

POSTAGE.—To prevent any misunderstanding on this point, we may just state that no Post or Way Office letter, can collect any postage on the delivery of the INTELLIGENCER, as we have paid in advance the postage on our whole issue!

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 3, 1870.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT!

Our list of Subscribers ought to be increased. To effect this, we make the following liberal offer:
To any new Subscriber remitting One Dollar, we will send the INTELLIGENCER till JANUARY 1st, 1871!
Will not the friends of the paper—the ministers, agents, and every subscriber—make known our offer?

PRAYER MEETINGS.

If every one that comes to prayer meeting would make up his mind before he enters what it is that he wants, or whether he wants anything, either for himself, his neighbor, or the church, for greater blessing would follow. If each had some object to pray for, and would stick to it, and get others to join in the petition, there would be something gained by the exercise. Of course, for a general prayer meeting, the object must possess a general interest, so that most can join the petition, or be in sympathy with it. If a church would set apart one day or evening in the week to pray for their pastor, another for the Sabbath School, another for the destruction of sin, and the building up of holiness amongst the members, another for the success of the gospel in the world, how much good might follow! Such a church would be a power in the world. Its influence would be felt throughout Christendom. As it is, the most abused privilege of the church, and the most extraordinary exercise, is prayer. It is designed especially for intercourse with God; as the means by which we make known our wants, and through which we receive special favors. In it man addresses the Divine Being, comes into that august Presence in which angels veil their faces and bow with reverence. One would naturally suppose that so sinful a creature as man would come into that Presence with caution, and not without a well matured purpose; that he would always have some favor to ask, or some thanks to offer, as an *ex parte* at least for his act; and that he would conduct himself with the utmost circumspection. Yet from long continued habit, man has come to use language to his Creator which, from its slovenliness, he would be ashamed to use publicly to his own equals; and instead of having some specific purpose in view, he delivers an unprepared oration, in which he calls himself one of the vilest of sinners, and his neighbors all vile sinners, especially those who happen to be present with him, while he does not believe one word of such a charge against either himself or his neighbors, while also there is strong presumptive evidence that the charge is altogether untrue; and he mingles with these untrue accusations supplications for things he not only does not want, but does not expect to get, and would be astonished or frightened at if they were given him. All this is not prayer, but an abuse of the privilege of praying. In some communities a man's prayer is estimated by its length, its loudness, and its extraordinary presumption. The more unreasonable its demands, the more familiarly it lays duty under tribute and deals with his attributes, the better it is thought to be. Everything calculated to excite the feelings is crowded into it; and one cannot but observe that it is intended not so much to move God to be gracious as it is to interest the audience. How much better it would be if men came before their Maker with reverence and godly fear, with the humility becoming a suppliant, and presented their petition simply and trustfully. It is well our Creator knows our wants without our assistance; were it not so, they never could be supplied. How angels must regret to see men so wasting the little time given him to make his peace with God, and to prepare for the future.

DISTRICT MEETINGS AND MISSIONS.

Within a few weeks several of the District Meetings will be held. We hope the churches will be careful to have reports prepared, and delegates appointed who will be sure to attend. If there is uncertainty about the brethren appointed being able to go, it should be known in time to have others sent in their place. And then, sometimes even when delegates do attend, they are not furnished with written reports, and have to give verbal statements which are not always the most satisfactory. A very little care and attention will obviate all the difficulties thus arising.

We also hope that it will be borne in mind, that at these meetings, the subject of

MISSIONS

will be brought before the people. Another semi-annual payment to our Missionaries will be due in July, and to meet this, considerable effort and liberality is required. At some of the District Meetings last year, resolutions were passed recommending each church to hold at least one missionary meeting during the year. How many have done so? We fear there are comparatively few. There is yet time for doing much. Wherever a meeting can be held, it should be done; and if this not expedient, collectors—self-appointed or otherwise—should canvass every community; and we are sure that the result will be a creditable sum for the mission cause, both at home and abroad.

Each church should determine to send something, no matter how small the amount. And those who attend the District Meetings, either as members or visitors, ought to be prepared to contribute just as liberally as possible. The mission work must be sustained, or the denomination must lose ground. All who feel an interest in our denominational prosperity must of necessity be alive to the importance of our missionary operations being kept in a state of healthy activity. Read again carefully the letter of Bro. Phillips in last week's INTELLIGENCER, from which the following is an extract:—

"One fact is settled beyond the possibility of cavil or doubt. It is this, that when most is done for the perishing, pagan world, there is most done for the religious training of people in the immediate neighborhood. Every branch of the great Christian family will testify that the thirteenth, thirteenth, and most successful churches are those known as 'missionary churches,' where regular and rousing efforts are made to send the Bible to all who sit in darkness."

We trust that the approaching meetings may be marked by a deep religious spirit.

* The India letter which we publish this week, though dated a month later than last week's, was only a few days later in reaching us.

OUR INDIA LETTER.

MADRAS, INDIA, April 14th, 1870.
MR. EDITOR.—This time I am writing you from home. My last letter was written from camp on the last day of our cold season tours. That was a sad camping place there at Sardia, from the fact that we found strong opposition to our work. And you may be surprised when I say that this opposition came from an Englishman and not from the heathen. The indigo planter living there is a man neither fearing God nor regarding man. And though he said not a word against us or our work, though he treated us with great kindness and consideration, there was nevertheless the sore fact that his whole life and conduct was directly and powerfully contradictory to the holy religion we came to preach. It made us hang our heads with shame whenever the poor people in the adjoining villages spoke of the open violation of God's laws on the part of this foreign resident. This is one of the greatest trials we have in India, and your readers should know it. An ungodly white man does more to tear down than ten devoted natives to build up the Redeemer's kingdom in India.

At home again, after months of wandering up and down the land, I find many things to be done. Since coming in we have had our semi-annual Conference. It was a good meeting calculated to cheer us in carrying out our work. Our native Christians seem to be taking hold of the great work of evangelizing their countrymen with more earnestness and faith. I hope they begin to understand that it is not by foreigners this work is to be accomplished, but rather by themselves. It will be truly a happy day for India when our native churches awake to the high responsibilities to which they stand committed, and begin to address themselves right earnestly to the important duties devolving upon them. May God hasten on that good day.

Just now I am engaged in a number of things. Our Annual Report is being printed, and this requires a good deal of time and work. English printing is something our young printers in the office are hardly up to, and hence it is double the work it might be for those who have the care of it. Our two head hands in the printing office are the sons of Rama, one of the best native preachers our Mission ever had. He was suddenly carried off by cholera twelve years ago. These young men—both married and members of our church—are affording us considerable encouragement by their devotion to their work. The younger is assistant Superintendent of our Sabbath School, and is also one of our lay preachers in the bazar. I cannot but hope that he may yet be brought into the ministry and become a worthy servant of Christ.

Evening.—What a world of change! This morning while writing you at home all was quiet. Now we are up at Gope House, two miles away. We have brought all of our school children here for a change, because the cholera is prevailing fearfully in town now. Yesterday, as a kite pounced down upon an unsuspecting brood and carried off a chicken, so that fell disease appeared suddenly among us and took our very sweetest child. Little Minnie, whom I found and took during the terrible famine, yesterday heard the Master's call and went up to the heavenly home. In the morning the dear child was playing about the yard, as happy and as well as any of her sisters, at noon she was reported to me ill, and at 4 o'clock p. m. she was dead. O this fearful disease, how rapidly it works its doom! How fleet were our four hours! and how utterly vain all our efforts to drive the foe, and save the precious child! But we cannot grieve for her, who now stands among the redeemed ones in glory. Let us rather thank God that He was pleased to give us the child for those three years to love and teach. She knew Jesus and loved Him as her Saviour. Though but a child of only seven years, she had intelligently embraced Christ, and was one of His true disciples. We shall not soon forget her simple, earnest prayers, and her clear, firm faith in God. Minnie was a beautiful child, and we all loved her much. She has now gone to join that little company of our saved ones, who fell during the famine, and passed on to that land where no one shall ever say "I am sick." God be praised for His abounding grace to those precious little ones! May we have strength and grace in this time of trial to serve Him with all our hearts! How soon, at longest, must we give up every one of these dear children committed to our care. O for grace to bring all of them into the blessed path of life that leads to eternal glory!

DENOMINATIONAL.

CORNWALLIS.—Bro. Doucet writes under date of May 29:—
"God is still blessing my labors. I am privileged to see backsliders reclaimed, sinners converted, and our blessed Master's name glorified."

REV. THOS. VANWART has moved to Waterville, C. Co., which he will probably find more central, enabling him to attend to the duties of his circuit with greater ease than before.

REV. S. E. CURRIE, writing from Queensbury, says:—"Since I returned from my Mission tour to the First District, I have attended a few meetings in my own neighbourhood, and baptized three. The church in this place is prospering. We are building a Meeting House. I have also spent two Sabbaths with Bro. Jones at Millville. He is labouring with success. I have baptized eight in that place. I hope our churches will not be neglectful in sending delegates to our approaching District Meeting to be held with the church at Lower Southampton."

HARMONY QUARTERLY MEETING, N. S.

The Harmony Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the Church at Canning, C. Co., commencing Friday, July 1st, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

We hereby call the attention of the brethren of the several churches of this Quarterly Meeting to the Circular, which was published some three or four months since in the *Religious Intelligencer*, having a reference to the proposed division in the Quarterly Meeting; and would remind them, in accordance with the spirit of the Circular, of the importance of sending delegates to the coming session, prepared to consider the subject and dispose of it in the best possible manner.

We would also remind the clerks of the several churches that it is very necessary that letters containing statistics and other information, such as will be required to make out the report to the yearly Conference, should be forwarded by brethren or by mail, to the next session at Canning.

And remember brethren, we have only asked you to attend two sessions this year, that the friends at Canning will be glad to have a large gathering, and that the Lord wants you there for the sake of His cause. Then go in the spirit of the gospel.

THOS. H. CROWELL, Quarterly Meeting Clerk.

Port Medway, N. S., May, 1870.

OLD PAPERS.—We have on hand a lot of old INTELLIGENCERS, a great part of the reading in which is fresh and good. Formerly we were in the habit of sending bundles by mail to different sections of the country, but the postage to be paid prevents us distributing them in that way now. We would be glad to supply any persons who will undertake to distribute them in localities comparatively destitute of reading matter, especially among families who take no religious paper. Call at the residence of the Editor, Fredericton.

* There were several typographical errors in our last issue, which we hope did not annoy the readers half as much as they did us.

SABBATH BREAKING.

The *Presbyterian Advocate* very justly condemns the practice so general in this and other cities of Sunday driving. The Editor does not think an Act of Parliament the most efficient mode of putting a stop to it, but gives counsel as follows, which we hope may be acted upon:—

Let a combination be formed of those that love the Sabbath and the Sabbath rest, and let them resolve on no occasion to employ or hire horses or coaches belonging to those that make the Sabbath a day of trade or other days. If there be a spark of sincerity in those that wish for a remedy, there is a channel in which to operate. Our Christian merchants are numerous enough and influential enough to make such a combination a moral power in the community, both as regards the young men that are in their employment and also as regards the owners of livery stables. And they are surely intelligent enough to know, if they give themselves the trouble to think, that it is not only in their interest, but in the interest of the community, to see that the Sabbath is not merely a day of rest, but a day of devotion. We are as responsible for what we do not do by way of prevention, as we are for what we do by way of transgression. We trust then that no time will be lost in this matter. The first thing to be done is to ascertain who the owners are that allow their horses and men the Sabbath rest, and then carry round to the places of business a declaration to be signed that no encouragement whatever, directly or indirectly, be given to stables that are open on Sunday.

"ARTICLES OF PIETY."

There is a report that just as the Bill for the inspection of convents and conventual schools is being urged in England, some of the unhappy women who are imprisoned in these institutions have added to the popular demand for this inspection by attempts to escape from their confinement. We do not wonder at their attempts, when we read of the "articles of piety" which are supplied to these institutions. Mr. Robert Steele, the Secretary of the Protestant Evangelical Mission and Electoral Union, furnishes to the *Lock* copies of four bills for "articles of piety" supplied to the Convent of the Assumption, 24 Kensington square. "Iron discipline" consists of a "cat" with several tails. The tails, as well as the part held in the hand, are made of links of strong iron wire. The ends of the wire in each link in the tails of one cat project so as to form two small spikes in each link, while each tail has a weight at its lower end, so as to force these spikes into the flesh of the person operated upon. Bracelets are iron bands for the head, arms, legs and body. The bands vary in breadth from an inch to two inches. They are smooth on the outside, but the side next the flesh is all over covered with small spikes, the points of the spikes being turned inward to scarify and lacerate the poor creatures who wear them.

THE INTELLIGENCER.—Among the many duties that will engage the attention of ministers and others previous to the District Meeting, we hope they will not lose sight of the INTELLIGENCER. It is a fact—painful to us if to no other—that hundreds of Free Baptist families do not receive the recognized organ of the denomination. Many reasons might be assigned as causing this, but we forbear to mention them. We have seen in another column we are making a liberal offer to new subscribers, and we think it is not too much to ask that those who are concerned for the prosperity of our denomination use their influence to assist in placing the INTELLIGENCER in every Free Baptist family at least. To those brethren who have so uniformly given us the benefit of their kind words and influence we feel greatly indebted. Not very soon will we forget their kindly offices. Will not all help us now? Let each one try to secure one or more new subscribers.

See advertisement of the Provincial Board of Agriculture relating to the Provincial Exhibition, to be held in Fredericton the coming Autumn.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for June has rather a good table of contents. It contains portraits of Sir A. T. Galt, Hon. Geo. Brown, Hon. J. S. McDonald and Hon. Wm. McDougall.

Harper's *Monthly* for June is fully up to its usual standard of excellence. The Rob Roy on the Jordan, &c., are good papers.

Miscellany.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be strongly opposed to Woman Suffrage. A sensible woman is the Queen.

THE KU KLUX KLAN recently burned a Freedman's Church in Oxford, Georgia.

A Methodist Church in New York the other day subscribed, at a single service, \$20,000 towards a new house which they purpose erecting at a cost of \$90,000.

It was asserted of the South Carolina Legislature that there were eighty members who could neither read nor write. The State Treasurer however denies the allegation and says he thinks there was not one who could not read, and only three who could not sign their names. Quite enough we should think.

A BIBLE COLPORTER is travelling through the almost unknown mountain regions of Persia, Armenia, Jews and others.

A MODEL WORKING CHURCH.—A Lutheran Church, in the winter of 1868, was organized at Easton, Penn., with 42 members and 82 Sunday school scholars. They began their existence in a rented house, in an obscure part of the town. Encountering, from the beginning, the fiercest opposition, yet consecrated as a Christian band of workers, they searched out the poor, conversed with the ignorant, clothed the naked, and fed the hungry. Now the fruit of their labor is seen to a degree in an increased membership of 105; its first prayer meeting of 6 numbers 50; the Sabbath school of 82 has 231 in regular attendance; and the society owns the handsomest church in the place. The secret of their success is in the fact that they worked and prayed for it.

LAY DELEGATION SANCTIONED.—The corrected returns from the Methodist Conferences—all but one, the German, having voted—show that a sufficient excess over three-fourths of the clerical vote has been given in favor of Lay Delegation to make the success of the plan certain. The government of the Methodist Episcopal Church henceforth, ceases to be an exclusively clerical rule. We have no doubt that this result will be not only rejoiced in, but ultimately and at no late day rejoiced in.

MONTANA.—Bro. Coles P. Vanwart speaks from Montana, under date of May 9th. He writes of the New Brunswickers in the Territory being well. He says:—"We are working in the mines. The last winter was very cold here, and the frost is just getting out of the ground, so that we can work to advantage. At present the weather is extremely dry, and the miners are afraid we will have another dry season. If their fears should be realized, I don't know what the poor fellows will do." Accompanying the letter is a paper—*The Rocky Mountain Gazette*—in which is an account of the robbery and murder of an old man, and the summary manner in which the perpetrators were dealt with by the citizens of Helena. A citizen's meeting was called, and a committee appointed to conduct the trial, which seems to have been done in a very orderly manner. After they had commenced taking the evidence the prisoners made a full confession of the crime, when

the jury immediately rendered a verdict of guilty. After reading the verdict, the Chairman asked the question, "What shall be done with the prisoners?" The answer came back from the people, "Hang them." And in two hours and a half afterwards, they were ushered into eternity.

It is worthy of note, that the prisoners in their confession stated that when they started to follow the old man, they only intended to rob him, but not to kill him. They took a bottle of whiskey with them, of which they drank so freely, that they grew wild under its influence, and committed murder where a lesser crime was intended. The robbery may be charged to the evil disposition of the men—the murder to the whiskey, the vendors of it, and the authorities who licensed its sale. Thus the evidences of its dire effects multiply.

THE FENIAN INVASION.

The Raid upon the Dominion by the Fenian hordes has about come to an end for the present. The conduct of the Canadian Volunteers has been most creditable. They have distinguished themselves by their bravery, and have won the applause of those high in authority who understand military operations. The Fenian cut-throats did not find the frontier so defenceless as they imagined, and have probably gone home with very lively, though not pleasing, recollections of the sharp treatment they received in their inglorious attempts to gain "liberty for Ireland" by perpetrating their murderous outrages upon the peaceable citizens of Canada. The arrest and imprisonment of General O'Neill, by the United States authorities, is the most like fair dealing of anything we have known to be done by that Government since the origin of the Fenian troubles. But even that does not place them in the most favorable light, when all the other features of the case are taken into consideration. Fenians have been allowed to hold public meetings, raise subscriptions, and drill openly, in all parts of the Union, with the avowed purpose of harassing Canada, just because it is a portion of the British Empire. The press has applauded them, the people have sympathized with them, and by large contributions aided them, and the Government has winked at the whole movement. Indeed, prominent politicians—those in power—have in every way they dared, openly aided and abetted the movement. Looking at the matter all around, we cannot but think the scheme as much American as Irish, and fear, as asserted by the Fenians, that should they have any considerable success, the United States Government would only be too glad to accord them belligerent rights. The treatment Canada has received at the hands of the American administration, is to say the least of it, unwise, and very much to be regretted. We are sorry that such selfishness and petty jealousy of a neighboring country, that is, and wishes to continue at peace, should have entered so largely into the composition of those in "high places." They will do themselves infinite credit if now they will honestly discontinue the proceedings of the Fenian brotherhood, instead of continuing to foster them, as they have, without a doubt, all along been doing.

The raid will not be entirely barren of good if it only serves to open the eyes of the Dominion Government. There has heretofore been too much leniency in the treatment of Fenians—too much mercy (if we may be allowed the term in this connection) without the necessary tempering of justice. If a murder is committed in our midst, the perpetrator is convicted, and suffers the extreme penalty of the law. Are Fenians other than murderers? A more blood-thirsty pack was never let loose. This they have repeatedly proved, and they now only need the opportunity and the power (for they have the inclination) to prosecute their murderous work till every Canadian household should reek with the blood of their victims. They have friends and sympathizers in the Dominion; not only their assertions, but their movements have shown unmistakably that they expect open assistance from some in our midst, so soon as they can gain a foothold on our soil. And the leniency thus far shown has only had the effect of leading them to believe that their friends were among the influential ones. In this they are deceived, and it remains for the Government to give them a few practical demonstrations of this fact. It would serve, we think, to abate their ardent very materially. That Father McMahon is among the hordes, trying to rally and lead them on to another fight, cannot be very gratifying intelligence to the Dominion Government. For a similar crime, as will be remembered, he was once sent to the Penitentiary, out of which he was pardoned, for some reasons never very clearly shown, one of which, however, was that he was a priest, and, according to Mr. Anglin, M. P., a very sacred person in the eyes of the whole Catholic people. We remember how feelingly Mr. Anglin pleaded for his release; and we wonder if he now thinks he did a good thing. Very likely he does. We can only hope that the frequent attempts of the Fenians will induce greater vigilance, and the adoption of more stringent means for the punishment of the miscreants when they come within reach of the Canadian authorities.

Subjoined are the telegrams giving all the latest information concerning the raid:—
On the 24th inst. President Grant issued a proclamation setting forth that he had received information of illegal and unlawful expeditions being fitted out in the United States, to operate for the invasion of the Dominion of Canada, a province of the crown of Great Britain, a country with which the United States is at peace, and in view of such information, which is duly authenticated, the President warns all persons engaged in such expeditions, or the consequences of such illegal acts, and announces that if captured they will not be shielded from the penalties so incurred by them, and that the United States will not interfere in their behalf.

He enjoins on all officers of the United States to employ all the authority to interpose and to apprehend such unlawful expeditions, and to defeat all participants in their designs, and to aid in bringing to justice every such offender.

The correspondent of the *Boston Journal* furnishes the following account of the battle at Pigeon Hill:—

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFLICT.
ST. ALBANS, May 25.—10 o'clock P. M.—From day-light until eleven o'clock this forenoon the Fenians in camp at Hubbard's farm, half a mile beyond Franklin, and a mile this side the line, were busy unpacking their arms, filling their haversacks, and making ready for the advance. The number of men was far below what had been reported, being all told, about two hundred.

ON TO THE FRONT.
At half past eleven the column was formed, and led by Gen. O'Neill, who was lying, took up the line of march for Canada. The general companies were from Burlington, Vt., Bridgeport, Conn., Portland, Me., Boston and Cambridge, that from Burlington leading the advance. At half a mile this side the line the men were halted and ordered to dismount. At five minutes past twelve the line was reached, the locality being known as Cook's Corner, and consisting of a hotel, with half a dozen farm houses and barns. From this point a few red coats could be seen upon a precipitous hill to the north, which commanded the whole valley, on which the Fenians had marched. Here Gen. O'Neill, riding to the front of the column, addressed his men as follows:—

GEN. O'NEILL'S ADDRESS TO HIS MEN.
"Soldiers! this is the advance guard of the Irish-American army to liberate Ireland from the yoke of the oppressor. For your own country you now enter that of your oppressor. The eyes of your countrymen are upon you. Forward, march!"

VERMONT LEADS THE FORTHWARD HOPE.
Captain William Crobin of Burlington, then advanced, and in a loud voice said: "General, I am proud that Vermont has the honor of leading this advance

Ireland may depend upon us to do our duty." The march was then resumed. A few steps farther on a little bridge spans a small stream just over the line.

AN UNLOOKED FOR RECEPTION.

Just as the advance guard reached this point and were about to cross, they were met by an unexpected and deadly volley from a hill commanding the road occupied, by Canadian volunteers. The force was moving in column, with no skirmish line thrown out, and for a moment it was thrown into confusion.

A FATAL VOLLEY.

Two men fell dead, one a private named John Rowe, from Burlington, the other fell from the bridge into the brook. Lieut. Hope of Bridgeport was shot through the thigh, and an officer through the thigh. A few of the most cowardly ran to the rear, while the others demanded leave to charge the hill.

This was refused, and after a few minutes hot firing, Gen. O'Neill ordered a position to be taken on a wooded hill, opposite the Canadian forces, which scarcely lay a mile distant. This was done on the double quick, but while crossing an open field private Thomas Murray fell, shot through the chest, and near him lay Francis Carrahan of Bridgeport, shot in the groin. Murray was left where he fell, but Carrahan was brought in and now lies with Lieut. Hope at the Franklin House in Franklin. After having gained the cover of the rocks and woods at the bridge, the Fenians were kept until about one o'clock, neither side doing any damage.

O'NEILL ARRESTED BY U. S. AUTHORITIES.
At one o'clock Gen. O'Neill left his command upon the hill, and in company with Boyle O'Reilly of Boston, walked down to a farmhouse some thirty rods distant; there he was met by Gen. George P. Foster, U. S. Marshal, who informed him that he had a warrant for his arrest, and that he must accompany him. O'Neill at first demurred, but seeing that it would be foolishness to resist, entered the carriage with the Marshal, and was driven rapidly through the ranks of the Fenian reinforcements which were approaching the field, and straight to St. Albans, from which place he was sent to Burlington at five o'clock this afternoon.

At the time of his arrest he turned his command over to Boyle O'Reilly, who proceeded to call a council of war, and determine what was to be done.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

It was decided to return to the camp at Hubbard's farm and await orders. On the retreat the fourth regiment I. R. A., from New York, commanded by Col. Eddy, came in view, on their way to the light. They then returned to camp, where an attempt was made to reorganize the forces, which were pretty thoroughly demoralized, and preparations are now making for another attack to-morrow morning.

THE FENIANS DISGUSTED.
Many of the men are disgusted at the lack of military knowledge and blundering of some of their officers, refused to have anything more to do with the affair, and have turned face homeward.

VALUABLE SOLDIERS.
The entire Fenian force now probably numbers about four hundred. They are mostly armed with breach-loading revolvers, which they do not know how to use, dozens of them being broken and useless. There was a wonderful lack of discipline on the part of the leaders, and the men, though individually brave, were, totally undisciplined. They formed into no line of battle, and threw out no skirmishers.

O'NEILL ASHAMED OF HIS COMMAND.
The change of command was preceded with the following speech, General O'Neill being greatly excited and apparently almost despairing: "Men of Ireland, I am ashamed of you! You have acted disgracefully; but you will have another chance of showing whether you are cravens or not. Comrades, I will lead you again. If you will not follow me, I will go with my officers and my staff. I leave you now under command of Boyle O'Reilly."

THE CANADIAN FORCES.
occupied an almost impregnable position; a natural breastwork of rocks shielded them from the Fenian fire, and gave them every advantage. In the early part of the fight the force was very small; but before it was over two or three volunteer companies arrived, among them the Victoria Rifles of Montreal, a splendid looking body of young men and finely officered. The forces are in command of Colonel Osborne Smith, formerly of the regulars. The volunteers are mostly handsomely uniformed, although many of the yearlings are in camp with them, in plain dress. The famous Grey Battery from Montreal, and another of four guns, arrived on the ground at six o'clock and took position. The force now is probably twelve hundred.

CAGED.
Possession was taken of an old barn just over the lines in the early part of the fight by Gen. J. J. Donnelly and a squad of fifteen men. This was but little over a quarter of a mile from the Fenian position. When the retreat was made, this party were unable to escape, and still held possession at dark. They have probably escaped ere this. They attempted to send out a flag of truce, but Col. Smith refused to recognize it. A hot fire was for sometime directed upon this building without effecting any damage.

AN UNFORTUNATE FENIAN.
The Fenians are only partially uniformed and poorly armed. Capt. Murphy, one of the raiders of 1866, with a private, walked into a squad of volunteers last night and asked for General O'Neill. He was at once seized, and in view of his sleeping on the Canadian side, there was strong talk in the Canadian camp of lynching him this afternoon, though wiser counsels prevailed.

ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.
Several of the leaders of the raid are to-night at the Weldon House in this place, in consultation and waiting fresh arrivals. A force of forty United States soldiers arrived here by to-night's train from Ogdensburg, and will be reinforced in the morning. They are to go to Franklin to-morrow, but very likely too late to prevent a collision.

THE FENIAN ARTILLERY.
The Fenians have but one piece of artillery, and that was not taken into the fight.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF O'NEILL'S CONDUCT.
Gen. O'Neill was arraigned before Commissioner Sumley on his arrest, for violation of neutrality, in default of \$20,000 bonds, was committed. Many of the officers and men complain bitterly of the way in which he allowed himself to be taken, and say that his surrender was not an unwilling one.

MEN DRIVEN INTO THE RANKS.
The feeling of dissatisfaction are palpable on all sides, and some of the stragglers were driven back into the ranks at the point of the bayonet and with revolvers.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Several of the most prominent leaders of the Fenian fizzle have been arrested by the United States authorities, and are in jail, while the demoralized rank and file are ragged and hungry.

[Special despatch to the Daily Press.]
OTTAWA, May 25.—The total casualties thus far reported is the loss of twenty Fenians killed and wounded. The Fenians have been very fortunate, no fatal wounds having been received. They have, throughout, acted nobly.

[Special telegram to the Daily Telegraph and Journal.]
OTTAWA, May 25.—A telegram from Huntington to-day, reports the discovery and capture by our force of over one thousand stand of arms, and thirty thousand rounds of ammunition secreted near the Fenian lines.

MALONE, May 25.—The movement from Malone was more complete and disgraceful failure than that at St. Albans, a temporary invasion, a brief and almost bloodless skirmish; and the flight of the Fenians told the story. The men are utterly disheartened, and are getting home as fast as possible. The men charge their failure to the inefficiency and cowardice of their officers. They say they were anxious to charge the Canadians, but were not allowed to do so. The Fenians admit that the enterprise as a whole, is a complete fizzle, if the organization itself is not killed. The Fenians were led by the city on Saturday. Their behaviour has been admirable throughout—no drunkenness, fighting or pillage being laid to their charge. The citizens heartily praised them, and were willing to help them in any proper way, and are devising some means of getting

them home. They filled six cars to overflowing, and as they moved out of the depot at ten o'clock last evening, sent the air with their cheering, which was continued as long as the train was in hearing—cheers for home, and St. Albans. And the people of the village, and groans for O'Neill were interspersed.

BOSTON, May 25.—The U. S. Government is satisfied that the raid is at an end. The order directing the Revenue Cutter *Chase* to protect the Lake has been revoked, and her officers ordered back to their old places. The military have been ordered to return to the Forts in which they were located. The President, Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet had a conference yesterday, and it was decided that O'Neill should be held to bail for civil trial for violating the Neutrality Act of 1818.

OTTAWA, May 25, 9 P. M.—On Saturday last the Fenian force at Malone was augmented by the arrival of five hundred men from various places, chiefly New York, swelling the whole number at that point to fifteen hundred.

The whole force is now thoroughly disorganized and the only anxiety the Fenians display is to return home as fast as possible.

Yesterday afternoon the United States authorities arrested a number of the Fenian leaders, for violation of the Neutrality Laws, among them the notorious Father McMahon, who reports the seizure of the Fenians as almost over, and it is probable the number of Volunteers on the border will be materially reduced at once—orders being looked for the recall of many of them to-morrow.

MONTREAL, May 30, 11 p. m.—A special despatch from St. John's, just received, says:—"The following is a despatch from the United States Consul at St. John's, to the United States Marshal Foster, at St. Albans:—

"SIR.—Are our people to allow any further demonstrations on the part of the Fenians? It must be stopped."
(Signed) L. SMITH, Consul.

To which Col. Foster sent the following reply:—"To L. SMITH, American Consul, St. John's."
No. I am ordered to arrest all officers of the organization, and seize their arms and munitions of war. The raid is ended here. You need have no further fear."
(Signed) GEO. P. FOSTER.

HINCHINBROOK, May 29.—Father McMahon who was so unfortunately released from imprisonment for participation in the Raid of 1866, by the Dominion Government, is at Malone