to be set-[Hear.] It is that conduct I call on the noble lord to correspondence. permit was granted; and why? Because the ship mous feeling as to propriety of faithfully adhering to was laden with and carried out arms to Mexico, to them. If America is to have two codes for use,

out arms to aid the Mexican Government. That permit had been refused; and now I would say that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, is the Minister for States has the relations between Great Britain and Commerce in England. [Hear, hear.] Now, I would the North seemed so precarious as at the present time. put it to the noble lord, who has hitherto shown The unpleasant feeling existing has grown out of himself alive to the dignity and honor of England, the seizure of British vessels by Federal cruisers. and I would ask him whether the Government, of which he is the head, has come to any determination The subject has been brought before both houses of upon the matter, and if it has come to any determi-Parliament, and some members have expressed them- nation, whether he will tell parliament what that deterselves in very strong language. The moderation of mination is. Sir, I know the consequences of the act the British Government, with a degree of prudence Sir, speaking here for the English people, say I am on the part of the Washington Cabinet, can alone prepared for war. [Oh, oh.] That language may avert a state of things, much to be dreaded, and to strike the heart of the peace party in this House, but which the two courtries seem to be drifting. (lod | it will strike the heart of the insolent people who grant that the mischievous and imprudent designs to the honor and dignity of England, and the commerce and acts of wicked and unwise men may not result of this country will no longer be subject to the overin embroiling the two nations in war! The follow- bearing domination and insolence of an upstart race ing are the debates in the House of Lords and like that. [Hear, hear.] I repeat the question now, whether the Government of which the noble lord is the head have formed any determination to make any remonstrance to the Government of America, and if so, whether he is prepared to state what that

Lord Palmerston said the House would at once understand, from what had fallen from his honourable friend, that the matter to which his question referred was of the utmost possible importance. All he could say was that it was receiving due consideration from Government; but he was not prepared at present to state at what result Her Majesty's Government might

Mr. G, P. Bentinck at some length called attention to the correspondence in the Times with respect to the seizure of the Peterhoff, the conveyance of the mails to Mexico, and the conduct of the American Minister in granting permits for the conveyance of arms for the use of the Mexicans against the French. This conduct ought not to be passed over tacitly, but called for a strong expression of opinion from Gov-

Mr. R. Crawford said that at the proper time he was prepared to go into the case of the Peterhoff: but after the speech of the noble lord at the head of the Government, it would be most improper and dangerous, considering the character of the subject, to ontinue the debate on the present occasion. He must express his regret for the language of the new nember for Sheffield.

Mr. Peacock said it was very inconvenient to discuss a question of such importance without having more authentic information than a newspaper corresondence. He, therefore, moved an amendment for the production of all the official correspondence relating to the matter.

Mr. Newdegate denounced Mr. Roebuck's language. Mr. Layard deprecated a continuance of the disassion, and hoped that the House had confidence enough in the Government to leave the question in their hands. With regard to the conveyance of the mails, the question had not been fairly represented to the merchants, who had requested that a mail agent

Sir H. Cairns asked if it was to be understood that vessels carrying mails to a neutral port were regarded

Mr. Malins, in common with all Englishmen, was humiliated at the unaccountable timidity of Government in not making the rights of English merchants respected, and in protecting English vessels in their legitimate trade.

The Solicitor General said Sir C. H. Cairns had quite misunderstood the meaning of Mr. Layard and the correspondence of the Post Office with certain mercantile firms. He had no hesitation in repudiating such a monstrous doctrine. He referred to despatches of Earl Russell to Lord Lyons to show that whilst Her Majesty's Government did not wish to. dispute the belligerent rights of the United States, or foreign vessels in British waters.

Mr. Seward's despatches were also quoted. In the course of his remarks the Solicitor-General used the following language:

"I should not have said a word, after what had States are justified in capturing a vessel on the ground of the possibility that the mails which she

Earl Granville urged that Government had acted with respect to principle between the two Governcumstances, and deprecated angry discussion on intercept our trade with Mexico. If they have done imperelect information, and the subject then dropped. so, it is to be presumed, of course, that they will not persevere in such a line of conduct."

Lord R. Cecil said that the Solicitor-General's explanation would be very satisfactory if it was carried out in practice. What was the use of Mr. Seward making professions one day, if he violated them the next? and sent Admiral Wilkes, an officer, notorious for his hatred to England, to a most delicate post? He admired the gallant speech of Mr. Roebuck, and it was worthy of an Englishman.

Mr. Bernal Osborne sarcastically commented on the speeches of the two warlike lawyers, Mr. Maline and Mr. Roebuck. He strongly deprecated the discussion. If they went on reviewing American instiing on matters on which they were not properly informed, no Government whatever could avoid a war. He was not a degenerate Englishman, nor a man of the liberal party; but, as an independent man, he thought he would best preserve the dignity and the respect due to that position by disclaiming the sentiments of of the evening, with confidence in the noble lord at the head of the Government as a war Minister, and not persist in discussions which must lead to mischievous results. Mr. Peacock's amendment was then withdrawn.

responding Secretary; Wm. F. Bunting, Recording the part of the North against their own country - its accustomed security, and says that French ships Secretary; Samuel Jordan, Gilbert Murdoch, Andrew [Oh, oh]—and whenever a matter is coming into col-

The Polish revolution appears to be assuming still more formidable proportions. We have reports that the Russian have been defeated in several engagements, and that the Russian Commander has called for heavy reinforcements.

France has taken umbrage at the Federal Governland. [Hear, hear.] He never showed that more and he may find it in this circumstance. He is cer-

> ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA" HALIFAX, May 14, 1863.

The America arrived at Halitax yesterday, bring-

ed by the conduct of the American Government. tled promptly, instead of being subjects of tedious resent. [Hear, hear.] Not only was that done, but Times has remarks on subject of maritime rights, persons calling themselves English merchants have and says as unfavorable as doctrines regarding rights applied to the American Minister for a permit to allow of belligerents appear for our merchants and shipthem to carry on the trade. [Hear, hear.] That owners in their present position, there is a unani-

be used against our ally of France. Since then other | whilst we limit ourselves to one, the precedent must carried, that Catholics will be found to oppose it, and money market, on the 25th April. have been refused, because they were not carrying out further proof, to allow the principle to go forth men, calling themselves English merchants, applied prove fatal to us. Again as regards the Peterhoff to the same authority for the same permit. They case, our merchants feel that it would be rash, with-

commerce every part that whate adopt and something section of sent most v being given permanent lished and under alter of peace we adverse con Unless the America are tion of time to call into and althoug

United Stat strictions, it or practice them to be Russell in stood that warded to When Gov was to come their duty to Earl Har Spithead, po of fortresse Layard s that despate announcing mail on boa unopened. In House of Peterhoff was subject be convenier mation he h

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to send them With rega 31st October Seward stat would be pu at upon sub have laid do to practice, mail bags b anxious to Government communicati become matt It is stated powers on th ment Act, fo cable in dra cotton opera ITALY. -IT authorities of favor of Polar dangerous to

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Russian despa question, which

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vernment on hensions of an Count John ber, joined the Police made seized entire p tion in Posen, LATEST VIA to-day editori won't be advi look at what up without be land has been and has found to be her own. had a right to should be; no rals will one gard to the So The Times 1 says American

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ment has aband

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only. Among th "STONEWALL" J. nobler name than of thousands wh sides. Be the ca or wrong-his wi combined with faith and piety, th