ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 23, 1863.

Our Home Missions.

We have not space to enter fully into this subject at present, but we must remind our brethren that this blessed work languishes for the want of funds. The Board keeps up its regular meetings, but when the members come together they can do nothing topurpose for the reason that the treasury is empty, and they are determined not to run in debt. We were told not long since by an esteemed correspondent in the Visitor that the Baptists of Shediac have engaged the services of young Brother Hopper, with the expectation that the Board will aid in his support to the amount of \$100, and we feel assured that there is not a member on the Board but would rejoice to do so, if the funds were on hand, or if the churches would supply them; but in the present state of the treasury of course no pledges can be made to Shediac or anywhere else.

In the four Northern Counties, viz: Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, embracing more than one fourth of the entire population of the Province, we have not more than half a dozen Baptist ministers, all told, and we are informed that wide and effectual doors are open all through the different sections of that country for preaching by our missionaries. What a broad field for missionary culture; but if the churches fail to supply the necessary funds, that field, however inviting or interesting, so far as Baptist labor is concerned, must, to a lamentably large extent, remain uncultivated.

The Corresponding Secretary, by order of the Board, recently addressed Circulars to all the pastors and churches regarding this matter, but as yet he has received no response. We hope, however, that as soon as the spring opens an effort will be made to push forward this good work of redeeming mercy.

A thousand dollars in hand to day could be appropriated in a way that would be of inconceivable advantage to the destitute portions of the country. O!

" Yet if I might make some reserve, And duty did not call I love my God with zeal so great, That I should give him all

(From our London Correspondent. Harlington, Middlesex, Eng., April 4, 186

EARL RUSSELL ON LIBERTY. DEAR EDITOR-The son of the late Lord Campbell. Lord Stratheden, has made a long and tedious speech in the Upper House, in favor of interfering in the American war, on the side of the rebellious slave owners. But there is nothing in his speech that will lay hold of men's minds; while, on the other hand, he gave Earl Russell an opportunity of pronouncing words that will live and be quoted as long as there shall be one freeman needing the sympathy of another. After declaring, amidst the approbation of his hearers, that it would not be in accordance with our obligation towards a great country with which we have this stage of the contest we were to interpose and recognize the independence of the Southern States, and he hardly knew any moment of the war when Lord Stratheden could have brought forward his motion with less encouragement. Earl Russell said :- "We interfered in the case of Holland to save her from the religious tyranny and political despotism of Philip II. and we contributed to the establishment of her independence. We declared ourselves ready to send 10 -000 men to help Portugal to relieve herself from Spanish tyranny and domination, and to establish the independence of that kingdom. In more recent times, we interfered in Greece, and helped to free that country from despotism. In the case of Belgium, again, when the people of that country declared they were unable to remain under the government of the King of the Netherlands, as the treaty of Vienna directed, we interfered by force, and a happy arrangement was made, which has continued up to the present time. Now, my Lords, in all these instances, whether the wars were carried on by our ancestors or in our own times, there is nothing of which an Englishman need be ashamed, for if we have taken part in interventions, it has been in behalf of the independence, the freedom, and the welfare of great portions of mankind. I should be sorry if there were any interference in our time which would bear another character. I hope that no interests of our own, deeply as they may affect the industry and well being of a large portion of our fellow countrymen, will induce us to set an example far different from that which was set us by our ancestors. But whenever we shall be called upon to interfere-may it be seldom-I trust it will

than before to listen to the remonstrances of Eng-Poles, will at all events, be so far to their advantage as to make it impossible for the Russian government to enter upon a system of reckless slaughter, in the event of their ultimate subjection in war, for, happily public opinion cannot now be ignored even by the most absolute of rulers. While the Polish insurrection maintains itself by scattering its forces, it becomes more difficult to suppress. France and Eng-

be in the cause of liberty, and to promote the free-

dom of mankind, as we have hitherto done.

J. W. GOUCHER.

land seek, in common, a proposition that Austria will

be able to accept without disquieting the other now-

ers interested. It is stated that France and England

agree upon the end to be attained, and that it is pro-

hable that Austria will not delay entering the same

this City, at the present time. Probably nine out of every ten of the rumsellers of Saint John are Roman

Catholica' As you did not question the truthfulness of the Rev. lecturer's statement regarding the awful prevalence of the debasing vice of intemperance, both in England and Scotland; and as it is a fact beyond dispute that the people of Great Britain are suffering more from the tremendous evil of intemperance than has ever been suffered by the people of any other country on the face of the globe, I presume that when impressing it upon the minds of your readers that the vice of drunkenness is a Catholic institution, it never occurred to you that Great Britain is a Protestant and not a Catholic country.

I cannot believe that you, who are the conductor of a religious journal, would deliberately state as a fact, what you knew to be untrue; and, therefore, I conclude that when you represented Roman Catholics, the world over, as being the slaves of intemperance, you were ignorant of the fact that in Catholic Italy, and Catholic Belgium, as well as in Catholic France, the crime of drunkenness is almost unknown; and that although it is true that in Catholic Ireland the drunken habits of their Protestant neighbors are indulged in to a great extent, vet, even the Irish, are a sober people when compared with the Scotch and

English. By a return recently presented to the House of Commons, it appears that in the year ending 81st December, 1862, the quantity of spirits consumed in Scotland was greater, by upwards of four hundred thousand gallons, than that consumed in Ireland, although Ireland contains more than double the po-

pulation of Scotland That your-statement regarding the rumsellers of St. John is greatly exaggerated, you can ascertain by applying for information at the Mayor's office; and r proof of the correctness of my assertion regarding the sobriety of the people of Catholic Europe, I would refer you to any of our Protestant merchants who oc-

casionally visit the countries I have referred to. In conclusion, I have to request that in order to remove the erroneous impressions which your remarks in last week's Visitor must have made upon the minds of your readers, you will give this letter aplace in the Visitor. Yours respectfully,

Our "Catholic" correspondent has evidently misunderstood our remarks of last week. He supposes we wished to impress our readers with the idea that "the vice of drunkenness is a Catholic institution." Not so. It is neither Catholic or Protestant; but it for more faith, zeal, and liberality in this great cause, is the destructive outgrowth of the awful depravity for which the Son of God travelled in Golgotha in of the human heart. When, therefore, we spoke of the the greatness of his strength, and for which he made sufferings of Catholics the world over, by intemperhis soul an offering for sin! Let us gather about his ance, we did not suppose that any body would uncross by faith until we shall all catch the inspiration derstand us as wishing to convey the idea that this of his sacrifice, and then hasten to our labor singing: vice is peculiar to Catholics; or that it is in any way a fruit of their religion. In using the phrase the "world over," we simply meant very extensive, or wide-spread. It is, of course, a well authenticated fact, that intemperance does not prevail on the Continent of Europe to the same extent that it does in Britain or in America. It is also true that some heathen nations are almost entirely free from this degrading vice; and yet it is customary to think and speak of this accursed sin as world-wide in its blast-

> Regarding the number of Catholics engaged in the traffic in the City of Saint John, we have made enquiry in the Mayor's office, and stand corrected. Knowing as we did that there is not a single Baptist rumseller in the city, and very few if any Methodists, we very naturally took it for granted that the principal part of the small dealers in liquors are Catholics. The books of the Mayor's office, however, show that a very large number of Protestants are, also, engaged unholy business. We hope that the time is not far distant when both Catholics and Protestants will come to see that money made in this way is the price of blood; and that as such it is stamped with Mr. Peter Bayne, Rev. J. Cubitt, &c. the blighting curse of the Almighty.

Sailing of the "Triumph."

The new ship "Triumph," recently launched from the ship yard of John Fisher, Esq., as noticed in a recent issue of the Visitor, sailed for Liverpool, Eng., on Tuesday night last, under circumstances of more than usual interest. It was understood that young Mr. Charles Fisher was to go home in his father's ship, accompanied by a young lady to whom he had pledged his heart in matrimonial engagement. On this account more than usual care had been taken in fitting up the cabin apartments. The space devoted to this purpose was of unusually large dimensions, allowing a division of the cabin into two apartments, one for a dining and the other for a drawing room. Both of these were finished and furnished in a style which combines artistic taste with real comfort. Then, in addition to the usual sleeping apartments, a bridal state room was fitted up as a matter of course, with special reference to the tastes and wishes of its

The marriage ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, Charles Robinson, Esq., between Mr. Chas. Fisher, and Miss Sarah R. Robinson, on Monday evening, 20th inst., a little after 9 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. Mr. Nicholson (Methodist clergyman), assisted by Rev. Mr. Bill, in the presence of the parents and immediate connections of the happy couple, with a few select friends. The ceremony being over there was no time to be lost in partaking of a sumptuous repast, after which the newly married couple took their departure. They were accompanied The hopes for the success of the patriot Poles, based to the ship by several of their friends, who seemed

upon the abilities of the Dictator Langiewicz, have quite unwilling to give them the parting band. A number of the young men in Mr. Fisher's employ resolved to grace the occasion by the thunder into Austrian territory, and gave himself up to the of cannon and a band of music. A cannon, and the Austrians. We do not, however, believe that the St. John Brass Band, therefore, were in attendance. disappearance of this new leader has had any effect The former performed well its part about the time of upon the insurgents generally, who now embrace the ceremony at the house, and both joined in acts of many of the influential and wealthy inhabitants of joyful demonstration as the bridegroom and bride Poland. There are those who suppose that the Czar entered on board ship, and continued their festive will under present circumstances, be more disposed honors down as far as the Island. The ship left her moorings about 1 o'clock, A. M., and, in charge of the land, and that the Emperor of the French will seize steam-tug, passed rapidly down to the Island, where the opportunity of using his influence for the pacifi- she spread her canvass to the favoring breeze, and cation of the country. It may reasonably be hoped glided forward like a thing of life. Mr. Fisher and that the sympathies which have been expressed in his bride are accompanied home by Mr. E. Fisher (a our public meetings and newspapers towards the brother). Mr. W. Francis, and a lady passenger, whose name we do not remember. We trust that favoring winds will bear them all in safety across the wide waste of waters, and make the voyage of the "Triumph" across the Atlantic, in charge of Capt. Dunham, of Digby, the triumph of happiness over all corroding cares to all on board.

> We learn by a card enclosed to our address from England, that Mr. Joseph Pease, who, with his estimable family, spent some years in St. John, departed this life on the 5th of March last, and on the 11th was interred in St. Mary's Church, Bootle, a place not very far, we believe, from Liverpool, England. We tender to the afflicted widow and surviving children of our departed friend, our christian sympathy, and pray God to be their support in this

A note of the 9th inst, from Rev. W. M. Edwards, informs us that the Church over which he Sunday evening to which, presides has been much revived ened with satisfaction. In He has added four by baptism. presides has been much revived through the winter.

absent from the meeting held on Friday, because he mouths-(laughter)-but he could assure them that thought it was adjourned till Saturday; and that he a considerable mental strain was put upon one who fully concurs in the action of the committee.

name of John Ferris, Esq., M.P. P. is also omitted. Since writing the above I have seen Dr. Hurd, and the room, whose name be was not at liberty to menon mentioning the matter to him, he tells me that he tion, had circulated over a quarter of a million anis sure the names were in the manuscript, that he re- nually of these sermons, which now filled eight members distinctly the name of Mr. Ferris, and that volumes, and more than 8,000,000 of copies were in if any other name had been omitted he should have detected the error and rectify it.

In whatever way the mistake occurred I am sorry Please frisert the acknowledgment of sums re-

ceived for the Seminary debt. I remain, yours, &c..

St. Stephen Ledge, April 18th, 1863. DEAR BROTHER BILL-We have just closed our Quarterly Meeting at this place, and I feel very much exhausted, having had all the ministerial duties to perform myself-Bro. Rideout, the pastor, being confined to his house with a severe cold, and Bro. Crawley and the other Rev. Brothers failing to come. The cause of the Master in this locality is in a depressed

It will be proper for me to say here, that Elder Payson (Wesleyan), was with us part of the day on Saturday, and cordially and generously took hold of the work with us while he could stay. Bro. Rodney Young, also Methodist local preacher, attended a portion of the time, and was not slack in duty.

Through the course of the services there were stirring exercises; four individuals in the vigour of life asked the prayers of the Church, one vocally, the others by rising when such a proposal was made. The members of the Societies, Baptist and Methodist, entered into engagements to commence and hold a union prayer meeting statedly.

The next Quarterly Meeting holds its session with the church at Mascareen, commencing Friday, at 2 clock, July 10th.

As soon as travelling is suitable, I expect to move on in the Agency. Yours, A. D. THOMSON.

We learn by a note of the 11th inst., from brother John Currey, "that the revival at Woodstock s progressing. Brother Williams has baptized sixmaking in all, since the review commenced, fifteen; Some of whom are men who will add greatly to the strength of the once drooping, but now revived Church. Brother W. leaves after to-morrow (Sabbath.) They greatly need a faithful, able minister of the New Testament.'

Mr. Spurgeon's Five-Hundredth Sermon.

From the London Freeman of the 25th ult., we earn that on the Wednesday night preceding, Messrs. Passmore and Alabaster, of Wilson-street, Finsbury. the printers of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's sermons. entertained a large number of their friends (about 250) at a tea and supper in the Lecture hall of the lected. Metropolitan Tabernacle, to celebrate the publication of the 500th sermon, and to raise additional funds in aid of Mr. Spurgeon's College for Training Young

Amongst the company present were General Sir John Burgoyne, K. C. B., Messrs. J. Spicer, T. Olney, W. Olney, G. Moore, A. C. Murrell, T. Cook, W. Higgs, J. W. Brown, W. B. Hackett, A. Ferguson, S. Johnson, Mr. Apsley Pellatt, Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Rev. W. G. Lewis, Rev. F. Trestrail, Rev C. J. Mid-The Rev. Mr. Rogens having taken the chair, called on the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon to make a statement.

Mr. Spurgeon, after some introductory remarks said he had no statement to make except just to indicate what he trusted would be the character of the present meeting. They were to understand, first of all, then, that they did not meet there at all for religious worship, or anything of that kind. They were justa social party, only Messrs. Passmore and Alabaster did not happen to have a drawing-room quite large enough for tea and supper, and the latter, he believed, would be an admirable one, which they would find out by-and-bye. (Laughter). must, therefore, consider this a social party, and the proceedings must be conducted in that spirit. It was assenting to the act relating to Coast and River not a public meeting, but only a gathering of the friends of the church and others, that they might have a few good words to say to each other. it was desired to commemorate the publishing of the 500th of those printed sermons, which was ready that day. He trusted he might ask them to join with him in very sincere and fervent gratitude to God for the help which He had given him, so that he was able to say, "Ebenezer-hitherto the Lord hath (Cheers). They could sympathise with him in some degree, he was sure, in the pleasure, in the surprise, that he felt in that God had been thus gracious to him. (Hear, hear). It would be utterly impossible for them fully to enter into the depth of the debt which he owed to the Lord his God. He remembered what he was, and therefore he marvelled that there should have been found Christians to listen to him all these years. (Cheers). He remembered when he was, some twelve or thirteen years ago. teaching small boys in a country place--an occupation by no means congenial to his tastes. (Laughter). Goldsmith had said that a man had better be hanged than have such work to do, and he (Mr. Spurgeon) was quite of that opinion. (Laughter). He should hesitate, perhaps, for a time, but in the end, no doubt, prefer the alternative of hanging. (Hear, hear, and laughter). He was not, at the time alluded to, big enough to be a master, and not small enough to be a boy. (Laughter). He had had no college education. This he said not by way of boasting-far from it. He would have learned more if he had had the opportunity: but, that not being the case, he did what all ought to do-he made the very best use he could of such opportunities as he had. (Cheers). He should never forget the first time when he went out to preach. His friend Mr. Trestrail recollected his addresses in the Sunday-school, but before then, while yet in a jacket, he had addressed the boys, and there were always found large numbers of persons to listen to him. The school-room was crowded. He was inveigled into preaching in this way: he was asked one day to walk out a little way to Teversham and give out the hymns for a young man who, as he supposed, was going to preach. When they got balfway there the young man said to him, "Now, I think it right to tell you that I cannot preach at all, and never have done, so that you must." (Laughter). So he did. (Hear). It was a queer little cottage, with a ceiling so low that a hole had to be cut in it to enable tall preachers to stand upright. (Laughter) The hole, however, was not necessary in his case, (Laughter). He was very glad when his first sermon came to an end, and as he sat down an old woman asked him how old he was. (Laughter). He said he would talk to her after the benediction had been pronounced, and so he did, and told her that he was under forty. (Laughter). She held that he must be considerably under twenty. ("Hear," and laughter). As to the five hundred sermons, the later ones were ough enough, no doubt, but they were exceedingly superfine as compared with the earlier discourses of the series. (Hear.) The fact was, that he had used a homely oyster-knife where a razor would have been but of little use. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could be men who not only expressed their opinions very frankly—(laughter)—but sometimes in a bitter, nasty way—(Hear, hear)—and many a joke had been cracked at his expense. (Laughter.) Young preachheir best friends. (Hear). [Here Mr. James S ntered the room, and was received with loud ch

preached so frequently. (Hear, hear), After apolo-On looking over the record again, I find that the gising for having to speak of himself, as no one else knew the facts, he stated that one gentleman then in the hands of the public. The German translation was sold off at the last Leipsic fair, and in Holland a Dutch version had had a large sale; and on a visit to that country he found that many knew his name though they could not pronounce it. (Laughter). In fact, he did not know himself by what they called him. (Laughter). In Sweden and in Norway editions had been published; and in France the discourses appeared in three different shapes. A friend had also arranged for an Italian edition. (Hear, hear). Since he had been paster of that church he had baptize 13,000 persons, most of whom he might call his spiritual children, having been brought to a knowedge of the truth, either by hearing or by reading those sermons. (Hear, hear). As to the College, they had now fifty-four students preparing for the ministry-(Hear, hear)-and so greatly had the cause prospered that if they had 400 instead of 54 they could place them out at once in suitable spheres of labour. These students, in fact, dide not wait for what were called promising openings, but preferred rather to go into unlikely places, where their efforts might be blessed. Referring to the liberality with which the College was supported, he stated the case of a lady subscriber, who, on coming into the possession of considerable property, offered to support, at her own cost, a minister in her own locality, and allow him to preach in her own drawing room, till he found a congregation, when she would build him a chapel. During the first six weeks of this year £600 had been subscribed towards the College and he had no doubt that if they had faith enough to double the number of students, the funds would be forthcoming. Cheers. They received a great many one pound notes from Scotland-(hear, hear)-some of them, he thought, must come from Presbyterians, because there were not nearly so many Baptists in Scotland as they had received one pound notes. (Laughter). Some young men who had attended their other classes at Scottish Universities, came to his college to complete their theological course, and some came even from the colleges in America, so that he felt greatly encouraged in his work. He concluded by thanking Messrs. Alabaster and Passmore for their entertainment, and

> resumed his sent amidst loud cheers. Mr. James Spicer, Mr. Olney, Mr. James Grant, Dr. Campbell, Rev. F. Trestrail, and Rev. C. J. Middleditch, were among the succeeding speakers.

Valedictory and Installation services are expected to take place this evening, in Germain Street Baptist Church, at half past 7 o'clock. These services will doubtless be of a highly interesting character. We hope for a full attendance.

Seminary Debt.

Received since last acknowledgment :-Feb. 17. Scotch Town, Canning, by Mr. Stilwell, \$3.50 April 18. New Jerusalem, by Mr. D. Moore.

The Fredericton church has paid in half the amount which will be acknowledged when the whole is col-C. SPURDEN.

Secular Department.

The Legislature was closed on Monday last with the formalities usual on such occasions, and with the following speech from the Governor: Mr. President, and Honorable Gentleman of the Legislative

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly Your address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness noster-row, publisher of the sermons, Rev. G. Rogers, the Prince of Wales will be transmitted to England on the first opportunity, and you may feel assured that your loval and affectionate expressions of congratulation will be appreciated as they ought to be. The civil war in the United States continues to rage, and I fear it is impossible to entertain any san- and yet withheld the groundwork on which that act guine hope of the speedy termination of that unhappy

It is with great satisfaction that I have given my assent to the bill for the construction and management of an Inter-colonial Railway. The Legislature of the sister Provinces will not. I trust, be slow to follow your example; and I confidently hope the period is at hand when British North America will enjoy the benefits to be derived from the accomplishment of this great work. I have also had much pleasure in Fisheries. It will be my endeavour, and that of the Executive Government, to give due effect to the pro-Next visions which the wisdom of the Legislature has devised; and if these should be as strictly enforced as they have been carefully framed, I entertain no doubt that the valuable fisheries of the Province may yet be rescued from the extinction with which they have been threatened, and long preserved as a source of wealth to its population.

I have felt myself compelled to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, a Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty at the Port in St. Stephens; the Bill containing provisions very similar in some respects, to those of one to which Her Majesty's assent has been already refused. Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for the readiness with which you have provided for the exigencies of the Public Service. The supplies voted by you will be expended with a strict regard to economy. Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the House of

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assmbly. The state of the Public business now enables me to release you from further attendance to your Legisla-

SMALL POX IN WOODSTOCK .- We regret to fearn that small pox is raging in Woodstock. Some eight

or nine cases have taken place already.

There has been a serious military riot in Halifax. Between three and four hundred soldiers, at a concerted signal, left their barracks on Thursday last and rushed through the streets, assaulting every one they met. They destroyed the windows of the city Court House, and damaged several houses before order was restored. No lives were lost. The cause of this sudden raid upon the city was the beating of soldier, on the Tuesday of the previous week, in a house of ill-fame on Barrack street.

The tolls on the Canadian canals have been reimposed by proclamation.

The Canadian Militia will cost the Provincial Government this year \$400,000. Of this sum \$100,000 will be required to pay for accoutrements &c. ob-

A bill to establish separate Schools has passed the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament. It is encountering strentious opposition in Canada West; but, we fear, will become law. The people of Toronto, to the number of 4000, held an open air meeting against it last Tuesday week. It is said to have een a splendid demonstration. The speaking was excellent, and the temper of the immense crowd admirable.-Ch. Wit.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the two infants found in the garden attached to the house of Mrs. Beatleay, Erin Street, precisely in the situation described by a man named Day, who was found lying drunk on Saturday night last, on the Market Square. After a patient hearing of the evidence elicited from several witnesses, the Coroner's Jury decided that one of the children had been dead at its birth, and that the other died from natural causes. Mrs. Beatteay was remanded for examination efore the Police Magistrate on a charge of conceal-

THE INNIGRANTS. - We are glad to learn that two thirds of the Immigrants sent out by Miss Coutts have received employment since their arrival here. - Ib.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL.

on the late of the state of the

course, which we must deplore. (Hear, hear.) As long as it is confined to their internal affairs we can only hope that, being rather a dangerous game, it will not be carried further than is intended. When a Government or a large party excite the passions of one nation against another, especially if there is no just cause, it is manifest that such a course has a great tendency to endanger friendly relations between the two countries. We understand, however, the object of these proceedings in the present instance, and therefore we do not feel that irritation which might otherwise be excited. But if this cry is raised for the purpose of driving Her Majesty's Government to do something which may be contrary to the laws of the country, or which may be derogatory to the dignity of the country in the way of altering our laws for the purpose of pleasing another Government, then all I can say is that such a course is not likely to accomplish its purpose. (Hear, hear.) I very much regret, therefore that the speech of my Hon. Friend the Member for Bradford, and more particularly that of the Hon. Member for Birmingham, are calculated to encourage those complaints which, I think, are totally unfounded on the part of the American Government, (Hear, hear.) I should have hoped that gentlemen bringing this question before the House would rather have tried to allay the irritation, instead of making out, as they endeavour to do, that the Americans have reason to blame England and the English Government. (Hear, hear.) My Hon. and Learned Friend the Solicitor-General, in that admirable speech which we all listened to with the greatest delight hear, hear), has demonstrated indisputably that the Americans have no cause of complaint against us. He has shown that the British Government have done, on the report of the American Minister here, everything which the laws of the country enabled them to do. I can easily understand that, in the United States, where the civil war has produced so much agitation, and where the cours of practice has been to set aside the law, men have been led to forget, in a great degree, the obligations of the law, and are not disposed to give that weight which is due to our argument-that we cannot go beyond what the law prescribes and authorizes. Yet I think that the House at least will see that the statement of my Hon. and Learned Friend proves that we have, in enforcing the Foreign Enlistment Act, done all that the law enabled or permitted us to do. (Hear, hear.) Hon. Members have argued as if the seizure of a vessel were equivalent to its condemnation. They ask, "Why did you not seize the Alabama when you were told that it was known and believed that it was intended for warlike purposes on the part of the Confederates." Now, in the first place, you cannot seize a vessel under the Foreign Enlistment Act unless you have evidence on oath confirming your suspicion. That evidence was wanting in this case. The American Minister came to my Noble Friend the Foreign Secretary and said, "I tell you this and I tell you that: I'm sure of this and I'm sure of that;" but when he was asked to produce evidence on oath, which was the only thing on which we could ground any proceedings, he said that the information was furnished to him confidentially, that he could not give testimony on oath, but that we ought nevertheless to act on his suspicions. What would happen if we were to act in that way? When a vessel is seized unjustly and without good grounds there is a process of law to come afterwards (hear, hear), and the Godamages. Why are we to undertake ar illegal measure which may lead to those consequences, simply to please the agent of a Foreign Government? (Hear, hear.) I say if there was any fault it was on the part of those who called on us to do a certain act. could alone be based. (Hear, hear.) I have myself great doubts whether if we had seized the Alabama we should not have been liable to considerable lamages. It is generally known that she sailed from this country unarmed and not properly fitted out for war, and that she received her armament, equipment, and crew in a foreign port. Therefore whatever suspicions we may have had-and they were well founded, as it afterwards turned out—as to the intended destination of the vessel, her condition at that time would not have justified a seizure. (Hear, hear.) I can assure the House that Her Majesty's Government have no indisposition to enforce the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The Hon. Member for Birmingham reproaches us with exhibiting a cold and unfriendly neutrality. I do not know what the meaning of these terms may be; but they appear to me to be a contra-diction in themselves. If neutrality is more than friendly towards one party, it is something very different towards the other (laughter, and 'hear, hear,') and ceases to be what, in common parlance, is meant by neutrality between contending parties. But whether our neutrality is warm or cold, friendly or unfriendly, it is sincere and honest. (Hear, hear.) whenever it is our power to enforce the Enlistment | engine to steady her course. In a few minutes we Act legally and justly we shall not be found wanting in the performance of our duty. It is a great mistake to suppose that we can view with pleasure any transactions which have a tendency to violate not only the letter but even the spirit of the Foreign Enlistment Act. It would have been much more agreeable to us f all the supplies that have been so well enumerated by the Hon. Member for Birkenhead, and which have been furnished in abundence to one party and very scantily to the other, had been withheld, and if the whole of the United Kingdom had remained in a state of perfect neutrality. But when we are blamed so heavily for not having acted on suspicions, is it fair to say that, as far as suspicions go, we have been info: med, perhaps erroneously, that not only have arms been despatched to the Northern part of the United States, but that efforts have been made in reland to enlist persons to serve in the Federal army and navy? (Hear, hear.) Unquestionably a great many cases have occurred in North America in which British subjects have been seized, and attempts made to compel them to serve against their will in the civil war. Feeling, as we must do, the greatest desire that the most friendly relations should continue to be maintained between this country and the United States, regretting exceedingly any circumstances of any kind which should have caused irritation in the minds of the people of the Northern Union, we can only say that it is impossible for us to go beyond the law. The law is in this case of very difficult execution. This is not the first time when that has been discovered. When the contest was raging in Spain between Don Carlos and Queen Isabella it was my duty-the British Government having taken part with the Queen-to prevent sulppies from being sent to Don Carlos from this country. There were several cases of ships fitted out in the Thames, but though knew they were intended to go in aid of Don Carlos was impossible to obtain that information which would have enabled the Government to interfere with uccess. (Hear, hear.) I hope, therefore, that those gentlemen who have made themselves in this House the monthpiece of the North will use the influence which they are entitled by the course they have taken to exert to prove to their friends on the other side of the Athantic that the charges made against he British Government are not founded in reason or in law. (Hear.) I trust they will assure them that Her Majesty's Government will continue, as I main-tain they have done hitherto, to enforce the law when-ever a case shall be brought hear-a than in which they can safely act upon good and sufficient grounds There must, however, be a deposition upon oath, and that deposition must be made upon facts that will stand examination before a court of law, for to call with respect to which no convincing evidence can afterwards be adduced, is to ask the Government to dopt a course which would cast discredit upon them

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Tremendous Fight at Charleston.

The recent battle at Charleston may be regarded as the naval conflict of the war. Long months were consumed, and hundreds of millions of money exended in preparing for this mighty struggle. No ess than fourteen ironclad steamers, made as strong as human skill, supplied with the strongest materials in nature, could make them, were summoned to this deadly assault upon the main forts of the enemy. These boats were further protected by raw hides and bags of sand, covering them from stem to stern, until they were regarded as perfectly invulnerable. It was the first great trial of this new mode of warfare, and in this case it has signally failed.

Knowing that our readers will feel a great interest in the progress of this engagement, and of its results. we furnish copious extracts from a most graphic description by the special correspondent of the New York Tribune, who was an eye witness to the whole procedure. The full account is very long; but we condense, giving only the most important phases of this terrific combat. Passing over the preparatory stages, we come at once to the principal points of interest. Writing on April 7th, the correspondent says

In a few brief hours this afternoon, history has been enlarged with volumes of ever-memorable mat ter. The combat, for which we have so long been accumulating strength, is over. It was short and decisive. We have experienced a bitter repulse. The ironclads have come short of the expectations even of the most diffident, and we are now mourning over the apparant certainty of an abandonment of the enterprise of which the country, with more faith than

reason, hoped such great results. As the morning hours advanced, the sphere of our operations became more and more defined. On the ower end of Morris Island, rebels could be seen dragging heavy guns to the beach. The men and guns on the walls of Forts Sumpter and Moultrie. could be readily counted. The spires, and even the houses of Charleston, seemed not more that a mile or

the gun-deck. From the Admiral, down to the powder boys, all humbly kneel and listen to, and seek strength for the coming trial, from a short, touching prayer, read by Commodore Turner. The recollection of the sight of those four bundred determined, battle-eager men, bowing in picturesque groups before their Maker, around the grimest implements of war, will never be effaced from my memory.

At half-past twelve, the signal to get under way was hoisted on the flagship. The question, how the ronclads were to communicate with each other during action, had often puzzled me; but an ingenious ar rangement, contrived by the officers of the Ironsides and the Admiral's staff, and consisting of a narrow opening in the plate over the aft masthole, through which a long pole, with small flags, was raised above the spar deck, gave assurance of a ready communication and comprehension of orders.

There was some delay with the monitors ahead of us. But at ten minutes of two o'clock, the whole line was in motion. General Seymour telegraphs a 'God bless you," when our screw made its first revo-

Now comes the stirring general call to quarters. There was a great bustle for a few seconds; but the apparent chaos on the gun and powder decks, quickly changed into the most perfect order and quietude, and in a few minutes after the order was given, every breathing body-Lieutenant Town, of the Army Signal Corps, his two assistants and myself alone excepted, was ready to do his part in the action. There was not that boisterous evanescent enthusiasm I have often seen rise in the army to a high nitch and then suddenly fall to the depth of craven-heartedness; but the caim resolution and prompt obedience that is the vital condition of succe battle. There were five hundred men on the two decks; but a remarkable stillness prevailed. Their countenances, however, reflected the light of firm determination, although the mouths did not speak of it.

The iron bulkheads fore and aft on the gun-deck, forming the casemates with the plated sides, were next closed and ingress to the Captain's cabin shut off. Streams of water were then again let upon the hides and sand-bags above and below. The pilothouse received another liberal dressing of slush. These last measures of protection being taken

Lieut. Commanding Belknap's command port-holes," rang through his trumpet over the gunleck. In a second the ponderous shutters fell, and the hatchways were the only sources of daylight to those below. A "Look out for fore-and-aft shot' from the trumpet next brought the gunners down behind their pieces.

The grating over the hatchways was fastened by this time, with the exception of a small opening aft through which the few permitted to remain upon the spar-deck were passing up and down. We were going at the rate of about four knots an hour. The little craft before and behind us were vigorously plewing the water with their blunt bows, keeping well in line. Nearer and nearer did we approach clearer and clearer became the lines of the Rebel de fences. Already we can count the guns on Fort Wagoner (the work next to Morris Lighthouse) and Cumming's Point, and the windows of the houses of St. Vincent and Moultrieville. At 2: 25 the first signs of the afterward fatal difficulty of steering the ship in a tideway became manifest. The bow swung I can assure my hon, friends and the House that on the port side, and it was necessary to stop her

> were again in motion. The first tour monitors had already passed Fort Wagoner and we were now abreast of it. We can look into the very mouths of the guns, but they remain silent. We know not what to make of it. Ahead we steam, anxiously awaiting the reports of

the first gun. At last, about 8 o'clock two flashes of

fire burst from Fort Moultrie and two shots flew across the bow of the Mehawken, the foremost monitor, that seemed to have approached within less than half a mile. This fairly opened the action.

Everybody was now ordered below from the span deck and the last hatch closed. Pilot Godfrey, the Admiral, Capt. Rodgers and commodore Turner took their station in the pilot-house. The order "fifteen

pounds up" sounded over the gun deck and directly the whole ship's battery was shotted. Then followed a few minutes of intense anxiety For me and a few others, the pilot-house and ports number eight, that were kept open to heave the lead, afforded means enough of observing what was pas sing outside. But the mass of those aboard must have felt, for moments at least, natural diffidence at the thought of groping in darkness, as it were, into

the deadly strife with the enemy. The suspense did not last long. Six bells had just struck, when a dull sound, like that of a sledge-hammer upon an anvit, was heard on the bow-port side It was the hostile greeting of Fort Sunter, now within 1,200 yards of us. A second and a third more violently than the first, shook the sides of th ship. Soon came whizzing and humming of rifled and round shot/and shell over head. Still the successive discharges could be distinguished. The several reports had not yet been drowned, so to speak

n a continuous roar. But, hark! There is a reverberation as though of nunerous, simultaneous thunder claps. Now a fierce, unceasing roar vibrating the air with a violence that causes even the solid mass of our ship to tremble. A look through the open port on the port side dis-closes the cause of the furious outburst. The first four Monitors had reached the converging point of the fire of Cumming's Point battery, Forts Sumter and Moultrie and Battery Bee. One after the other had steadily steamed, without firing a shot, to the verge of the concentrating ranges. The enemy evidently reserved their main fire for work at close quarters; but when the Weekawken had reached within six hundred yards of Fort Sumter, a lon broad, brilliant flame suddenly leaped from its sid with all but simultaneous intense glares from Cun-ming's Point and Moultrie, followed instantaneously by immense volumes of smoke and a rain of projectiles that fairly hid the turrets of our craft with ess spouts of water thrown up by striking sho

Again and again this appalling scene was enact in all its dire sublimity. As the forts and batterio