room, he was heard to say, "Lost! lost! lost!" This surprised the mother, and caused the immediate inquiry, " My son, are your hopes feeble?"

"No, mother; but O, my lost lifetime! I'm twenty-four, and, until a few weeks since, nothing has been done for Christ, and everything for myself and my pleasures. My companions will think I've made a profession in view of death. O, that I could live to meet this remark, and do something, something to show my sincerity and to redeem my lost, lost, lost life!"-

TERMS AND NOTICES

PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE.

TALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to us at Fredericton.

Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the Intelligencer, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs. BARNES & Co., Prince William street.

Acligious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 23, 1866.

PUBLIC ALARM.

The fact cannot be disguised that a considerable will send us \$1.50. portion of the people of this Province, especially certain classes, and in some localities, have lost that assurance of safety for property and life that has been so universally enjoyed by them until latterly. Their sense of peace and safety has given way to alarm and fear; and many who, a few months ago, could quietly retire to rest, and feel no dread of danger from secret foes, are now alarmed and panic stricken and we believe there are thousands of women and own lives, or the lives of their friends. This is an properly suggests remark, and elicits inquiry.

this huge conspiracy has assumed such importance | \$200. soil, who, nevertheless, hail for law-abiding and loyal | indeed British subjects. No effort is made to disguise or con-Fenians are in Canada; and it is surely believed by many that their sympathizers are to be found in this of this Province until lately.

the sincerity of the attachment to the British throne Moses the ten commandments from heaven on Mount and British institutions, which some profess. And Sinai. The disciples looked at Jesus Christ ascendthis distrust has been brought about by their long and continuous misrepresentations of British policy country, in contempt and defiance of public sentiment, extends to such its patronage and favour, it is not to be wondered at, if in view of the dangers without, which are known to exist, that the sense of safety | Esq., and Mrs. M. Gray is the Assistant Teacher. should depart from the timid, and be succeeded by The report supplies every information necessary relaalarm and fear.

exists. It has studiously endeavoured to ignore dan. at Halifax, can obtain a report from the Principal on ger, not by assuring the country that precaution would be taken, and preparation be made by the Government to prevent the threatened evil, but by misrepresenting the facts relative to Fenianism, and in some instances, apologizing for it. Hundreds of the Government press sympathizes with the Fenian succeed, and would not fail, if an opportunity offered, bas to be supplied by voluntary subscription. to give them " aid and comfort" in their attempts to dismember the empire, and "transfer the sceptre of the House of Brunswick to Roberts, O'Mahoney, or some other member of the Fenian Brotherhood." Even members of the Government have ridiculed the idea of danger, and honest journalists have been charged with setting " class against class," because they have published facts for the information of the people. And now, when the Government asks for a large amount from the revenues of the Province in addition to the ordinary sum required, for special defence, and also obtains a law to provide, at the expense of the Province, armed vessels to guard the coast, is it any wonder that the people should think that " all has not been told them," and that there is danger from a quarter not publicly known.

It cannot be disguised that a large portion of the people have lost confidence in "a class" of their fellow subjects, and this, mainly owing to the disloyal character of that portion of the press which has represented them; and the people have lost confidence in the Government to which they look for protection and defence, because they have no confidence in the party or press that mainly supports and defends the Government. What would, under other circumstances, be the Government's strength, is now the Government's weakness; and until the management of public affairs is transferred to other hands, we see no probability of a sense of safety being restored to the people of the country.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY.

Number one of the Fourteenth Volume of this Quarterly has been received. The contents of which are, 1. The Relation of the Gospel to Man's Intellectual and Practical Life. By Rev. Thomas Goodly, A. B., London, England. 2. Unity in Doctrine. By Rev. J. J. Butler, D. D., New Hampton, N. H. Encouragements to Faith, suggested by Isaiah xl. 26 28. By Rev. W. H. Bowan. 4. The Religious Enjoyments of Thomas Welsh. By Hezekiah Butterworth, Esq. 5. Sketch of the late Rev. A. W. Avery. By Rev. D. M. Graham, Portland, Me. 6. Rationalism and Revelation, 7. Contemporary Literature.

We have frequently called the attention of our ministers and brethren to this Quarterly. The price which it costs is nothing compared to its real value. We frequently find a single article in it worth much more than the cost of half-a-dozen copies. Every Free Baptist minister should take a copy and read it carefully. The present number contains a beautiful engraved portrait of the late Rev. A. W. Avery, formerly pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Boston, and who died at Haverhill, Mass., in October last, at the early age of twenty-six years. The sketch of his experience and labors by Brother Graham is deeply

The article on "Unity in Doctrine" by Rey. J. J. Butler, closes with the following reference to the Free Baptists in the States, and similar sentiments are not

of labor in the providence of God. He who made | time to do so.

Paul the apostle to the Gentiles, and Peter to the circamsion in the apostolic church, Wickliffe, Whitefield, Wesley in their day, hath in these later times raised up Benjamin Randall, John Colby, David Marks, and others to found and extend this people. He was with them as they traversed the country sowing the good seed of the kingdom, planting churches, organizing benevolent societies, establishing a press, and sustaining the various trials and labors of their responsibilities still. As a people we are not given to boasting of what we are and what we have done. If God has made us in a degree instrumental of promoting his glory, to him be the praise.

We would however magnify his grace. He has not given as great numbers, perhaps he never wilt. He has not given us great worldly wealth, influence, and popularity, perhaps he never will. But he has given be brought to receive from it some show of an equi- their schools into it. us grace to labor under trials and reproaches, to bear the brunt of opposition, to be willing to be small, and ignored, if we can thus best promote his truth and win souls from death.

May we be true to our mission, and bide our time. We are not seeking a name or fame, but to fulfil our sacred trust. If we preach, or plant churches, or sustain benevolent societies, or institutions, or presses, or other means, let it be not from selfish or partisan motives, but the more to honor God and bless mankind. We have no interest separate from the great cause of truth; and would cherish and honour all who are truly laboring for its promotion. To do our work well, we are not to love our branch of Zion less, but Zion at large and her Redeemer more.

rent volume which we can forward to any person who

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

N. S., for 1865.

This neat and very interesting pamphlet, of over forty Scotia or New Brunswick, and commends itself to the favour and benevolence of all persons in these Provinchildren especially, who are in constant dread of their | ces who feel a sympathy for that unfortunate class or persons whom it is designed to benefit. It was comunfortunate condition for any country to be in, and it | menced in a very limited way in 1859; but has beer is so new and so uncommon in this Province, that it gradually increasing since then, until the directors or | will please give the following reasons against that line the Institution find themselves in possession of an That this state of fear has been produced mainly unincumbered property, valued at \$12,000. The by the Fenian movement, there can be no doubt. Nova Scotia Government, has kindly extended to it And this is not to be wondered at. A movement of its fostering care, and gives to it an annual grant of such a desperate character, such huge proportions, \$2,000, to which it added a further sum of \$3,000 and in such close approximation to our border, might last year, which relieved the Institution from debt. well provoke fear in timid minds. The fact also, that | The Government of this Province gave the sum o.

in Ireland, as to require such prompt and energetic | The number of pupils during the year 1865, was | rents choose, without dabbling in classics; and also action on the part of the British Government and 47 (29 males, 18 females), 5 of whom were from to prepare young persons for the profession of teach-Parliament, is also an additional source of alarm New Brunswick. An appendix is added to the re- ing; thus assisting the Provincial Training School, But we believe that which of all others creates the port, giving specimens of pupil compositions, some of and in a measure atoning for the shortness of the is, the belief that the conspiracy of these Fenian des- not mutes. The following, "by a boy, 12 years old; tions in the school system of the Province are quite peradoes has its ramifications in these Colonies, and deaf from infancy; 2 years at school," displays an distinct from those of the grammar schools. These that there are thousands of sympathizers on British amount of religious knowledge in the child gratifying are designed as feeders to the University; the pupils

tradict the fact that more than a hundred thousand | hand of God in heaven now. Heaven is a perfectly beautiful, and holy, and happy place. There are no crying, nor sickness, nor sleeping, nor sorrow, nor any pain in heaven. The angels and stints are in Province and in Nova Scotia. This is what creates heaven. God took Elijah to heaven in a chariot of alarm, this is what provokes fear, and has destroyed fire; and Enoch was taken up to heaven without dythat sense of safety which was the boast of the people ing. Sodom and Gomerrah were destroyed by fire from heaven. The angel Gabriel came from heaven to Zacharias; the angel told him that his wife should ing to heaven. John saw a new heaven, and a new Jerusalem. Good people will go to heaven when they die. Bad people will not go to heaven; but happy in heaven. Jesus Christ will come again from heaven to judge the world at the last day. J. L.

The Principal of this Institution is J. Scott Hutton, tive to expense, &c., of a child in the school; and The extraordinary course also pursued by the Goy- we presume that any one having a child deaf and ernment press is another reason why a state of alarm | dumb, and wishing to place them in this Institution addressing by letter. We believe there are a large number of mute children in this Province, to whom it would be a great blessing to get them into this Institution. And we think an Institution for benefitting a class of persons so deserving of our compassion people in New Brunswick believe that a portion of and sympathy as the deaf and dumb, should certainly share in the christian benevolence of the people of all movement; that the writers in some of the Govern- religious bodies. It requires about \$2,000 annually, ment organs ardently desire that their designs may besides the Legislative grant to carry it on. This

HOME MISSION.

To the Secretary of the Home Mission Society :

DEAR BROTHER-Another month having expired it becomes my duty to lay before you a report of the results of the combined efforts on the part of Bro. McMullin and myself, in connection with the work of the Lord in the First District. Our labours have been chiefly with two of the churches in Middle Kent, and one in Upper Wicklow.

We held eight meetings with the church in Middle Kent. It was from this place I dated my last report. The Lord has continued to bless our feeble efforts in the salvation of souls. Bro. McMullin baptized six, but in consequence of leaving before holding another meeting, they were unable to unite with the church. They will soon have an opportunity, as Bro. McMullin intends to return and prosecute his labors in this and the adjoining settlements. The churches in this district are much in need of pastoral labour.

We went from this church to that in Upper Wick low, where we held seventeen meetings. Here our meetings were well attended, and a good deal of interest manifested. Six were baptized, five of whom united with the church. Here, on the evening of the 20th ult., we held a missionary meeting of quite an interesting character; -thirteen dollars and fortyeight cents were pledged, four dollars and ninetyeight cents of which was paid down.

On the 23d ult., we visited another church in Middle Kent, situated in a settlement about four miles from the river. Here we had nine meetings, which were of a very encouraging kind. Twelve were baptized, and 17 added to the church.

You will observe by my last and present reports, that there have been in all forty baptized in the three churches above-mentioned, and I have faith to believe that, were they afforded pastoral labor, the Lord would continue to revive his work. In consequence of failing health, I shall not be able to return.

Bro. McMullin having been invited by brothers DeWitt and Herman Shaw, who were laboring in a revival with the church at Beccaguimic, in the second District, to administer the ordinance of baptism, we accordingly left Kent on the 1st inst., and on our arrival found our brethren engaged in a good work. Bro. McMullin here baptized seven. We went from this place to Peel, where Bros. il. and W. H. Mills have been laboring for some time past. Bro. McMullin here baptized two more. We then returned to Beccaguinic. I remained here until Sabbath afternoon, when, by invitation, I met with the brethren in Wakefield. I returned home on Monday.

During the last month, in addition to my other duties, I attended two funeral services-one in Upper and the other in Lower Kent.

Yours truly, GEORGE T. HARTLEY. Upper Woodstock, March 8th, 1866.

Conference 1865. Our thanks are due to Brother C. inapplicable to our body in New Brunswick and No- | O. Libby for two copies of these Reports &c., received several weeks since. We purpose referring to them Provincial Training School, in the qualifications they of bills forwarded to those in custody. Most alarming for the Brotherhood), and there set upon and mortally for years by Mr. Johnson, and had been done satis-

Sir-I notice in the last issue of the Intelligencer | very head of the profession, simply because they two letters, referring principally to the University - have attended the University of New Brunswick, the one by "M.," and the other by "A Free B ptist," act is looked upon with a degre of suspicion not at which are given in reply to some enquiries of a cor- all flattering to the parties impediately concerned. respondent in a previous number of your paper. The That is the rule; exceptions exit, of course, in the intention of these gentlemen is good: of that I have case of some young men, whon all delight to honor no doubt. I am glad to see that the existence of our for their sterling natural abilty. The principle, University is not wholly ignored. Any legitimate however, is none the less unjust means that its friends can use to awaken interest in Second. It has spread amongs teachers a feverish it, and increase its patronage, may very properly be and injurious desire for classic attainments. For used; perhaps if judicious efforts were more zealously when they find that is the only road to preferment, made by them in its behalf, the Province might soon | they naturally feel inclined to free themselves and valent for the large, and, at present, almost useless | Third. It has the effect of turning from the pro-

ciple which has been urged latterly by parties more tions-when the position whichmight at some future or less directly connected with the University, or day reward them for their drary years of toil and interested in it, with reference to its patronage and poverty, is placed wholly beyond their reach. This support, which crops out in the communications of is a most fatal injury to our common schools. those two gentlemen, and which I think-in fact I But I can only indicate these wo classes of reasons | complain of no grievance. Other revolutionists have shed, as many of the eighteen conspirators were am very well assured-a great majority of education- against the principle above set forth. The force of alists in this Province will and do unqualifiedly them is, perhaps, sufficiently evdent from the mere oppose. The principle is this: the licensing and statement of them. Hoping you will give this letter, forcing upon the country, graduates of that Univer- though lengthy, a place in your excellent journal, We have a spare copy of the Quarterly of the cur- sity, as teachers of superior schools, and other schools, without requiring them to attend the Provincial Training School, or any superior or first class school, to obtain a knowledge of the art of teaching. Against this, sir, in behalf of the best interests of the common schools of this Province, and the teach- N. S., died Sept. 17, 1865, aged i4 years. Our Broers of them, I wish here to emphatically protest. I ther first found peace in believing during a gracious am aware that the President of the University favors revival of religion in January 18,6, and was baptized pages, has been on our table several days. This Insti- this policy; and that, through his influence, the by Elder Reid. On the 23d of January, 1864, he was tution in Halifax, is the only one of the kind in Nova | Chief Superintendent of Schools, and some others, chosen to the office of deacon. By the grace of God favor it also. It is quite clearly indicated in the an- he was truly a burning and shining light. Religion swer given to "J. B.'s" second question by "A Free was his theme, the service of God his delight. His Baptist," whose views "M." thinks "are entitled to duty he measured by his ability. the utmost consideration." But these gentlemen, and those holding like views who may see this letter, of policy the consideration they deserve :-

First. It is virtually destructive of the chief design

of Superior Schools. These schools were established

to give facility for obtaining a thorough English and

mathematical education, apart from classics. They were designed as a superior class of our English common schools, in which pupils might be advanced in English literature, the sciences, &c., so far as pain them devote their time more generally to classics, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND FENIAN-OF HEAVEN .- Jesus Christ is sitting at the right | and a primary course in the subj cts taught more fully in it. The policy has lately been to assimilate the superior and grammar schools, by bringing the former to the standard of the latter. Has the necessity that called them into existence ceased? Do we need four times the number of grammar schools that Corpus Act, and other prompt measures adopted by we now have? Why, then, change the whole design the British Government. and character of those schools in this direction? It A condition of public distrust exists-distrust in have a son, who was to be called John. God gave has been urged that the grant to superior schools is nearly as great as that to grammar schools, and therefore they should be quite as efficient. But is giving them a classical character the only way, or the proper way, to increase their efficiency? I put it to the and British rule. Then when the Government of the they will go to hell. The angels and saints are very candor of intelligent men, if, in this Province of New Brunswick, a higher standard of English and scientific education, including a knowledge of the principles of political economy; of trade and commerce, and national intercourse; of the different forms of tion of their Lordships. One Estate of the Realm, government, and moral philosophy throughout; rhe- Her Majesty, was not in town. But provision had toric and belles lettres; mechanics, natural philosophy, natural history, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and agriculture-most of which things are useful to men in life, and very few of which are taught in our common, superior, or grammar schools-would not be of incalculably more benefit to the country, and hence a far more just addition to the subjects studied in superior schools, than Greek and Latin-subjects rapid in the discharge of its duty. The last time which not one in twenty of those who study them ever find of any practical value, and of which they get at best but a very slight knowledge? Under the most favorable circumstances, not two per cent. of the pupils of the grammar schools will ever attend the University; at present the proportion is far less, and these are the schools specially designed for imparting a preparatory knowledge for that. All who wish to prosecute the study of law, or medicine, or, if you please, divinity, either with or without a course at the University, and all who have no object in view beyond the mere acquirement of knowledge, of a Fenian insurrection in Ireland, Sir George Grey will find that the Grammar Schools afford ample has shown himself fit for his post, and has, we trust, facilities for scenting what Latin or Greek they require; and those who purpose taking a course REASONS FOR SUSPENDING THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT. at the University can generally attend these schools as conveniently as superior schools, and always with more profit, because of the diversity of subjects taught in the latter. The proportion of superior school pupils who may attend the University cannot, under any conceivable circumstances, be greater than that of grammar school pupils-generally, it must be much less : perhaps one in a thousand, taking the crush the South, an overwhelming proportion of the Province as a whole, is not far astray as a supposable | Federal soldiers - and the same might doubtless be proportion. And is it advisable, is it justice to the country, to change so completely the character of these schools from what it should be, and to make them, or attempt to make them, feeders of the University, because two, or even ten, out of a thousand of their pupils will probably enter that institution?

thousand, and the University? result is they are not taught; the proper field of the University. Are not superior schools, in their propense of more useful and important things,

tition with pupil teachers of average capacity at our fact that, when the leaders were arrested, a sum of the lonely banks of the Royal Canal, under pretence debate. Defended Government from blame in not We have been raised up and assigned our sphere more particularly, as soon as we can find a little more were required to show. And when men are licensed of all, the army was being tampered with, and, wounded by dagger and pipel. Of course no trace factorily by him since death of Mr. Partelow.

What I design particularly to notice now, is a prin- it, but who will not continue init under such condi-

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Yours, &c. &c,

OBITUARY.

Deacon James C. Robbins, of Ohio, Yarmouth,

" All that I have, and all I am,

Shall be for ever thine, was the standard of his action; to be like his Saviour, the crown of his ambition. If among the ta'ented he did not stand the highest among the pious he had few superiors. His gifts were acceptable and profitable, nor were they stintedly used. He knew how to pray. Continued practice enabled him to excel in this heaven-born art. For christians everywhere he had a strong affection; but especially for the welfare of the young, "the lambs of my Redeemer," as he was wont to call them, he yearned over with an undying solicitude. In the Sabbath school, as in all other labors of the church, he is missed and mourned for there he constantly filled his place with ready hand and heart. His last illness was short and very distressing. In it, he often remarked that a sick bed was a poor preparation to die. To him death had no

ISM IN IRELAND.

We are sure our readers will be interested in the following extracts from English papers received by last mail relative to the sudden quietus given to Fenianism in Ireland by the suspension of the Habeas

Let it not be said that the Parliament of England is incapable of prompt, energetic, and decisive action. Last Friday Government convinced itself that the tranquility of the kingdom and the safety of the subect were endangered in Ireland. On Saturday the House of Commons met. A bill was introduced by the Home Secretary for the suspension of the Hubeas Corpus Act in that country. It passed the first reading, was committed, and went through its second and third stages before the House rose. It was then sent up to the House of Peers, and received the sancbeen made to avoid delay on this account. The measure, as introduced by the Cabinet, was in the hands of the Queen at Osborne. On its passing without alteration, intelligence of the fact was telegraphed to Her Majesty, and she at once signified her Royal assent. The whole business was over a little after midhight of the day on which the Bill was presented to Parliament. Seldom, perhaps never, have the authorities shown more dispatch, or Parliament been more when extreme haste was deemed necessary was when Meagher and Mitchell, were natching the cabbagegarden rebellion of 1848. On that occasion the opponents of the measure, exclusive of the tellers, numbered eight; on Saturday no more than six ventured to say Nay. The total number of members present was 375. The opponents of the Government measure

The Government deserves for its action in this mat-George Grey has been freely criticised of late. But, in exerting all his powers to anticipate the outbreak by the blessing and aid of God, averted frightful calamities from that part of Her Majesty's dominions.

The danger by which ministers felt themselves to be confronted, admits of brief description. The Fe- light-headed Celts of Ireland. A Fenian rebellion nian conspiracy, which, for many years, has been ex- would be such diabolical ravings interpreted into pally. Mr. Smith's speech occupied nearly three aftending its ramifications and perfecting its organisation, might have remained yet a long time in the chrysalis state, had not the cessation of hostilities in America precipitated its baneful development. On said of the Confederates-returned to peaceful avocations, and became industrious labourers, tradesmen, or farmers. But, in such a multitude, the restless, unprincipled, work-detesting, and war-and-rapineloving minority would inevitably be formidable, and of that minority by far the larger number were Irishmen. Finding their occupation gone in America, | ing the streets were wittess occasionally to such disthey looked out, like so many Hiberman Alexanders, agreeable surprise as the policeman's tap produces. to rob the 998, or the 990 if you choose, of the for other worlds to conquer, and none seemed so One young man burst ou crying, and asked what he like to British institutions are proverbial, and of blessings of a sound knowledge of the useful sciences, handy and accessible as that which lay two thousand had done. "Keeping company with Fenians, sir," whose sincere loyalty the people require a stronger to especially serve the remaining two or ten of the miles from the American coasts, moored close to the was the reply, " Pity you didn't think about it afore, cliffs in England. The Fenians met their views in sir." It is said the whole body of prisoners are to be this particular to a nicety. They proclaimed the moved to Spike Island, in Cork Harbour, where they It will be said, Where is the objection in all this to conquest of Ireland, and its conversion into an indegraduates of the University? Cannot they teach pendent Republic, or-for there seem to be two views per the Act passed on Sturday. Most of them had from the memories of the people of this Province the these things as well as others can? Perhaps, gener- on this head-into a province annexed to the great received warnings from the police, and some had ally they could, if they would. But the appointing Republic of the West. The disbanded soldier, too idie and worthless for work, would naturally give ear | ditious practices not withstanding. The American of them to these schools is not to teach these sub- to their proposals, and take service in the Fenian | beard, so prominent in our streets a week ago, has jects, but to prepare and urge forward more students army. The Irish in the United States have contrived for the University. Whether these subjects shall be to amass a considerable amount of wealth, and subtaught or not is not taken into the count, and the scriptions were poured into the Fenian treasury. The time drew migh when a host of armed Fenians | throughout Ireland, so that a police-officer inspects were to land in Ireland, whereupon the Celtic popu- every private message sent lest there should be any superior schools is, by this policy, left without one lation of the island were to rise, to throw off the yoke traitorous intimation contealed. News has come laborer, and all are put into the field of the grammar of Queen Victoria, and to seize the soil of Ireland for from the south to the effet that a body of Fenians, kind must be had. It seemes to be pretty well underschools, simply because it produces material for the benefit of the aboriginal Irish. The British assembled at drill in a certin house, fired on a few Government, meanwhile, became aware that steps | constables who ventured to listurb them, and woundwere being taken to prepare a revolt in Ireland. They ed one so badly that he isnot expected to recover. per character, a necessity to-day? If their efficiency, arrested the leaders, confiscated and stopped the It is reported on good athority that on Sunday and that of the teachers of them, must be increased, Fenian organ in the press, and used every other pre- morning an order was issed from the Castle to the et it not be in the direction of classics, at the ex. caution which law put in their power to take. A considerable number of the leaders were tried and lings (except those of the English mail-steamers) in condemned to penal servitude, or imprisonment. For That is not all. Our University doubtless does a time the progress of the conspiracy seemed to be ernment for the transference of troops. Two of the stand arms were in hands of competent men in Carlegood work, so far as it goes. But it must have ex- checked, but the escape of Stephens from gaol gave it largest steamers were sen across to England forth- ton. Men were being drilled, and watches placed on traordinary powers indeed, if it can qualify men for a new and great impetus, and it was impossible for with for reinforcements oftwo thousand men. All all likely points of attack on Provincial railways. teaching common schools. There is not a University | ministers to shut their eyes to the fact that blood that I know of in America which makes ary pretence Stores of arms and ammunition were seized, manufacto such powers. "A Free Baptist" even recom- tories of arms were found. It was well known that mends us, when we want a good teacher of such a drilling was going on. There began to hang about stamp, to apply to the President! Realy, that is the corners of streets in Dublin, suspicious-looking strangers, recent arrivals from New York, or from with a hook to cut the brides of cavalry and gash school purposes. most extraordinary. The President must be a very England, or Scotland; who, when taken before a the horses cruelly; while he ashen poles used as Bill better to provide repairs of roads and bridges wonderful man if he can tell anything more of the magistrate and searched, were found to have money teaching abilities of one of the students under him in their pockets, and, perhaps, drilling lists, but noththan he can tell of the cranial developments of the ing which could serve as evidence against them on man in the moon! The fact is, the majority of Col- trial. Nevertheless, it was ascertained that they Annual Reports of the Freewill Baptist Bene- lege and University bred men, without a course at a entertained that they were waiting for the moment to has very suitably been a nirder of one of its dupes, Bill to revive Export Duty Act assented to at 3 were in receipt of regular pay, and no doubt could be VOLENT Societies, together with Minutes of General normal school, fail as teachers of common or mixed act in a Fernan insurrection. That there was money schools. More than that, they have failed in compe. in the affair the authorities knew full well from his own house one evening, to Smith continued Speech on Want of Confidence

Majesty's dominions called Ireland. WHAT ARE THE FENIAN GRIEVANCES.

What, ask our readers, is it that these Fenians four in Longford. want? Of what grievance do they complain? What are the objects they contemplate in defying the power of the British Crown? And what spell has acted An entire Fenian Council, comprising a couple of upon them by which they can have become the prey Head Centres, was arrested at one blow the other and decisive answers can be returned; but they are place by two doors simultaneously, and each seized of the stability of modern civilisation. The Fenians for such promptitude there must have been blood-Irishmen are to be found in high posts in the Irish into their mouths to steal away brains, and commonrepublic would be based on a division of the land | nianism is a pothouse plant fed on whisky and beer,"

'England!" excaums this reverend caluminator. the only country where men belonging to the somothers in law, ther brothers, their children, and This is surely a most hopeful symptom. their most intimate friends for the sake of the insurance on their lives. There alone books are written and circulated, recommending parents to murder their children in order to get aid of the expense and rouble of maintaining them, and instructing them to do it in the least printul manner. There alone the the view of a very respectable number of persons mother kills her own child for the sake of the fee paid by burial societies. There alone the mother poisons her breast o murder the sucking babe with safety from detection."

Doctor's account of her conduct to Ireland corres- sented by them in their former articles.

"Not content," he says, " with all that injures the body, a blow was struck at the soul; the dead level of ruin was prejected beyond the grave, into the prohibited, every Catholic teacher banished, with the penalty of death on his return. Truly Beelzebub must have felt hinself outwitted when his friend Bull made it capital penalty to teach a school! Time adjetment against the infamous malefactor. However, this much would suffice to prove, that so far rom establishing a title to legitimate rule, England is in relation to Ireland outlawed by every principle of religion, justice and humanity. Instead of union, social civilization, legislation of common sense, civilization of even common decency, giving her claim to allegiance, her only footing in Ireland is that of withering destruction. Like the Egyptian pyramid, which serves only to encumber the soil with its huge bulk, and with its useless height to add gloom to desolation, casting far away its dark shadow over the sandy waste, English domination in Ireland rises before us as a mammouth construction of crime, powerful only for oppression; active, far-seeing, far-reaching, only for the extension of famine, pestilence, and death. I cannot imagine what kind of myth is conjured to satisfy the conscience of any man who swears alle-

allegiance to the diglomacy of Satan, to the bloated faction whose vampire growth, gorged from the shocking amount of crime and misery, and as much arteries of humanity, gluts itself on bleeding Ireland." The climax of slander and absurdity was reached in the following sentance :- " So great is the hatred of England for the Irsh race that an English parson prayed to God for the extermination of the Celts, and the Satanic expression was received with cheers which shook the roof of Exeter Hall." The mystery of Feniauism is partly at least unriddled if we reflect hat reckless and wicked demagogues, like this Moriarty, have for years been scattering fire-brands, arrows, and death aming the ignorant, imaginative,

ARRESTS IN IRELAND AND SEIZURE OF PIKES. At one swoop on Saturday morning, the police arrested more than a lundred men in Dublin, suscans, and many of them tyled themselves "generals." For some time they have been watched, and very questionable actions of heirs brought to light. The arrests were made underregularly-signed magistrates' warrants, and not merely in anticipation of the Act passed next midnight. Arrests continued to be made on Monday and Tuesday and peaceable people walkactually been let out on bail, but continued their sevanished so completely, that people look to the barment has taken possession of the telegraph wires Dublin Steam-packet Company, to suspend all sailany moment, a part of ech regiment of infantry expressed determination to assist Government in being kept under arms al night. As to seizure of every way for the defence of the country. handles are protected by netal guards from being in Newcastle adopted. broken or cut by a sabre-blew, THE FIRST BLOOD SHED - BESULTS OF FENIANISM.

a man suspected of giving information to the police. o'clock by His Excellency. £8,000 was secured by the Government in the form of helping to unload some gods (probably weapons appointing Auditor General. Work had been done without passing the Training School, where their though there was no reason to apprehend that sen- of the assassins has been fund, though hundreds of le Country had suffered no wrong in that office, and

For the Religious Intelligencer. | teaching qualities may be testd, and placed at the ous mischief had been done in this quarter, yet there | pounds are offered as a reward. The better class in were grounds for believing that one or two Irish this unhappy country feel keenly the humiliating soldiers had been seduced from their allegiance. Of position to which Ireland is reduced by this miserable the suspicious strangers 500 or 700 were known to sedition. None but the basest of men have part in it; the police, a number obviously sufficient, on the hypo- but all must suffer from the loss of credit; and the thesis of their being, for the most part, ex-soldiers of injury that necessarily ensues to trade and commerce. the American armies, to officer a large force of Irish- Absenteeism has often been complained of as a crying men. Considering all these things, the Lord Lieu- evil; these Fenians have made it more impossible to tenant informed the Government that he could not be remedied than ever, while so many resident gentry answer for the peace of the island, unless he were and nobility are leaving a country in which they and armed with new powers, and the Government have their families are subject to constant alarms. Who responded by inducing Parliament to suspend for six can blame them? Security is the first element of months, the Habeas Corpus Act in that part of Her | comfort. About twenty arrests were made in Dublin on Tuesday; one of the persons is a man named M'Donnell, alleged to be "head Centre" of Dublin. In Limerick fourteen persons, nine in Athlone, and

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VERY LATEST FROM IRELAND.

of a delusion so preposterous as that they have the evening in the large room of a public-house in one of remotest chance of success? To these questions clear | the back streets in Dublin. The police entered the not such as make us proud of our species, or satisfied the man nearest him, without parley or pause; but pointed to oppressive laws, or noxious institutions, or armed with seven-chambered revolvers (loaded and minant and domineering classes. But the Irish capped) of the newest and most efficient pattern. Celt is in the eye of law on a perfect level with his Great crowds gathered in the streets outside when Saxon fellow-citizen, and there is no law on the the rumor spread, and a company of infantry were British statute-book which the Fenians desire to have needful to guard the arrested and arresters to the repealed. There is no institution which they declare gaol. Considerable uneasiness is felt at the number to be oppressive, for in the indifference of their bad of soldiers who are found to be tainted with the sedihearts to all religion, they have no strong feeling on | tion. Courts-martial are sitting at Dublin, and the subject of the Irish Ecclesiastical Establishment. Cork, and Enniskillen, upon men who are known to They cannot point to a domineering class, for no class | be guilty of broken allegiance. The public-house has is privileged in Ireland more than the corresponding been the great agent in seducing soldiers. Fenian class is privileged in England and Scotiand, and native | agents invite them "to liquor," and put an enemy administration and in the front rank of the Irish legal | sense, and common honesty. The eighteen arrested profession. The Fenians want to disunite Ireland | in council (as above stated) comprised twelve nonfrom Great Britain, and to set up a republic. This commissioned officers and privates. "Military Feamong the citizens, and the present proprietors - says a southern local paper, which also advocates whether they are English or Irish would not, so far as strongly the garrisoning of Ireland chiefly with Engwe are aware, make any difference-would be dispos- lish and Scotch militia. "Bonds of the Irish Repubsessed. Earl Russell, in his speech in the House of lic" are sometime found on the dupes, "payable in Lords on Saturday, referred to evidence that the de- reality at Spike Island, Mountjoy, and Pentonville signs of the leaders embraced devastation, rapine, and prisons; and if speculators desire to know whether permission to their followers to indulge, in the outset | they are a safe or pleasant investment let them inat all events, in the vorst excesses of military license. | quire of the present wearers, who would the willing to That they should imagine it possible for them to make | transfer them on easy terms!" Among the prisoners head against the troops of Her Majesty, and to estab- arrested under the Act for Suspension of Hubeas Corlish a republic in Ireland, is one of the wildest hallu- pus have been discovered many military deserters; it cinations that ever possessed the human brain; but is hoped they are Fenians who enlisted for the nefarineither it, nor the fieldish atrocities which might be ous purpose of corrupting regiments, rather than enticipated in case o'an outbreak, will seem incredi- soldiers once loyal, who have been successfully so ble or astonishing if we consider how the flighty and | corrupted. They gave false names at first, and it was excitable Irish imagination has been acted upon by only on examination by orderly officers and sergeantsmen who can declain with fluency, and who are ut- major acquainted with their appearance that their terly unscrupulous as to the falsehood of their asser- real character was discovered. A drilling party of tions. We have before us extracts from a speech de- Fenians, under command of a soldier of the 17th, livered by some unfrincipled scoundrel cailing him- were surprised at their amusement fully armed. self the "Very Revised Dr. Moriarty" in Philadel- | Considering the state of the country, it is a wonderful phia on a recent occasion, which speech occupied sign of the strength of Government and the confidence nearly four closely-printed columns of a New York | reposed in it by the moneyed classes, that all sorts shares, Irish bank, mines, steam, canals, seem unmoved by the shock of Fenian disquiet, and support called respectable class murder their wives, their former rates and pay former dividends with firmness.

" C."-We publish the letter of our worthy correspondent " C," on the subject of teachers for Superior schools. We are aware that his article reflects who are engaged in teaching. Perhaps "M" or "A Free Baptist" will favour us with a letter in reply to "C," which will remove certain prejudices which To this description of England's character, the might be expected to exist against the views pre-

THE ARGOSY-A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey. We have received the January and Feregion of immortality, when it was attempted to de- bruary numbers of this new candidate for public stroy the mind of the nation. All education was favour. It is an improvement on that class of Magazines to which it belongs, and is destined no doubt to be extensively read. It is published by Messrs. Strahan & Company, London and Edinburgh, and will not allow me to enumerate all the counts in the also at St. Peters street, Montreal, and for sale by nearly all the Booksellers.

A YEAR'S WORK OF RUMSELLING - Carefully compiled statistics show that 60,000 lives are annually destroyed by intemperance in the United States ... 100,000 men and women are yearly sent to prison

in consequence of strong drink. 20,000 children are yearly sent to the poor-house

800 murders are another of the yearly fruits of in-400 suicides follow these fearful catalogues of mi-

200,000 orphans are bequeathed each year to private and public charity.

giance to such a torpedo of malediction; for he swears \$200,000,000 are yearly expended to produce this more is lost from the same cause, - Temp. Advocate.

THE NEWS and THE PRESS.

MARCH 23, 1866.

The business of the Legislature proceeds but slowly. The discussion on the Want of Confidence amendment is continued daily, during the afternoon princiternoons, and scarcely more than a speech a day on an average is made. At this rate it will take some time yet for all the members to speak. The vote on this amendment will be pretty nearly equal. Some pected of Fenianism. These were chiefly Irish-Amerio of the opposition are quite sanguine of a majority. It seems hard to believe that any Government can be sustained whose misdeeds are so numerous and glaring. At the present juncture too, when a Government composed of the most loyal men in the country is required, it is difficult to imagine how the representatives of the people can sustain an Executive beproof than mere sounding words about defence on the floor of the House of Assembly. It will take more continuous obloquy which for years has been heaped upon England and English rule. Hon. R. D. Wilmot spoke against the Government on Tuesday, and was replied to by the Chairman of the Board of Works. ber as one solution of the disappearance. Govern- Mr. Lindsay made an effective speech on the opposition side on Wednesday, and was followed by Dr. Thomson in defence of the Government, who avowed himself in favor of Legislative Union, if union of any stood that the Government will go for a Legislative union rather than abandon office. We give, as follows, a synopsis of each day's pro-

FREDERICTON, March 15.

the troops in Dublin are seld ready to turn out at | A number of gentlemen on both sides of politics

pikes and small arms, they re so numerous as to ex- Progress made in Bill to amend Parish School law. cite little or no attention; but it is said the pikes are In the course of the discussion a numbers of members made according to a new act ingenious pattern, each | expressed willingness to support direct taxation for

Mr. Needham introduced Bill to alter practice of

law in the Supreme Court. Mr. Lindsay a Bill to extend jurisdiction of Magis-

Mr. Wi differen correspo Council formatic hence h at the c been fro stract; willingn tions, ar agreed t Brunsw pointed Quebec

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