TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Co., Prince William street.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 9, 1866.

FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

We publish this week another letter from INDIA. Brother Phillips has furnished us with a letter every month since he left America, and our readers are by these kept informed of the Mission, and the progress that is made by the Free Baptist Missionaries in India, in casting in the leaven of Gospel truth into the heathen mind. The results, however, cannot be told now; time alone will develope the fruit of the labours of this mission band among the idolatries of Hindooism.

We do not wish our churches and brethren to farget that brother PHILLIPS is a Missionary from us. He is OUR MISSIONARY in the Foreign field. He was adopted by our Conference, and our Foreign Mission Society was organized to support him in India. One year's salary has been paid him; another half year's draft (about \$350) will be due soon, and we regret that the contributions to the treasury are by no means as great as are required to meet the payment of our brother's salary. We presume all the money paid into the treasury of the Society since our last Conference has been acknowledged in the Intelligencer; and by reference to these acknowledgments, there is now in the Treasurer's hands less than one hundred dollars! On Jan. 26th, he acknowledged, from various sources, \$23.18; the sum of \$67.87 (as per " Religious Intelligencer Foreign Mission Fund") has been forwarded through us, which, with the former sum, makes \$91.05, and, is we suppose, all he has on hand to meet the draft of \$350. Cannot some systematic effort be made by our ministers and churches to place the Treasurer in funds immediately, so that no delay will take place in remitting the

amount when due? We appeal to our brethren in behalf of the Society, and the work for which it exists-we appeal in bebalf of our brother, who has consecrated his life to the work of a Foreign Missionary, and who is depending on us for his support, while he descends into the pit of heathenish darkness and superstition, to carry the "lamp of life" to the perishing and lost;we appeal in behalf of the tens of thousands of dark, blind idolaters, sunk in superstition and vice, dwelling in "the habitations of cruelty," and with "sorrows multiplied," who must perish forever, if the Christian Church in this land does not put forth a helping hand to save them from their blindness and ignorance; -we appeal for your sake, churches and brethren, whom God has exalted to heaven in privileges, whom he has commanded to "hold forth the word of life," and to "preach the Gospel to every creature." It is only as we fulfil the "great commission" that we can ourselves be blessed. He who refuses to water, shall himself dwell in a dry land; he who refuses to sympathize with those in distress, can expect but little compassion from others; and if we wish to be watered and grow, we must maintain a deep sympathy with Christ in saving souls. Prowidence very singularly opened the way for us to enter the Foreign Mission field, and take our place among other bodies in the Foreign Mission work, let us not then be recreant to our duty, but keep our treasury supplied with funds, and send up our daily prayers to God to bless the labours of our Missionaries.

There need be no jealousy for other interests. The Home Mission treasury, the pastor's salary, nor any other fund of the Church will suffer by liberal contributions to this cause. It will quicken the spirit of liberality, and we believe increase other funds, rather SIGNARY SOCIETY is in want, and we appeal to you to put the Treasurer in funds to meet the engagement which the Society and the General Conference has

LETTER FROM INDIA.

SHDAGORD, India, Dec. 15, 1865.

To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer: It would gratify me much could your readers look out from my tent door upon the scene in the neighbouring mango grove. We are camped on the very borders of a large market. It is a noisy location, I can assure you. There are, perhaps, at a liberal estimate, from 1500 to 2000 people at present on the grounds; and as each is vociferating to the full capacity of his larynx and lungs, you can imagine the confusion of voices, blending in one dull, deep din, where no single voice can be discriminated, but this incessant rumble, which soon grows tedious enough, Men, women and children are here from the villages within a circumference the diameter of which may be twenty or even thirty miles. They have come bringing their different commodities for sale. And it is interesting to look at these persons coming in. I'll now clear my door of the crowd of black bodies which stand here, some is be healed of various maladies, some to ask curious questions, and many simply to see the Sahib. Now I get a view of one of the numerous paths leading to the market. There they come. Some women, may be twenty, are bringing rice in large bamboo baskets on their heads. The loads sit so easily, without help of hands, that one might imagine they grew there. Now several bullocks come along. They are bringing wood. Here follow several rude carts freighted heavily with iron, of which ore much is found in this region. It is far superior to English iron for mechanical purposes, Now stop right here, and let me treat a case of what these fellows call bat, i. e., rheumatism. The patient is gone, and a young man at the door is begging for "one of Jesus Christ's books." He is glad enough to get one. O may the word of life be blessed to his seeking soul! Well now you see a number of traders coming, with their bundles on their backsclothing, spices, confectionary, jewelry, &c., as the case may be. Thus they come from all quarters, and squat-as the Yankees would say-upon the market ground. In their respective places they ex- of the church at this place, writes us that the Lord i pose their wares for sale. Through the long day they sit attending upon customers, and when the sun fluences. The church in reliance on the Divine Spirk is an hour or two high, they pack up and travel have put forth an effort for the salvation of souls homewards. But I must drop my pen here for a few four had been baptized at the time of Brother moments. It is time to preach to the gathering Brown's writing, and others were expected to be soon multitudes. Many of them have come for medicines, while many were enquiring the way of salvation. but we must tell them all of the soul's great Phy- Temperance Society had been organized a few weeks | tivate. He is the Spirit of light and knowledge, and

Evening .- I left my letter to preach, and of this Island I must say a few words. Under a large-bree, only a rod or so from the tent, Dr. Bachelor and I took our joined us. In a circle around us stood several hundreds, Bengalis, Santals, Oriyas, and a few Mahommehas been our privilege to publish the glad tidings of | Queen street.

ing. Alas, that men can be found so insanely salvation. Mahes was peculiarly forcible and fervid wicked as actually to prefer the cold and cheerless to-day. He is an excellent preacher, and it is really delusion to all the joyous realities of a heavenly refreshing to listen to his faithful and affectionate appeals to his idolatrous countrymen. One of his points to day struck me as particularly pertinent. He was reproving them for being so easily duped by their priests. Now then, he says, look at this. God is a Spirit. You cannot see, or feel, or hear him; you know not his shape or his colour, for a spirit has neither. Suppose now that some one should tell you that the air you breathe is six cubits long, four broad, Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the two high, and of a white colour, would you believe Intelligencer, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs. BARNES & him? Hereupon many voices responded, No! Very well, then, when your Brahmins say that God wood, or stone, or metal-so long, so broad, so high, and of such a color-why do you believe them? The anomaly was too conclusive to be gainsayed. My eyes fell on several of that priestly order, conspicuous among the throng, but all were speechless. May God send the truth home to their hearts!

This is our third trip into the country during this season. We hope to continue this itinerating until the end of February. This place is surrounded by extensive jungles, where tigers and bears abound. The other day, in company with the magistrate of Midnapore, we went into a neighboring jungle, for a which had been occasioning no little trouble to the villagers, by helping herself to their sugar-cane. After a thorough heat, we failed to find "Lucretia," but captured her two little cubs, whose eyes were not yet open. In these districts we are obliged to go brutes. Then again, a gun is of great service in keeping camp in good cheer. My fowling piece has brought the Lord many thanks. All hands are very fond of game, and the trees and tanks abound in lowl of many kinds.

We are now within a day's march of these interesting inquirers of whom, I think, I wrote you a away the sin of the world, and then bidding Chrisnonth or two ago. I may say that we are hoping that the way may open for a branch church to be planted somewhere in this quarter. Of this perhaps

The year is fast drawing to a close. All of us, reader, are one year nearer eternity! May it be that you and I are one year nearer to endless life and JAMES L. PHILLIPS.

OMINOUS TIMES. That we have fallen on ominous times can no longer be doubted. It is useless to disguise the fact that there are influences and powers at work which are calculated to upset civil society and social order, and inaugurate a reign of anarchy, confusion and terror. We have no desire to be alarmists; we would rather soothe than excite; but we cannot consuch prompt and stern action on the part of the Britisl Parliament, and the mad and wicked determination manifested by hundreds of thousands of men in the United States, without concluding that there is serious and imminent danger of trouble and bloodshed. Laugh, who may, the times and the events are ominous of evil, and evidences are multiplying that one of the most wicked conspiracies in the States and Ireland and elsewhere, that ever was permitted to exist. With every allowance for exaggeration relative to numbers, it is quite certain that hundreds of thousands of men are daily assembling in different places in a neighbouring country, and openly and unked hatred against Great Britain, her QUEEN, her laws, her statesmen, and her rule. That large numbers of inflaming the people with the same spirft, and caused a general and wide-spread sense of danger to be awak. ened in law-abiding and loyal people, is, also true; besides these things, it is well known that thousands of sympathizers with these conspirators are in these British Provinces, and it may be, are our near neighbours. It can, therefore scarcely be wondered at, that here, as well as in Ireland, there is a growing people. What will all this come to, is a just and proper inquiry. Can a fire kindled in such inflammable material be suppressed before damage is done? Can mad and reckless mer, destitute alike of reason and religion, having nothing to lose, and deceived with the false hope that they may gain much, be turned away from their purpose of blood and murder, until than diminish them. Brethren, our FOREIGN MIS- ing the order of society? But there are questions which come before these. Why this conspiracy? Why this determination on the part of "a class and creed" to dismember the empire, and break down the power and influence of England? If there are wrongs in the Government of Ireland which warrant such measures to obtain redress, why are not Irish Protestants in the conspiracy as well as Catholics? Are Catholics more oppressed ?-it is well known that they enjoy equal privileges with all their other fellow subjects. Are they more patriotic? Have hey a greater love of country? or why is it that Feianism embraces nearly all the Catholics, and but varely a Protestant? The answer is obvious. There regain ascendancy; to give back to "a creed" the struggle of a system for restoration to unchecked and unlimited sway. True, we have no doubt, but are indifferent to all creeds. But this does not after

> its iron heel is upon all others. times bordering on trouble, and who knows what a day may bring forth? To this year of our Lord, 1866, many eminent and pious students of prophecy have been pointing as an eventful year. And already not the issue. True, society may be convulsed; peaceful Provinces and countries may be turned into fields of carnage and blood, homes may be desolated and sanctuaries demolished; but God reigns over all, and if chastisement for our sins must be endured, he will nevertheless save his people, and in the end cause them to triumph gloriously.

> We suggest to all christians to make earnest prayer to God for the peace of the realm, for the stability of the British Throne, for wisdom to be imparted to English statesmen, and that the enemies of our peace, our country, our religion, and our God, may be defeated in their plans, and overthrown in all their attempts to do evil and injure the innocent.

WHITE HEAD ISLAND. - Brother Brown, the pasto graciously blessing the people there with revival in previously, which was proving a blessing to the

The Daily Union Prayer Meeting in Frede ricton, is being continued with encouraging interest stand. Mahes, our Bengali native preacher, soon A larger room has been taken, the first being found too small, and the attendance daily, is large. Persods visiting the city on business would do well to spend

THE WORD AND THE SPIRIT.

(Continued.) Need I say how prone this same mistake is to pervade the Church; what tendencies there all around to measure success by numbers and to ido!ize it, however gained. How often is the minister that draws Listen to His words, and we are struck as were the by show and noise preferred to the minister who is people who first heard Him with the grace and the only spiritual and instructive. How many churches kindness that proceed from his lips. Mark His acts are there where no mighty works are done for want, as they think, of more attractive music, or of wider seats, or a nicer ministry. In a day gone by, though the world's greatest blessedness, but there is a spendstill lingering in some districts, we ran into the other ing more blessed still. Try to learn and characterize extreme, and supposed that God was likely to bless the whole. Is not that life a lesson chiefly in thisus in proportion to our ignorance, or the meanness and discomforts of our worship. We must avoid both mistakes. We ought to make God's house at- has most of the Spirit of God who has most of that tractive; whatever offends and distracts the sense same self-sacrificing love-love after the pattern either in the pulpit or in the building lessens the power of truth, and is so far a sin. But, on the other sive, all professions of a Divine presence where there hand, while comfort and taste or it may be discom- is wanting this Divine grace fort and noise, draw men to the house of God, and produce some impression, it is only the Gospel that can save them. We have all felt that truth is mightiest when forgetting all the circumstances of demands? If we rightly understand our office, selfour worship we think only of the Saviour it reveals. devotion of one kind or another is our normal state. Nor is it feeling only. The history of conversion is the history of the force of truth, and such conversions are surely a nobler victory both for God and man. They prove it is our judgment that is con- own persons what remains of the sufferings of Christ, vinced, that it is no cunningly devised fable we believe; and they show that the excellency of the armed and ready for an encounter with any of these power is of God, whose truth is thus owned and spirited men, we must have the temper of our Lord, What the truth is upon which we are to insist I

do not mean to define at any length. Looking, however, at the Gospels and the Acts, all will admit that we must set forth a personal Saviour, a living Christ, most of this temper has most of the presence and pointing all men to the Lamb of God that taketh grace of the Spirit himself. tian men to consider Him and copy Him. If in our religious work there is no savour of Christ, there will be no uncton, and no power. As we take of the things of Christ and show them to men, we have the Spirit's presence and are doing the Spirit's work. Looking again at the Gospels and at the Acts, all will admit that our preaching must be not only in- the fullest information; his statements may, theretensely Christian but intensely human. All classes fore, be relied on : are addressed and interested. Truth, appropriate truth, was brought into contact with all human hearts. There are Christians who know more of inquiries of your correspondent, " J. B.," regarding theology that they know of men. They understand the University that public interest is being awakened something of the glory of the Saviour, for they have in the matter of the higher education of the youth of seen it: but hey know not enough of themselves or our Province. I am convinced too, that this awakenof human nature to cast out the devil from the hearts ing is due, in no small degree, to your able and enhe has possessed. Either they know not themselves lightened advocacy of the cause in the columns of and are wanting in the prayer and fasting, without the Religious Intelligencer. which this kird goeth not out, or in that wondrous I have drawn up the following answers to the inknowledge of the workings of human feeling our Lord quiries of "J. B.," and should you deem them wor_ displayed wher he said to the father of the demoniac, thy of a place in your next issue, they are at your "If thou canstbelieve." From both causes combined service. I trust, however, that they will not prevent their ministry is powerless. There are other Chris- your insertion of any communication on the subject tians who know only class human nature. They which may come from your valued correspondent, can speak to great sinners, or to the poor, or they "A Free Baptist," whose views are well entitled to are acceptable to the intelligent or to the ontwardly the utmost consideration. against law and order, has been forming and growing | moral; they consequently form class churches, a | 1. The whole annual expense for tuition, board in scandal and reproach. Look again at the inspired | the University, at the rate of \$2.50 per week, books, teaching of the Gespels and the Acts, and mark how washing, fuel and light, need not exceed \$148. This it touches all consciences and meets all wants, mak- amount might be considerably reduced by the student ing the same message suit the case of the poor woman living in Fredericton, where good board could be obwho was a sinner and the rich women who minister- tained at even a lower rate, and without any charge forbidden, breathing out the most bitter and unprovo- ed to our Lord of taeir substance; of Peter and John being made for fuel and light. Should a student be the fishermen, of Joseph of Arimathea, the land- fortunate enough to gain a County Scholarship, which owner, and of Nicodemus, the ruler of the Jews; as is equivalent to \$76 a year, and is tenable for two these men have gone to Ireland, and have there been intensely and as widely human as it is intensely years, the estimated cost would be reduced by this Christian. But turn now to the Epistles, and note sum. Even should he not, in the first instance, sethat the preaching of the Gospel is largely doctrinal, curs a County Scholarship, he has yet a chance of and deals not only with the fact of a Saviour's pre- gaining a University Scholarship, of the value of \$60, sence, but with the moral significance of all He did as such scholarships are offered for competition in and suffered. I touch on this point because I have every year of the University course. He has also a heard it said that we ought to hold and proclaim the chance of gaining a valuable Microscope is his second facts of the Gospel, but that doctrines deduced from or third year, for proficiency in Natural science. Or them are human inferences only. Even by ministers he may win the Douglas Gold Medal for the best Engfeeling of insecurity taking hold of the minds of the I have heard it said (though herein I believe they lah Essay; or the Alumni Medal for Classical Scholarhave slandered themselves) that they have ceased to saip. Further, should a poor but worthy student prepreach doctrines, they announce facts, and they sent himself, he may, on application, berelieved from enforce practical duties; only this, and nothing more. the payment of all fees for tuition; and the same ex-Now it must be conceded that in common life there imption is granted by statute to such students as are facts which express no moral truth, and perhaps mean to adopt the profession of Schoolaasters. contain none; it must be conceded that in philosophy and in natural science, the fact is often one thing petent to prepare youths for entering the University they make the trial of upsetting the peace and chang- the inquirer's explanation of it is another. But in and the time has now come when all the teachers of sound theology the fact and the Scriptural explana. our Superior schools should be required to possess tion of the fact rest upon the same authority. Every the necessary qualification. I imagne, therefore, doctrine of Scripture is a a fact, and most of the fact, that little difficulty would now be felthy any School are doctrines. "God so loved the world as to give His Son that whoever believeth on Him shall not of a teacher duly qualified to impart he preliminary perish," is a Scripture fact, it is also a Scripture training requisite for the University ourse. doctrine, the gift of Christ, an expression and evidence of the love of the Father, everlasting 'ife gained by faith. "Him God set forth as a propitiation for slo, that He might be just and the justifier of all that believe," is a Scripture fact and a Scripture doctrine ; Christ's death a propitiation for sin, through whom God displays His justice as certainly as His love. In ergetic master, entered the University and taken the short, if there be in our theology any doctrines not s a religious element underlying the whole thing. It | taught in Scripture as facts, let us repudiate them. is religion, and not patriotism. It is a conspiracy to They are human additions. They may be true, but they are no part of God's revealed truth. Concede all this, but remember that the moral significance of the facts of the Gospel-doctrine, as we call it-is the quality that gives those facts nost of here are thousands of men in the Fenian ranks who their power with men. The significance of the Goscare for neither Romanism nor Protestantism; who pel is an essential part of the message. Let us never surer and more satisfactory will is his after progress, be ashamed to announce the Gospel as inspired men and the more likely will be be tomake his mark, and the case. The principles already referred to underlie announced it. "Blessed be the God and Father of gain a share of the honors and riward bestowed by and the worth of his excenship the whole affair; it is the conception of a system as our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all cruel as it is exclusive, and which can only rest when | spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ, as He hath chosen us in Him before the foundation of We have no hesitation in saying that we live in | the world, that we should be holy and without blame before Him in love, in whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of His grace." (Eph. i. 8-7.) "The grace of God"-a doctrine on the origin of the do the ominous clouds begin to gather. But we fear Gospel-" that bringeth salvation "-a doctrine on the nature of the blessing it gives-" hath appeared unto all men, teaching us that denying ungodiness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteous ly, and godly in this present world, looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works." (Titus ii, 11-14.) There may be men who prefer to say simply, "I believe in Jesus Christ, who was born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried;" but this ampler statement is at least as scriptural. Its facts are saturated with doctrine, and it is the very form to which is appended the command of the Spirit, " These things teach and exhort, with all autho-

rity. Let no man despise thee,"

truth is to be filled with the Spirit of God.

But it is not on these points I wish now to insist. Reverently take your message and your teaching, your religion and faith, from the Bible. Give it, hold it in

Secondly-The Spirit of God is not only identified with truths, He is identified with the temper we culthrough these He works to instruct and impress. He | the trifling sum that may be required to meet other is no less the Spirit of love. Inspired teachers appeal sometimes to common morality and to public feeling. They teach us that pastors and deacons are to be men of good report; they bid us practice whatsoever things are true and good. Ordinarily, however, they assume a higher tone. They bid churches | ing from \$16 to \$30, and car usually be bought cheap seek out men "full of laith and of the Holy Ghost." a little while in this meeting between the hours of They bid Christians walk "after the Spirit," yielding When two Students occupy he same room, the expendans. To this large and very attentive audience it 12 and 1 o'clock, in the Hall in Fisher's Building to the gentlest touch; not to despise prophesying, diture for furniture, fuel and ight, and the presiding Judge lest they "quench the Spirit;" to put away anger, Every Student on his namebeing first entered on the of January.

Matricula, must pay to the Registra \$2, and give a TEMPERANCE MEETING AT BLISSVILLE. wrath, malice, evil speaking, lest they grieve the Spibond to the amount of \$40; he oight also to pro- To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer: vide himself with a College cap and gown, price

Look now at the history of our blessed Lord. He about \$6. is Himself the truth, and the Great Teacher of the truth. Yet is His life as much distinguished by the temper that pervades it as by its formal teaching. -they are the acts of one who goes about doing District should wish to secure the ervices of a compegood, and they all illustrate His great principle t is more blessed to give than to receive. Getting is per term, or \$300 00 per annum that from its beginning to its close it was a life of self-sacrificing love? And is not this the very temper we are to cultivate? That man and that church which our Master has left us; while on the other

It would be unpardonable in this service to enlarge on a truth so plain, ; et I may ask you to join with me in putting the question to our own heart. Have we, as ministers, as much of this spirit as our work We are called to do the work of an Evangelist, to enlure afflictions, and to make full proof of our minissuperior intellectual ability, in half that time. ry. The world cannot be saved without great selfdenial. It is largely our business to fill up in our not indeed as atonement for sin, but still for the subugation of it. It is not enough that we be hard stulents, pleasant guests, intelligent companions, public His self-renunciation, His tender pity for sinners, His reverence for holiness. We need to feel that the greatest and noblest of all work is to save souls, and that to save souls we must be content to do in our measure as the Master did. The minister who has

hand there is reason to suspect as unreal and as delu-

rit; in one word, they bid them to be filled with the

Spirit-the Spirit of purity, of love.

(Conclusion next week.)

THE UNIVERSITY-REPLY TO "J. R.'s" INQUIRIES

The following answer to the inquiries of "J. B. relative to matters connected with the University, comes from a gentleman every way qualified to give

To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer. Sin-It is gratifying to perceive, from the sensible

2. Several of the first class teachers are now com-District in securing on the usual terms, the services

3. It is scarcely possible to give adefinite answer to "J. B.'s" third question. Several students, who had previously been well and thoroighly grounded in the branches taught in our commin schools, have, after a year, eighteen months, or twi years of steady application to classics, under the instruction of an enhighest places among their fellows. Such, however, may be regarded as exceptional cases; and, in general, it would be necessary to devot a longer period to preparation, in order to ensure athorough groundly impressed upon all, that the mge perfectly a student is prepared, and the more complete and precise his acquaintance with the fundamintal branches, the

We also insert the reply d " A Free Baptist'

to " J. B.'s" inquiries. - En. MR. EDITOR-The object I had in view, in writing | more forever. my former article on the University, was, to give your readers information; and, I am still quite willing to furnish them with such as I have in my possession. Probably, in my former correspondence, I was not explicit enough on a subject o) so much importance, and of which the people, geneally, seem to know so little. I am of the opinion that, he University will bear the closest investigation, and tlat the better it becomes known, the more will the peple appreciate its usefulness. Your corresponden, "J. B.," desires me to answer certain questions a to expense, &c., which of course, could be more satisfactorily answered by some person connected with he Institution; but, as there is nothing that may beconsidered fixed, in the charges, I will endeavor to give such information, as, I think, may be relied on. I may dispose of your correspondent's first questio, by quoting from the

The annual average expenses of an Undergraduate residing in the University, may be represented to be Board for 40 weeks, at \$2.50 perveek, \$100.00

Tuition Fees, \$16; Text-books average), \$3,... God's name, and remember that to be filled with that | Subscription for Library, \$1; &r Plate, \$0.50,. Fuel and Light, \$13; Washing, 5; Gymnasium, \$1, 22.00

> The charge for fuel, light, and washing, as well as incidental expenses, must vey with the economy of the Student. From the abive average expenditure, we must deduct \$76 for any Student who holds a County Scholarship, and 116 for a Free Scholar. Suitable furniture may be pirchased for a sum varyfrom Students who have finshed their carriculum.

If, however, the student should bard outside the University, the cost might be consderably lessened, as in private families board is often procured for less than \$2.50, with light, fuel and wishing included. To the second question, I may amark, that if any

tent Classical and Mathematical teacher, such as a

tained from the University for ess than the maxi-

correspondence with the President, who would furnish, I have no doubt, all necessary information. Of the third question, I would observe that very much depends upon circumstances; I should think, as a general rule, a lad of 14, with medium capacity, would be prepared in from two to three years; a lad

> A FREE BAPTIST. HOME MISSION.

Northern Head, Grand Manan, Feb. 26th, 1866. To the Secretary Home Mission Society.

DEAR BROTHER. - As we have communication with the outside world by mail, but once a fortnight, my report will reach you later than usual, but I hope the success that has attended the labour expended, will atone for the delay.

Since my last report was made, I have continued

holding meetings each day, and also engaged in private labour as much as my strength would permit, at Shag Harbor, N. S., on the evening of Feb. 8th. with as good results as I could reasonably anticipate. An ever faithful God, has demonstrated his faithfulness, in visiting us with a gracious outpouring of his but at 6 o'clock the meeting house was filled with a spirit; many are seeking with earnest hearts the pearl large audience, and at half-past six the meeting was of great price, and a number have obtained peace in believing in a crucified Redeemer. As is too frequent- address, then came the recitations, dialogues, prose, ly the case with churches where they are destitute of poetry, &c., interspersed with singing by the choir, constant pastoral oversight, the churches was some- and music by the children accompanied by the organ. what low in spiritual interest, and many had grown cold in their affections, and had wandered from home; ton also gave an address, after which all joined in others who were trying to hold on, became almost singing the doxology. It was a pleasant and interesdiscouraged of ever again seeing the church revive or ting evening that will not soon be forgotten sinners converted to God. But a number there were, of noble hearted brethren and sisters, not appalled by danger, nor disheartened by discouragements, whose THE NEWS and THE PRESS. constant prayer was "O Lord, revive thy work, in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy." These earnest pleadings are now being answered, a cloud of mercy is overshadowing the place; may the gentle rain descend, until the wilderness and solitary place shall be glad, the desert rejoice and blossom as the Our meetings are largely attended and the interest

has steadily increased, notwithstanding the frequency with which they are held; a deep feeling of solemnity seems to pervade the public mind, and many who have hitherto not permitted themselves to think upon the subject are now deeply solicitous for their soul's

I have during the past month baptized twenty eight, and am hopeful to see many others fellowing Christ in his ordinance, and publicly identifying themselves with his people. We purpose continuing the meetings as long as sinners are anxious for their own welfare. and will give themselves to Christ. This is an important field of labour. God has given us, as a people a large inheritance. The good seed scattered by the self sacrificing toil of the brethren who preceded me, has germinated, and leaped forth into vigorous growth, until like the handful of corn upon the tops of the mountains, its "fruit shakes like Lebanon." My labours, since my return to the Island, have

been confined to the church at Northern Head, but I intend extending them to the 2nd church as soon as I can consistently do so. May the great God grant that this wave of mercy

may flow over the entire Island, and all know the Lord from the last to the greatest. Brethren Barnes and Brown are both seeing revival in the churches over which they are Pastors, but to what extent I have not been able to learn ; a number have been baptized.

> J. T. PARSONS. Yours, truly, DEATH OF MR. ELLIS BARNES.

The Indianapolis Daily Journal announces the death, by typhoid fever, after an illness of only one week, of Mr. Ellis Barnes. Mr. Barnes was the mechanical superintendent of the Journal. It says :

This announcement is as sudden as it is painful. Mr. Barnes has always enjoyed fobust health, and his friends had hoped that his /lg@rous condition would have coped successfully win the typhus. Yesterday | evidently the intention to undertake some daring and morning his attendant physician, Dr. Jameson, an- mad enterprise with the view of aiding, as they call nounced to his family tat he could not survive it, the cause of Ireland, and the seditious vagabonds twenty-four hours, unless; manifest change occurred for the better. Instead, frapid decline was noticed, and all hope of his life we given up.

Mr. Barnes has been citizen of Indianapolis for some years, and during hat time has established an enviable character as a prthy gentleman and a reliable business man. As member of his profession his fellow-craftsmen he highly esteemed him, and the honorable art to wich he devoted himself has ost in his death an ablexponent. Mr. B. has held the position of City Prijer, and in whatever capacity he has acted, has prove the solidity of his character He was a consisten Christian, dying a prominent

member of the churd bearing that honorable title. and his friends who purn his sudden decease, have a hope that beyond th turmoil of life, the segregated

" ---- Nhing in his life Became him ligthe leaving it: he died As one that hapeen studied in his death.'

of the Messrs Barnes & Do., publishers of the INTEL. LIGENCER. We symposize with the bereaved friends

Auxitiary of the Brita and Foreign Bible Society was held last evenin in Temperance Hall. The Lead, Kidd, Hopper, mithson, Wilson, and George | spread of fire. - Globs. Calendar of the University fr 1865-6, as follows :- | Botsford and James huston, Esqrs. The speeches were all interesting, d showed the Society to be in a most flourishing coltion. The collection amounted | from Salisbury, to the Visitor, says: to over \$28. - Kepor

FREDERICTON BRAS BIBLE SOCIETY .- At a meeting of this Society aw days ago, the following gen-

more, Mr. S. A. Pard and the Hon. S. L. Tilley. E. C. Freeze and G. E. Jety, Esqs., were added to the

Six-Agreeably to appointment, the Committee of York Division, No. 2, held a Temperance meeting at Hartt's Mills, on Saturday evening last, with a view to organize a Divisio in that locality. The Committee consisted of nine members of York, who left Fredericton at about 4 o'clock P. M., arrived at the place of meeting at about &, after wading through water and mud, for three or four miles of the distance. The Committee found on their arrival, a large number of "fair women and brave men" already crowding graduate of the University would be, it should estab. the building. Mr. John Alexander was called to the lish a superior school, and raise rot less that \$75.00 chair, and opened the meeting with a very impressive prayer. The speakers then occupied the platform according to arrangement, and embraced in the course The minumum for a Superior school is \$200; it is of their remarks, almost every phase of the subject doubtful, however, if a competent teacher can be ob- of Temperance; in its medical, moral, social, physical, financial, political bearings. The last speaker wound up with a brief history of the Order, and a stirring appeal to the audience assembled, to organize for To procure such a teacher, if procurable, the most | their greater security from the rapidly growing evil direct and satisfactory method would be, to open a of intemperance. About twenty-five of the influential men living at Hartt's Mills and vicinity came forward and signed a requisition for a charter to establish a new Division. One of the Committee then in a short appropriate speech, brought down the house. He said: that the Committee which had met them here that night were composed of three lawyers, two Government clerks, one medical student, and three merchants; and there was one subject which he could of more mature age, in much less time; and one with not understand, and that was, how the lawyers could speak so eloquently and forcibly that evening, not having eaten any thing since noon: he had always supposed these gentlemen would have to be fed well to plead well. In justice to the good people who entertained the committee so sumptuously, it must be said that their hospitality was not the result of the hint thrown out by the last speaker. The meeting was eminently successful, and in the course of a week or two a thriving Division will be in full working

Fredericton, March 1, 1866.

For the Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR-Will you be kind enough to insert. the following notice of a Sabbath-school Concert held It was the annual concert of the Sabbath-school in connection with the Free Christian Baptist Church in that place. The evening was not very favorable, opened by singing, followed by prayer by Rev. W. Weston, Mr. Wm. L. Crowell gave the opening Captain R. Nickerson made a begging speech for the school, and realized by collection \$6.00. Elder Wes-ONE PRESENT.

MARCH 9, 1866.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

The news received from England since our last issue is of the most important and startling character. The progress of Fenianism in Ireland, and the unsettled state of the people there in consequence; the absence of security for the property and lives of loval subjects of Her Majesty in consequence of conspiracies against the Government by Fenians, have rendered it necessary for the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland, and the placing of the whole country under martial law. So urgent was this measure considered, that the Bill authorising it, was passed through both Houses of Parliament in one day (Feb. 17th) with the concurrence of parties of all shade of politics, received the sanction of the QUEEN the same night, and was immediately forwarded to Ireland, to be put in force. The British Ministry nor Parliament would not act in this way, if they had not the most unmistakeable evidence that it was necessary. Among other dangerous features of the present state of Ireland, is the fact, that large numbers of persons, officers and others, who were in the American army during the war, have gone over to Ireland, and are inflaming the people with sedition, and will of course be military leaders if a rush to arms

This news of the action of the British Government has provoked the Fenian conspirators in the United States, and it cannot be disguised that the despatches from New York and other places relative to the movement of these haters of England, are important and startling. The following card was issued by O'Ma-

noney immediately on the arrival of the English news : " Head Quarters, Fenian Bretherhood, March 1st. 1866. Brothers :- The hour for action has arrived. The Habeas Corpus is suspended in Ireland. Our Brothers are being arrested by hundreds and thrown into prison. Call your circles together immediately. Send us all the aid in your power at once, and in

God's name let us start for our destination. Aid! Brothers! Help! for God and Ireland. God. save the Green," (Signed) JOHN O'MAHONEY. Since then immense assemblages of Fenian conspirators have taken place, the most inflammatory speeches and addresses have been made, and there is in that country, whom justice has seized and locked up in prison. We refer our readers to the American despatches in another column.

THE LEGISLATURE. - We go to press too early to give the Speech at the opening of the Legislature on Thursday. We shall keep our readers informed on matters of general importance which may be before the House during the present session.

FIRE. - A fire broke about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, in the upper story of Mr. Riley's house Queen Street, directly opposite No. 1 Engine house, and alth mgh that steamer was immediately at work, yet, it required the united assistance of Nos. 1, 2 and 8 before the flames could be got under, and then, not cord of friendship wi be united, to be severed no until the upper portion of the building was destroyed.

Another Fire in Indiantown .- About 8 o'clock on Monday morning, a fire broke out in a new three story wooden house, on Bridge Street, Indiantown, Mr. Barnes was a hive of St. John, and brother | owned by Robert Danville, occupied up stairs by tenants, and on the ground flat as a liquor store, which was unfinished. This building was entirely consumed, together with three other buildings adjoinin the loss of their estimed relative, and rejoice with ing, owned respectively by Mr. John Stevens, Mr. them also, that he was ustained in his last hours | Comeley and Mr. Haley, and that of Mr. Conners was with the gracious influees of a christian faith. So partially destroyed. All except Mr. Stevens' were occupied on the ground floor as liquor and grocery shops, and were three stories in height. The sites tion of these buildings was on the road leading to the The Annual feeting of the Fredericton Union Line Steamboat Landing, and they were all new, some of them having just been finished. All were partially insured; so that the proprietors are audience was larger in we ever remember on any losers to some extent. The Portland Fire Engines similar occasion in Ffericton, several persons hav- rendered good service with the means at their dispomatter of cost, except tuition and some other trifling | ing to go away in chequence of not being able to | sal; but we are pleased to learn that there is every procure seats. On t platform we saw the Hon. prospect of the water mains being laid as far as In-Judge Wilmot in the air, the Hon. Charles Fisher, diantown during the coming summer, when the people Dr. Sporden, Dr. Bree, Rev. Messrs. Lathern, Mc- of that locality will have a good sategoard against the

FIRE AT SALEBURY. - A correspondent, writing

On the evening of Tuesday, the 25th ult., about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear of the premises of Mr. T. T. Trites, which completely destroyed his dwelling house, the large building attached, occupied tlemen were chosenflice bearers for the present as a work shop, wood house, &c., together with a quantity of tools, carriages, and carriage materials, Hon, Judge Wild President; George Botsford in various stages of progress. The fire spread to and and T. R. Robertson sqrs., Vice-Presidents ; A. F. destroyed a building adjoining, owned by a Mr. Price, Randolph, Esq., Trever; Rev. Dr. Spurden, Secre- of Coie's Island. The timely exertions of the intary; S. R. Miller, H. Depositary. Committee .- habitants said from destruction other buildings R. Fulton, T. R. Bar, A. Inches, S. Denton, J. S. standing very near. Mr. Trites loses heavily, which Book, J. S. Coy, S. M'Pherson, G. Thomson, T. is shared, to ome extent by his partner, Mr. W. A. Pickard, Esqrs., Mr. Hunt, Sr., Mr. U. W. Wet. Wheaton, asno part of the premises was insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

The trial of Daniel Sullivan, for the murder of Michael O'Bien, on board the Lady Head, took place The Egyptian Gos ment has just adopted the at New Carisis, U. E., on the lath uit. The Jury sontenced Sillivan to be executed on the 16th inst.

A po our City see ment, more Brotherhood known, has Gold. Yest drawn in sm We understa given notice withdraw in that these p templated de

possessed by We We vesterday (Executive C Hon. Mr. W The recei Railway for in 1865, beit The Teleg

in the Wate Mr. Fotherb lor, former St. John an Master, vaca J. E. B. Mc Fifty-four of a buildir three doors locked, and men, pressi

it had at le men had alr The roya Friday last ruary. Th

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