TERMS AND NOTICES.

PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN A'D VANCE. ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to

w at Fredericton Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the Co., Prince William street.

# Religious Inteligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 18, 1866.

TEMPERANCE AND RELIGION.

Few things, at the present day, are more essential to the welfare of some of our churches in the country than the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. That type of piety that does not include total abstinence, can no longer be regarded as scriptural, and must be considered as lacking an essential element of genuine religion. And yet, we regret to learn, that occasional tippling in bar rooms and other places is becoming quite common in some parts of the country, by some who profess to be christians. Our Church covenant-to which every member of our denomination solemnly subscribescontains a strong Temperance pledge, and no member of any Free Baptist Church can habitually or otherwise, imbibe the social glass, without violating a solemn religious covenant, which he has deliberately entered into with God and his brethren. It is in vain for persons to plead that they drink but occasionally, or drink but little, or injure no persons thereby ; this latter plea is false, as all acts have an influence, and the habits of every man tell upon the habits of some body else. The welfare of others, therefore, demand of every christian, especially the adoption of strict temperance principles, and the constant practice of

A very distinguished and successful revivalist in the United States, Dr. Nettleton (some time since gone to his reward), and who laboured before the inauguration of the great Temperance reform, used to say, that he had little faith in the piety of a man that would not deny his appetite for the sake of others; and, whenever the breath of an inquirer exposed the use of intoxicating drinks, he plainly told him that there was no hope of his salvation unless he would decide at once, to "touch not, taste not, handle not." This was candid and faithful dealing, and no doubt saved the church much difficulty and trouble. In a letter to a brother minister as early as 1822, Dr. Nettleton said :- " If they have been in the habit of drinking freely, though not to intoxication, however clear in other respects, this circumstance alone renders the evidence of their conversion very doubtful. From what I have seen, I do believe no class of persons are more likely to be deceived with false hopes than the intemperate. If, while under conviction, a person allows himself to sip a little, or raises his sinking spirits in the least, he is sure to entire abstinence from ardent spirits of every kind. say, "I wish that all young converts, who make a profession of religion, would make a point of conscience not to taste of ardent spirits."

There can be no doubt but the strict practice of total abstinence and a revival in sound temperance The gracious outpouring of the lioly Spirit upon umphs of faith. Dr. Cuyler's church and congregation in Brooklyn, some account of which we published a few weeks since, and which commenced with the earnest labours of the pastors and brethren in the temperance cause, affords good evidence that God will own efforts put forth in that direction, even with the gracious dews and graces of his Holy Spirit. Several years ago Her funeral took place on Sunday, the 18th attended (more than thirty), the Presbyterian Churches of New by a large concourse of people. Sermon by the wri-England enjoyed a season of great revival. At the ter. Text selected by the deceased one month before following General Assembly of these churches, the her death-2 Cor. v. 1. A husband, son, and many following record was entered on the Minutes of that relatives mourn her loss. body :-

Among the means which the Lord has graciously owned and blessed during this year of jubilee, many of your reports specially commemorate the influence of temperance societies. It is now a well established fact that the common use of strong drink, however moderate, has been a fatal, soul-destroying barrier against the influence of the gospel. Consequently, wherever total abstinence is practised, a powerful instrumennt of resisting the Holy Spirit is removed, and a new avenue of access to the hearts of men opened to the power of truth. Thus, in numerous daily increases instance, and in various places, during the past year, the temperance reformation has been a harbinger preparing the way of the Lord; and the banishment of that liquid poison, which kills both soul and body, has made way for the immediate entrance of the Spi- account for the future, if it is necessary. rit and the word, the glorious train of the Redeemer.

The testimony of our churches as to the signal success which has crowned the efforts of the friends of this cause, the astonishing effect which has thus been produced upon public sentiment, and upon the habits and customs of the higher classes, and especially as to the unquestionable connection between total abstinence from ardent spirits and the success of

We cannot urge too strongly upon christians, and upon all men the importance of total abstinence. We are satisfied that the time has passed by, when habitual indulgence in the use of intoxicating drinks, of a christian church. Beside the evil influences which such a course yields, it is the violation of the sacred covenant of the Church, and in a two fold sense is a sin in the sight of God. We call upon our readers, and all professors and friends of religion and morality, to adopt the principles of total abstinence, and cast in their influence against this dire destroyer of human happiness and enemy of all that is good

### CATECHISM FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

length of time in teaching young persons, with a de-

tion than by means of questions and answers. It is, in fact, the very form that is employed by every effithat the Catechism should obviate the ordinary questions by the teachers on the lessons read, or on other mental truths held by us as a religious body should adapted to children and young persons, and which should be a part of the exercises of every Sabbath. The plan of the Catechisms composed by Dr. Watts

is admirably adapted to the purpose we would have them supply, and few Catechisms are so perfect in stantly exposed to revolutions. The defeat of Gen. Intelligencer, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs. BARNES & to see a series of short Catechisms, compiled from Watts' and others, for the use of our Sabbath Schools army is always ready to raise the standard of revolt, and families. We are not alone in this wish: an or to make what it calls pronunciamentos. earnest and very efficient Superintendent of a large Free Baptist Sabbath School is urgent in this matter. He states to us that he has long felt the need of such an aid in the Sabbath School, and has sought to obtain a Catechism which fairly includes the doctrines of our body, and which would be safe to put into the hands of the children.

#### REVIVAL AT KNOXFORD.

BROTHER McLEOD-Two weeks ago, Hezekiah and William H. Mills, both brothers, and both Licentiates from the church at Steve's Mills, went to Knoxford, about four miles from the former place, and commenced going from house to house, holding meetings, conversing and praying with the people. One week ago last Sabbath, by their urgent request, I went to assist them; and found the Lord already blessing the labours of these young men. We contiqued the meetings through the week : backsliders were reclaimed and sinners converted. On Sabbath seven followed Christ in baptism; one of them, brother George Knoxford, was the first settler here, and the place takes its name from him. Two or three families residing here, being members of the church at Steves' Mills, Wicklow it was thought best to form them into a branch church. Accordingly, on Monday morning we met for that purpose; and fifteen were organized into a branch of the church at Steves' Mills, twelve of them being new members. Three also came under the watchful care of the church, making in all eighteen; and the prospects are that many more will be added. This is a new place; the first settler arrived here about ten years ago. There are now about thirty families; and all appear to be doing well, and as the land is good, and they are industrious and enterprising, in a few years they will be independent. Monday, after meeting, I had to leave for my home, promising that I would return in a fortaight. The two brother Mills' are still laboring there; and I pray God to continue to bless them, and his shall be the glory. As this is a branch of the Steves' Mills church, and as I am the pastor of that church, I shall visit them as often as I am able. Brother Mills will engage with the branch a part of Yours inhope,

YERXA WHITE. The notice of a donation last month at Steves' Mills, was a social revolution would be imminent. for Elder Yerxa White, instead of G. White, as reported

#### LIGHT IN THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

Died, of consumption, on the 11th inst., at Steves' Mills, Wicklow, sister Harriet A. Tracy, wife of brother Edward Tracy, aged 29 years. Ten years ago grieve away the Spirit of God. The only evidence | she chose rather to suffer affliction with the people of of repentance in such cases is a continued course of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. Seven years ago she was married, about which time However distressed a person of this character may she joined the Free Baptist Church in this place. Of have been, or however joyful in hope, I think we may a remarkable even temper, a mild and amiable disposet it down as a probable sign of false conversion, if sition, she had many friends, and but few, if any he allows himself to taste a single drop," He gives | enemies. From her conversion to her death she never the brief narrative of a man who was thought to be backslided from God. At her own family altar, and converted; but, during an interval with Dr. N., the lat- in God's house, her voice was often heard in prayer ter smelled his rum-tainted breath. This circumstance and praise. On her sick bed, where she lay for about led him to the conclusion that it was a false case of four months, no one ever heard her murmur or coma few months this man "became a sot," thus justi- with her, she also would pray and praise the Lord. fying the conclusion to which Dr. Nettleton arrived. Three days before her death, I called to see her-His observations upon this subject caused him to found her very low and very happy. She told me her work was done, and she would soon go home. The night before she died, she said she had something she wanted to tell me before she died, and then said : "When I came," said she, "to the valley of death, I was afraid; but God sent a bright light, and principles would lead to a revival of genuine religion. I could see all the way through, and I have no fear." and be the harbinger of many conversions to God. She was conscious to the last, and died in the tri-

Go, spirit of the sainted dead, Go to thy longed for happy home; The tears of men are o'er thee shed, The voice of angels bids thee come. If life be not in length of days, In silvered locks or furrowed brow, But living to the Saylour's praise, How few have lived so long as thou!

YERKA WHITE.

### CRITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.

FRANCE, April, 1866. A feeling of uneasiness and dread now prevails on the European continent. The political horizon is covered with thick clouds which seem to presage a storm. The financial condition of France and other countries is bad, and the discontent of the people

It would take too long to enter into full details of these affairs. I will only glance rapidly at each country in our old world, and reserve a more minute

1. The Danubian Principalities. - You have seen in the European press how Prince Cooza has been dethroned by a military revolution. All was accomplished in the short space of one night. The fall of the Prince occasions no regret. He was a capricious, despotic man, breaking his promises, and unpopular the gospel, is of the most decided and gratifying with all classes of his subjects. But it is easier to get rid of a monarch than to choose another, and the men who were agreed in dispossessing the Prince

de Couza, are not at all agreed as to his successor. Besides, as the two Provinces of Moldavia and

same end with a wonderful unity of views and action. | was. But this harmony has completely vanished, since the With us the whole Ferian matter has been, till of anti-Protestant creed. two Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein have fallen into late, regarded as the question, Who should drink the Great as the question of Union itself is, it is small self as a Union and Anti-annexation County.

sire for their progress, but has experienced a difficulty sides. The Government of Vienna says that it is Irish had more whiskey than the laboring Irish. No the Government and putting obstacles in the way. in imparting the knowledge of some truths, which the forced to make them on occount of the threatening doubt for the past few months the lazy-ones have The only safety for the people is to support the tried use of a good Catechism, adapted to the age and ca- attitude of Prussia; in the same way the cabinet of been able to imbibe more freely than their fellow- Confederates, the candidates who are pledged to aid pacity of the pupil, would greatly facilitate. No Berlin affirms that it assembles its battalions as a sufferers.

is a sort of farce on both sides. The smaller States of the Germanic Confederation do not know what cient teacher in the Sunday School. We do not mean they can, or what they ought to do. The other Governments of Europe have their eyes open, and stand ready in their turn to take part in this quarrel. It portions of truth; but that the leading and funda- is to be hoped that the contending parties will be wise enough not to push matters to an extremity; for an universal war would perhaps be the result and neither Prussia nor Austria would gain anything in this European conflict.

3. Spain.—This country, oppressed by priests and miserably governed by Queen Isabella, is con-The popular classes are generally irritated, and the

This state of things ought not to cause surprise. The bigots, governed by the clergy, reproach the Government with betraying the religion and most sacred traditions of Spain. On the other hand, the liberals accuse the civil magistrates with keeping their native country under the tyranny of the priests. There is a great deficiency in the Treasury. Agri culture languishes; manufactures are almost extinct;

raiiroad companies cannot fulfil their engagements; all around is the prospect of bankruptcy; lastly, so cialistic theories, under the most hideous forms, gain proselytes among the ignorant and poor. Unhappy Spain! She will bitterly expiate the errors of her

4. France. - It is painful to confess that the embarrassments of the French Government and nation, instead of diminishing, becomes more and more burdensome. The debates of the Legislative Body have clearly shown that public opinion disapproves of most of the acts of Napoleon III. In vain the defenders of the crown make beautiful speeches; this eloquence may excite some admiration, but it does not gain the hearts or minds of the people.

The political libertics pompously inscribed in the constitutional compact, are almost entirely annulled in practice. The press is not free; the right of assembling is suppressed; the public functionaries are generally petty pro-consuls, who oppress citizens, without incurring any serious responsibility; the revenues of the State fall far below the expenses; and the adventurous expeditions of the Emperor, in Mexico, Cochin China, and elsewhere, have cost hundreds of millions of francs, without procuring any advantage worth mentioning. Farmers in the country complain of having to pay heavy taxes and of gradually becoming ruined by the low price of

Add to this that the morality of France suffers; materialism and atheism gains ground; the theatre become a school of demoralization; the petty press, as it is called, that is to say, the periodical papers which are sold for a few centimes, are full of indecent and scandulous stories. What have we not to fear in the future with so much depravity? Business, also, is doll; the public stocks are depreciated; and, if military force did not restrain the disaffection,

I might speak of the critical condition of other countries, such as Greece, Italy, Poland, Turkey, etc. But I have said enough for the present. You are stronger, more quiet and happier in the United States, in spite of your long and bloody discords, than we are in our Old Europe. All is precarious with us; and we must, to quiet our fears look to Him who governs, all things according to His wisdom and His love. - Cor. to N. Y. Observer.

#### LATER STILL!

The news from Europe continues to be warlike. Government has been making extensive preparations reference to that sacred calling. to seize the first moment of rupture between Prussia The spring has been regarded as cold and backand Austria as the occasion for attempting to wrest ward. I am told the prospect for fruit is good. The

Italy than to engage with Prossia. This is the present attitude of affairs, and it is of things when rum prevails. quite threatening, while the complication of adverse | May 14.-Since writing the above, Stephens, "the to accepting the island of Sardinia in return for of the Fenian war. friendly counsel, if not aid, to Italy. The smaller German powers generally favor the claims of Austria, and so the greater part of Europe becomes involved.

But there is a higher Power than all these that directs the destinies of nations, and we can only wait to see what are His plans as they are unfolded in the progress of events. For the interests of humanity we may hope, and should pray, that these and other national strifes may be be settled without some other mode of settling their disputes than by pouring out each other's blood.

### UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fenians-American idea of them Pro slavery sympathy-War intended-Religious Revivals-The Sea-PORTLAND, May 10, 1866.

more a little space in your columns.

Wallachia, are places under the control of the great ers upon your escape from the murderous raid pro- tach to it the vast consequences which must grow or their occasional use in bar-rooms, or other places | European Powers, diplomacy has interfered in their | jected upon you by the Finnegans of our country. | out of it, it assumes great significance indeed. | We domestic affairs. Every State, -Austria, Russia, No doubt you who were expose I to the danger may believe that a verdict for Union will render safe our Turkey, France, etc., -tries to settle the question ac- have felt that our Government moved in the matter liberties, our homes, our institutions, and our conseccording to its own interests. Hence complications altogether too slow. In one aspect that was quite tion with the British empire; while that verdict reand rivalries of every sort arise, which are far from true. But there is this to be said, if not in full jus- versed will not only be perpetuating our weakness, tification, yet by way of apology. The Fenians did but really separating ourselves from the sympathy 2. Prussia and Austria .-- When the question was a thousand times more than any here believed they and protection of Great Britain, and throwing ouragitated to attack the King of Denmark, and deprive | would. Had it been possible to believe they would selves into the arms of Fenian marauders and sympahim of part of his possessions, the cabinets of Berlin even attempt a raid, no doubt General Meade would thizers, at whose dictation we must either annex to

King of France marched up a hill with 20,000 men, and then-marched down again! The Fenians have lone as much, even with fewer troops. The veterans who passed this way were the worse for drink. Some 200 of them compelled the officers of one of the steamers, after she left here for Boston, to come back to port to pick up some of their fellow-drinkers in the saloons. It is supposed these last had become so thirsty on the voyage from Eastport to this place, that they so overdrank that they could not get on board when the steamer first left for Boston. But alas! for the Finnegans, who had already paid their fare by boat to Boston; when they found that the United States' Marshal was arranging to have them landed at Fort Preble, in our harbour, as prisoners, the high seas, they actually "skedaddled," two hundred strong, to the cars, and thence to Boston. They were evidently sick of the sea, and preferred travelling by the cars, though they had to pay their fare again. Who can blame them! I am one that would greatly pity them for their loss of \$600, if I did not remember that their money thus lost would not so soon be exchanged for rum by the railroad company as by the Finnegans.

But, after all, is there anything more in the Fenian movement than above indicated? Have the leaderst any thing more in view? Is the movement at an end? Did the leaders aspire to more? If so, did of votes are equally culpable with the sellers: -both they really expect to gain more?

I think they meant and expected great things. At first I did not; but, notwithstanding our pleasantry at their expense, they expected success; and I believe some of the old pro-slavery leaders of our country might have been more innocent in the matter than they are, It is well known that the portion of the Irish population among us that is making ready for the war, is intensely pro-slavery, and at the beck of the old pro-slavery leaders. None of your readers need be told that the pro-slavery element, ever since the rebellion began, has longed for war with England. In that way they have really hoped at length to defeat the cause of freedom in this country. If we had a heavy foreign war on hand, the pro-slavery element, by skillful combinations, could check the onward march of anti-slavery for a long time. That pro-slavery element is at work like a subtle poison in our body politic. It is yet determined to embroil this country in a foreign war. To hint at war with England, is to stir up that portion of our Irish population. By this means they have often been made to do duty in electing pro-slavery Presidents, or in tryng to do so, and most always successfully up to

No doubt the plan has been to make of the Irish willing cat's paw to break our treaties with Engand, and hence to involve us in war with that power. The excited imagination of the Irish could easily see if that step could be gained it would be an easy thing to induce Louis Napoleon to go over the channel and take the "green Isle" some morning, and make a present of it to the Finnegans, as the home of the Irish Republic. Nor is this scheme yet wholly abandoned. It is only postponed, and probably for only a short time. Next time they will be more secret, and probably succeed in burning a few houses and murdering a few defenceless inhabitants. After seeing the mystery of iniquity work for more than thirty years, it is not easy for one not to suspect a large cat under every pile of meal. But we turn to pleasanter subjects, only adding this: plenty of watching can be no harm, when we have such elements to deal

There has been in several of the churches in this city quite a religious awakening, and the interest, The dispute between Austria and Prussia remains un- though less than it was, still continues. My own settled, and both powers are evidently putting them- church has been very much blessed. I expect to bapselves into an attitude of readiness for war, so that tize nearly forty converts a week or so hence, and the whichever may strike the first blow the other power | whole addition to my church this spring will be but will not be unprepared to meet and return it. The little if any under sixty. It is a great pleasure to commencement of hostilities, however, does not seem add that two of the young men thus just gathered in conversion, and he so remarked to a friend. Within plain. While I from time to time visited and prayed so imminent between Austria and Prussia as in another I have no doubt will be ministers of the Gospel, and direction. Whether or not there has been any secret I am not without hopes that others are called to the treaty between Prussia and Italy, by which the latter harvest field of the world, now white for the harvest. engages to aid Prussia in case of war with Austria, One of them, a young man of great promise, who as has been repeatedly asserted of late and as seems was a captain in the Union army, is already making highly probable, there is no doubt that the Italian his preparations to enter upon a course of study with

> Venetia from the hands of the latter to incorporate it fear of the cholera has prompted our city government with Italy, to which it naturally belongs. All to take efficient sanitary measures. Every pig has branches of the Italian Government are enthusiastic already been driven from the city; and now there is in authorizing the largest expenditures and in gather- a heavy hand laid on the greatest nuisance and breeding an immense army to improve the favorable op- er of crime—the rum shop. If a moderate prevalence portunity, should it occur. Austria, on the other of cholera serves to shut up all the rum shops, no hand, is now preparing more to meet the attack from doubt the community will be a gainer on the whole in health and morals, as compared with the condition

> interests makes a peaceful solution of the difficulties head centre" of all "the head centres" of the Feniless probable. France, as always when Europe is in ans, has arrived from France, and has proclaimed, in commotion, has important interests to look after ; not vigorous Hibernian, that "no man shall be accused so much her present possessions as prospective ad. till he has been proved guilty." He is to reconcile vantages. She is very anxious to straighten her East- the contending factions of the brotherhood. He ern boundary by extending it to the banks of the thinks the attack upon Campo Bello a great blunder. Rhine, and it is intimated that she would not object | Gen. Meade has gone to Buffalo, in search for the seat

## THE NEWS and THE PRESS.

MAY 25, 1866.

Before this number of our paper will have reached all its subscribers in the Province, two Counties will opening another chapter of the horrors of war. Surely have decided at the polls on the great political quesit is time that the nations of the earth should have tion which is now absorbing general attention, and which is really drawing the eyes of all this Continent, and a large portion of another, to the little Province of New Brunswick. Ere our next issue, several others will have given their verdict, and in about two weeks from this time the decision of New Brunswick on the great question of Colonial Union and loyalty to the British Crown, will have been proclaimed to the world. We cannot divest our mind of the im-MR. EDITOR -After so long a time, allow me once portance of the contest to be decided at the polls. If it were simply Union or isolation alone, it would be First, allow me to congratulate you and your read- of a momentous character, but when we come to atand Vienna were of the same mind, and pursued the have been on their track very much sooner than he the United States or support a Stephens-Sweeny-Warren Republic, with its anti-British policy and

We believe one of the greatest requirements of the the hands of the conquerors. The Count de Bismark, most whiskey. Let me explain. Our Irish popula- compared with other issues and consequences which Free Baptist Sabbath Schools in this Province is a prime minister of the Prussian monarch, pretends tion, that takes any part in the Fenian movement, would be the result of the success of the opponents series of Catechisms adapted to the ages and capaci- that this conquest belongs to his country. Naturally, may be conveniently divided into two classes, viz. : to Union. It is a matter of great importance that ties of the pupils that are taught in those schools. Austria is of an entirely different opinion; she the laboring Irish and the lazy Irish. If, now, the the people support the true Union candidates. Some There has been an aversion in the minds of some knows that if Prussia obtains this increase of terri- laboring Irish did not lay out their money for bonds of the most determined opponents to Confederation very good people to the use of Catechisms, but we are tory, it will not be long before she will claim the pre- in the Irish Republic, they might have decidedly are now crying out in favour of Union, and professconfident that no person who has been employed any ponderance in Germany. The lazy Irish; but if edly running a Union canvass. But once elected, Military preparations have been going on, on both the former took the bonds very freely, then the lazy they will baulk the measure, if possible, by opposing more ready way can be employed to impart instruct means of defence against the attacks of Austria. It I remember of hearing many years ago that the Union, and not to embarrass them. From information gentic Republic at St. John.

tion received from several Counties, we believe a very port the authority of the QUEEN.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION. -- One of the most sad and immoral phases of our elections in latter years, is the enormous amount of bribery and corruption which of franchise entrusted to them, value it only in profriends to avail themselves of the corruption of the ballot to secure the support of those persons. The man that would sell his vote for any price, or barter only sells his own trust, but he sells that of others perhaps, by reducing them to a minority. Some persons may think that a vote is like any other property, and that they have a right to make the most of it they can. But they err. A vote is a trust committed to a man for the good of the whole people and the country at large; to sell it is to barter away Street. He lingered, insensible, until 10 o'clock, that trust for a bribe, and is as wrong as it would be for a juror to sell his verdict. It is a crime in the eye of civil law; it is wickedness in the eye of God's the window of his bedroom, in the third story, to law; and we do not believe the money received for it can be a blessing to the receiver. The purchasers violate the principles of integrity, morality and religion, and are guilty before God. Voters and canvass-

MR. Anglin Knows. - When the Fenian invaders ander Killian left Eastport a few weeks ago, and the eaceable inhabitants on the border and other places felt relieved and safe, Mr. Anglin, in his Morning Freeman, slily remarked "that perhaps they would turn up again about election times." And sure enough, as the time for the contest draws nigh, these desperadoes are said to be returning to Calais, and vicinity; and it is even stated, that some parts of the country in our own borders are being visited by strangers of a questionable appearance. It would quire their service. The Courier says:-seem as if the intention existed with certain parties to break the peace on some of the public days in connection with the elections, and that these cut-throats were to act an important part in the melee. It seems to be too outrageous that the peaceable inhabitants of this Province cannot be allowed to settle their own destiny without being watched and threatened and dictated to by these worthless vagabonds who have nothing to lose, and only hope to gain in proportion as the people of this country lose. How it is that Mr. Anglin knew so well that these Fenians would turn up again about election time may be conjectured. | ments of the movement shows the extreme peril Mr. Anglin's anti-union policy is the Fenian's hope through which we have passed, and that our escape against these British Provinces. He works in one way, and they another; the object of both is the same-disunion, isolation, non-protection, separation, Fenian ascendancy, and England's humiliation. Let the loyal people of New Brunswick shew their loy alty and their love to their Queen, by giving an overwhelming majority for Confederation.

The elections in the several counties are to come off

Declarat'n Northumberland, .... May 21, Restigouche..... inbury ...... St. John County ..... June 2 St. John City .....

CARLETON COUNTY. - The election comes off Carleton Co. on Saturday. We learn that Mr. Best and Mr. Raymond are opposition candidates, the former, however, avowing union sentiments, the latter an anti. Carleton County has been represented by two able men, who have well looked after the interest of the County. And their noble advocacy of Confederation in the Assembly in the face of much abuse and opposition entitle them to the approval and support of "the Constituency of the County." We sincerely hope that Messrs. Connell and Lindsay will be elected, and we are informed that but little fears are intertained relative to this result.

YORK COUNTY. - The Confederate ticket for York is, FISHER, DOW, THOMPSON, and BECKWITH. The ards of the three latter may be seen in our advertising columns. Mr. Fisher in a lengthy letter has addressed the people of the County; he is the long and well tried friend of the people. Dr. Dow has served the County in three sessions with fidelity, and is popular. Mr. Thompson is emphatically one of the people-the people's man. Born among them and well known in private life, and as a business man, he has few equals. Irreproachable in morals, upright in business, reliainterests of their County, he is the man for the present emergency in politics. Mr. Beckwith is well known as a thorough business man, who understands all the interests of the country, and is able to grasp as possible. It is no time to disband volunteers or any subject which is likely to come under his notice as a representative of the people. All these gentlemen have been nominated by a large meeting of the delegates from different parishes, and we have no foubt they will be nobly supported, and we believe elected. We beg to suggest to our friends that this is a time when the people should know no division. The four gentlemen named in this ticket, are the men for the people, and the electors should vote "The ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.'

Westmorland. - A correspondent writes to us from note of alarm. "Forewarned is to be forearmed." Westmorland, as follows:-

Westmorland is recognized by our Confeds. as the great Gibralter of Anti-ism; the idea being suggested from the fact that the second in command in managing the green-flagged anti-ship was returned some from under the platform and across the track, at county. (T. W. Anglin being first in command.) Mr. Anglin is now in Westmorland; his misssion is doubtless for the especial benefit of Mr. Smith, and to save the poor French from irretrievable ruin. Mr. Smith will be left at home unless he proves traitor to his own party at the polls. The Confeds. have a majority of 600 anglo-saxon votes. Burke, the Confed., will give us 400 French votes. Some of the tist clergy are invariably Confeds. in this County. graph. And by the way there is one Baptist clergyman in King's, near the Westmorland boundary, sufficiently ntelligent to be an Anti. \* \* \* In this county the polls will reveal a secret to our anti-confederate riends, that will cause them to stand aghast! \* A VOTER.

Thursday were Messrs. Ryan, W. P. Flewelling,

CHARLOTTE. - A large, enthusiastic and influential neeting was held on Thursday. Messrs. McAdam, Stevens, Chandler, and Hibbard were nominated on the Confederate ticket. The cause looks bright. Will probably carry the whole ticket.

St. Martins, last year, was the only Parish, in the County of St. John, that gave a majority in fayour of Confederation. That majority, we are informed, is likely to be considerably increased at the coming election. The ship-building power of that thriv-

ing village is all heart in the Union cause .- Visitor.

CHATHAM, May 23. - Anti-meeting at Chatham was large majority will be returned, fully pledged to sup- addressed by Anglin for three and a half hours last night. The meeting was largely composed of Confederates. There was no enthusiasm for Anglin or for Anti party. The attempt to excite religious or national strife, a failure. He tried by reference to the circular of the Orangemen to excite Catholics against Confederates. The Bishop's letter to Hon. is practised in nearly every constituency. The great J. M. Johnson condemnatory of Anglia's course is number of unprincipled men who, having the right | much approved by all denominations. Confederate meeting was announced yesterday to come off to-night portion to the number of dollars it will bring them for Confederation. Three for the Queen proposed by to reply to Anglin. Three hearty cheers at the close on election days, has encouraged candidates and their Anglin, three for Johnson and three for Mitchell, three for Kerr, three for Sutton, three for Williston, and three for Tilley, when three cheers were proposed or Anglin, but few responded and many groans were given. It is a triumph for Confederates, and it away directly or indirectly, should be deprived of it represents public sentiment here. The Antis for taking possession of a vessel under our flag on the right of voting ever after. In doing it, he not only pretend to struggle for one man. They canvass plumpers for Hutchison. Will fail in this. The whole Confederate ticket will be returned .- Tele-

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SAD AFFAIR - A young man named Joseph Britain, ged 43, son of Stephen Britain, Wakefield, was found on Thursday morning lying senseless on the platform, in front of Mr. Armstrong's store King P.M., when he died. There are some severe wounds bout his head and face. There is a mystery about the case. One theory is that he leaped or feil out of which it is said he had repaired, Another is that he came on to the street and was foully dealt with. There are some strong appearances to justify the former theory, although the doctors do not think the appearance of the injuries justify it. An Inquest is being held to-day (Friday) and the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated. - Carleton Sentinel.

NEW FENIAN DEVELOPMENTS.

The following article we copy from the St. Croix Courier of Saturday last, The Courier is published at St. Stephen, one of the points of danger. The editor, whose statements may be regarded as reliable, does not think our danger past yet. Numbers of Fenians are still lurking about Eastport and Calais, and no doubt many of these scoundrels are finding their way into the Province, and will be ready for work, when their agents and smpathizers here re-

Elsewhere we publish Mr. Killian's account of the failure of his recent exploits in this quarter. One or two points are deserving of special and serious attentention. He says he could have accomplished his purpose "without giving the United States any undesired trouble had sufficient haste been made," and that his correspondence with General Meade when published will attest this statement, - the meaning of which evidently is, that had he received the arms at the time he expected to get them, the Fenians would have conquered a portion of our territory, probably St. Stephen or St. Andrews, and held it long enough to be recognized by the United States Government as belligerents. Daily developfrom the terrors of war and bloodshed are nothing less than Providential.

But we incline to the belief that we have not seen the last of the Femans yet. Mr. Killian states with all evident sincerity that his enterprise is only temporarily balked not deteated, and that his associates all along the line from Machias to Calais "only ask new auspices to begin anew." Mr. Killian stated in Calais that the Fenians would stay on the border till the Confederation question was settled. In accordance with this pian several Fenian officers still remain in Eastport, and their leader declares he "shall not cease to be interested in every effort to dragoon the colonists into Confederation;" he seems to think that though his efforts have tended temporarily to help confederation, yet the practical exemplification of it " has had thus far and will hereafter have a contrary result." If there is one argument in favor of Union stronger than another it is the necessity that exists for a good and efficient system of mutual defence. We have sometimes regarded this as one of the weaker points advanced in favor of Union, invasion or trouble seemed to be at so great a distance, but now when we see how soon sudden danger can threaten us, and how our enemies may concentrate within a gunshot of our very doors, the man must be blind, infatuated, or prejudiced who can fail to re

We wish we could divest our mind of the idea that our frontier shall not be again menaced, but facts will not allow us to do so. Mr. Killian declares that "the gate to Ireland is at the northeast and that it must be inbarred" before the Fenians can call forth their strength into full exercise. If this were Mr. Killian's idea alone we would attach but little importance to it, but he plainly says the Fenian Brotherhood think so, that they have thought so from the first, nay that

they have been preserved by this very idea. To yet another point in Mr. Killian's "bulletin" we desire to call the intelligent consideration of our readers. It is the fact that he sees "more hope for Ireland in the events of the past month at the northeast and those still happening there' than has ever occurred in the whole history of Fenianism. "Those STILL HAPPENING THERE." From this hint unwittingly dropped, we may inter that Fenian machinations are still going forward in our vicinity, not so openly it is true, but more surely than before. Of this we happen to have written testimony before us, so strongly corroborative as to leave little doubt that a deep and wide spread conspiracy is developing itself but a few furlongs from the boundary line. A letter from a correspondent in Eastport informs us that a boatman of that town has been carrying suspicious characters to L'Etang for some time past, It is well known ble in his engagements, and in sympathy with all the that similar characters have been concentrating at Beaver Harbor, and many believe that Fenian arms been secreted about that part of the coast.

In view of all the circumstances, it behoves us to use every diligence in making our position as secure withdraw regular troops. On the contrary it is the duty of the Government to see that available forces are so placed that they may be brought into action at short notice. Our word for it, if the Fenians make another attempt they will profit by past experience, and succeed better than they did before, that is, if we are not on hand to meet them.

We have reliable information just as we are going to press that the Fenian arms seized at Eastport have been released, and that a portion of them are to forward to Calais by the Fenians now at Eastport. We repeat our solemn belief there is danger, and we would ill perform our duty is we failed to sound the

SAD ACCIDENTS. - A fearful accident occurred in Mr. Rowan's ship yard on Saturday morning. By the falling of the shears five or six persons have been seriously injured, and two lives lost. On Friday a man named Babcock, in crawling out

fifteen months since at the head of the poll of this Salisbury station, was run over, and, sad to relate, had both his legs cut off the train. It is understood I'wo seamen fell on Friday from the fore yard of

the ship Yorick, while hauting into the wharf, and were severely injured. - Journal. St. Anbrews, May 25 .- A twelve (12) oared Boat

within eighteen Fenians at Robbinston last Sunday, had Riffes on board; went up River same day. A number of suspicious characters prowling about French clergy are Confeds. The Wesleyan and Bap- volunteers detailed for special duty to-night. - Tele-

The Spanish fleet bombarded Callao on the 2d inst., and were repulsed. The Peruvians are said to have lost 60 killed and 170 wounded. It is supposed the Spanish loss was far in excess of this. It is thought the Spaniards are not in a condition to renew the attack. But little injury was inflicted upon

King's. - The Confederate candidates nominated on A large fire at New York, on the night of the 22d inst., destroyed the Academy of Music, the Medical and John Flewelling. The feeling is very strong in | University, a Lutheran Church, and other prominent their favor. King's will give a good account of her. buildings. The wardrobe belonging to the stockholders of the Academy, valued at \$100,000, was burned to ashes. The whole loss said to be from three to four millions.

Eighty-seven cases of arms belonging to the New York Fenian Senate, were recently secured by the authorities in Erie, Pa.

We are told that arrangements are cerrainly in progress to bring this distinguished prisoner to trial soon. The investigations having reference to his complicity in the murder of President Lincoln, have resulted in his favor. His trial therefore will proceed upon the charge of treason, and as this is to come off in Richmond, nobody believes that a jury can be found who will convict him. The probability is that he will The Royal Gazette announces the appointment of soon be a free man. His faithful wife is with him in the Honorable John Roberston as Consul for the Ar- Fort Monroe, inspiring him with the hope of pardon and seeking to restore his shartered health