

An Empty Treasury.

At the last monthly meeting of the Home Missionary Board, the Treasurer reported that the funds for the several objects embraced in the Union Society were nearly exhausted. Several of the departments are over-drawn, and the plain fact is that the treasury must be replenished, or the Board must stop supplies.

The Anniversary

of our beloved Institution, at Fredericton, comes off on Thursday, the 7th instant. The Educational Committee meeting takes place on the Wednesday preceding. We hope this meeting will be numerous attended.

Anniversary Papers.

The former paper ended with the meeting of the HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY on Friday evening. The next to which I will invite your attention is that of the AMERICAN BIBLE UNION, which was held in the Shawmut Avenue Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Hague's) on Saturday morning.

After the preliminary services and the appointment of necessary committees, Rev. W. H. Wyckoff, LL. D., the Corresponding Secretary of the Union, read an abstract of the semi-annual report, which contains a brief but comprehensive sketch of the Society's operations, and answers the objections raised by the opponents of revision.

The finances of the Society are in a prosperous state. At the commencement of the late war, the receipts were reduced to \$14,000 per annum, owing to the withdrawal of the Southern supporters.

These were days of darkness and sore trial. Days that required vigorous faith in order to prosecute an undertaking so stupendous. But God raised up other friends to the cause of Bible revision, who should make up (at least in part) what was lost by the rebellion. In 1863 the receipts rose to \$17,000; in 1864, to \$20,000; in 1865, to \$30,000. This year, according to present prospects, they will considerably exceed \$40,000.

After reading the report, an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Brewer, of New York. He spoke first of the object of the Bible Union, which is to furnish the pure scriptures to the world. The society, it was shown, had peculiar facilities for accomplishing their work.

In the afternoon a meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society was held in Dr. Neale's Church, at which Rev. Dr. Armitage delivered an able and eloquent address, having particular reference to the basis on which the proposed Union between the two societies, viz., the American and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Union could be effected.

American Baptist Publication Society.

We are glad to see by our exchanges, that this society is every year extending the sphere of its operations through the increasing patronage and contribution of its friends. During the last current year, the receipts in the Benevolent Department, were \$92,012.09, nearly \$10,000 more than was contributed the year before.

A Training School for Nurses.

There is now in operation at Lausanne, Switzerland, a school for training nurses. It is benevolent and religious in its character; being designed to prepare pious persons who feel themselves called to take care of the sick. A good number of nurses have already gone out of this Institution; and they are no less skillful than the sisters of charity, while they carry wherever they go an evangelical influence which causes their services to be doubly valued by all good people.

From our Canadian Correspondent.

I do not know that I am unobtrusive in supposing the readers of the Visitor to feel an interest in the present state and prospects of the Baptists in Canada. At the present crisis in our political history, when there seems every reason to believe that the inhabitants of these various colonies will shortly cease to be known as distinct peoples and become fused into one nationality, all questions pertaining to each others customs and manners, and to the character and conduct of the various social and religious organizations, become fraught with special interest.

Judging by these tests, the 14,000 or 15,000 Baptists in Canada cannot be regarded as possessing at least an average amount of spiritual health and vigor, however far they may fall short of the lofty New Testament standard for Baptists everywhere. In regard to missions it is to be noted that the Canadian Baptists have thus far confined their efforts mainly, or almost entirely, to the home field.

"With a field so vast, so utterly beyond our power to cultivate, stretching out around us on every side," say they, "and with the Macedonian cry ringing in our ears from various sections of our land, it would be not only unwise but positively wrong for us to divide our feeble forces by attempting to do anything for foreign missions."

A strong force of Fenians crossed the river from Buffalo during last night. They surprised and captured Fort Erie, are marching into the interior. They have cut all the Canadian telegraph wires. Confirmed of the advance of 600 Fenians, fully armed, took possession of Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, at four this a. m.

The religious press on Confederation. The Presbyterian Witness, of Halifax, in replying to a criticism of Judge Marshall recently uttered, says:—"It is a curious circumstance that the religious papers of all the Provinces, with the exception of one paper in Montreal, are in favour of Union."

The religious papers have to discuss subjects of infinite importance, and to pay special attention to news bearing on the advancement of a kingdom which is not of this world. In general they are free from the scandalous personalities that disgrace the secular press. They very properly discuss "what parliaments and governments are doing," and endeavour to keep their readers well informed on "the movement of troops and navies."

It would be a far better state of things if all our papers were "religious" in the proper sense of the term; and there is no good reason why it should be otherwise. The literature, the politics, the business of a Christian community should be pervaded by pure and high Christian sentiment. Christianity is intended for every day work and wear, and we should not part with it on the bench, in the Editor's chair, or on the political platform.

N. B. Home Mission Board met in Leinster Street Committee Room on the 4th inst.

Rev. Messrs. Robinson, Cady, Bell, Ruttray, and B. Hughes, and Bro. Everett, Bell, May, Titus, Smith, Steeves and Masters. The committee to ascertain and receive the amount due on the request of Mrs. Jas. Gerow, gave their report. They called on the Executor and found that \$— was the amount to which your Board was entitled, which amount they received and paid to the Treasury.

Rev. John Curry reported three months labor performed at Hampton Ferry from 1st November last. Voted to pay the amount due from H. M. F., and farther that he had been pursuing his studies at Fredericton since then until the 20th. Voted to pay him \$12.00, the amount due from M. E. F.

Rev. J. Williams reports to the Board that his engagement at Nashwaak has expired, and in a few days his studies at Fredericton will close for the present, and asks what assistance the Board will be able to grant him for another year. On motion, the amount due was voted to be paid, and farther that the appropriation of \$50 from Ministerial Education Fund be continued for another academic year, and farther should he resume his missionary labors at Nashwaak, the appropriation of \$50 be continued for the same time.

Rev. J. Bancroft informs the Board that he has been continuing his labors at the Xmas, and asks the Board to aid him. Corresponding Secretary instructed to communicate with him on the subject and report at the next meeting. Resolved, That in accordance with the request of the Finance Committee, the Missionary meeting be commenced in Brussels Street, Wednesday, on the 18th inst, at 8 o'clock, p. m., and continued in Germain Street, 14th; Portland, 15th; Pitt Street, 18th; Leinster Street, 19th; and Charles Street, 20th. On motion adjourned to meet in Brussels Street on the first Monday in July.

Secular Department.

THE FENIAN RAID ON CANADA.

Having failed in their murderous designs on the peaceful inhabitants of New Brunswick, the blood thirsty Fenians have assailed Canada with all the numerical and fiendish force which they could command. This desperate assault is of a character sufficiently formidable to indicate most distinctly the diabolical designs of these notorious outlaws. If they only had the power they would spill the heart's blood of every true lover of British rule.

Yesterday United States Marshal Farway seized on the steamer General Sedgwick, from Galveston, 8,000 round of ammunition and 50 revolvers, consigned to the Adjutant General of the Fenian Brotherhood. From the correspondence which fell into the United States Marshal's hands, it appears that the property was stolen from one of the Federal camps in Texas.

Three hundred able bodied young men left here last night and this morning, supposed to be Fenians and bound for the Canadian border. Two companies of United States Infantry also left this morning to look after them. Reports from Buffalo and other points continue to indicate that the Fenians are contemplating a hostile demonstration.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR F. WILLIAMS, AT THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, ST. JOHN. Halifax, June 4. The following telegram is just received from Capt. Hood of the Pyrites by the Admiral. The Fenians at Erie re-crossed to Buffalo. The Regulars did not come into contact with them. Many Fenians and leaders were captured while returning from Erie, by American authorities. The Fenians are returning in large numbers at Malone and Potsdam, threatening Cornwall and Prescott. Sweeney is with them. The American authorities at Ogdensburg have orders to seize all boats, and a steamer with two armed tugs, is ordered to sink any vessels with Fenians attempting to cross.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR F. WILLIAMS: Halifax, June 4. H. M. Ships "Duncan" and "Wolverine" have just sailed with the 17th Regiment—6 o'clock, p. m. (Signed) HASTINGS DOYLE, MAJ.-GEN. PRIVATE TELEGRAM FROM MONTREAL. Montreal, June 5. The attack on the Niagara frontier was gallantly repulsed, with loss of several fine young men killed and fatally wounded. Two other attacks are anticipated—one in Central Canada, and the other in Montreal district. Our people are most enthusiastic and unanimous in defence of the country.

TO THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY. Point St. Charles, Montreal, June 5th, 1866. To the Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick: The Fenians at the Niagara frontier have dispersed. Several killed, and a large number of prisoners taken. The great body escaped across the river, and are now in charge of the United States authorities, who have telegraphed to Washington to know what disposition to make of them. Ten of our Volunteers were killed, and about thirty wounded. The whole Volunteer force of Canada is under arms, and either actually on the frontier, or under orders to move at an hour's notice. The different regiments of artillery, regulars are also on the ground with batteries of artillery, &c. Several thousand Fenians are reported to be massing at various points on the frontier between Kingston and Montreal, and an attack is reported to be imminent; but I have no doubt the preparations which have been made are amply sufficient to take care of any marauding parties. The Volunteers killed are relatives of well-known parties in the Province, and their loss will be bitterly deplored.

N. Y., 5th.—Special despatches from Buffalo state that another Fenian is to be shot at Fort Erie this morning. A large quantity of arms at P. O. Day's was seized yesterday. Special despatch from Antwerp, N. Y., states that the Fenians are moving from Malone, and are said to have artillery. Another special despatch says on the arrival of Canadian troops at Fort Erie, after the Fenian retreat, the United States Consul was grossly insulted and fired upon by a British officer while standing in his boat with the U. S. flag waving over the house. He has demanded an apology. A number of Montreal police refused to obey the Mayor's orders to take oath of allegiance, and were dismissed. It is thought that the Fenians will make a stand at or near Cornwall, and there may be a collision any moment. Canadian forces very strong there.

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BUFFALO, June 2d.—The afternoon papers publish the latest news from Ridgeway, stating that the Canadian Volunteers are being hard pushed by the Fenians, and that a number have been killed on both sides. From information gained from parties who have the best means of knowing, it is concluded that the Fenian movement from this quarter is a feint that Potsdam and St. Lawrence County are to be the base of supplies, and that the real point of attack is Prescott. Gen. Barry, who has command of the frontier, says the Government will do its utmost. Gen. Grant has ordered Gen. Meade to take command of the frontier from Buffalo to the mouth of Niagara River. He also advises calling out several regiments of militia to prevent hostile expeditions on the border.

MONTREAL, June 2. The Volunteers, after attacking the enemy this morning near Ridgeway, were outnumbered and compelled to retreat. A late despatch says that the Fenians had moved his force between the Fenians and the river; he then engaged them and drove them at the point of the bayonet. All who reached the river took to boats, but it is reported the United States authorities would not allow them to land, and it is believed that the most of them have surrendered to our forces.

BUFFALO, 2nd.—The tug Robb, lying at Fort Erie Dock, was attacked by 200 Fenians; the tug hauled off into the stream and fired two shots. She had 40 Fenian prisoners on board. The Fenians immediately attacked a Company of Volunteer Artillery which had just landed from the tug, and, after wounding three or four, took them all prisoners. Of those taken prisoners, about sixty belonged to Port Colborne and Welland Canal Company Artillery.

MONTREAL, 3rd.—The British Consul at Buffalo reports that Col. Peacock defeated the Fenians at Stevensville, after two hours hard fighting and heavy loss on both sides. Took 200 Fenian prisoners. The Fenians attempted to re-cross the river. Part of the prisoners have been sent to Brantford, and large numbers to Port Colborne. Our force lost in killed—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, and several privates. Wounded—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 3 sergeants and six privates.

The news to-day confirms the utter and entire rout of the Fenians after hard fighting. About 700 prisoners were made by the U. S. war vessel Michigan, in attempting to escape to the American line. We have quite a large number of prisoners. Some, now in Brantford gaol, others to be sent to Toronto. Col. Peacock, with 3,000 troops, is now at Fort Erie. Threatened points on the Eastern frontier are well guarded. An attack was expected on Cornwall to-night; our force there is large. There are 1,500 Fenians in Camp at St. Albans, Vt. From Montreal batteries of Volunteers ordered to parade to-day. One British war vessel here and two more expected to-morrow. Fusiliers arrived from Quebec to-day. Three gunboats fitting out here for frontier service. The greatest enthusiasm and confidence prevails here. In the fight yesterday the volunteers behaved nobly.

REPORTS of Fenian invasion, which are voluminous and contradictory, are received up to 10 o'clock last night. A battle was fought on Saturday at Ridgeway, 10 miles from Waterloo Ferry. The Fenians, 1,000, commanded by Gen. O'Neil, were attacked by about 1200 Canadian Volunteers, including a regiment called the Queen's Own. The Canadians were defeated, with the loss of 23 killed and wounded. Lient. Colborne, and Ensign Malcolm McElroy, were among the Canadians killed. The Fenians lost 6 killed and 15 wounded. Subsequently, Canadian reinforcements including a regiment of artillery, approached, and the Fenians, having no regulars, retreated, and attempted to re-cross the river, when 200 of them, including O'Neil, were captured by the U. S. Gunboat Michigan, and are now held in flat boats under the guns, awaiting to see what disposition will be made of them. The Fenian leaders pretend that the invasion at this point was a feint, and that the main attack will take place at another point early this week. The above account embraces about the only facts so far known.

ALL quiet on the frontier up to this time—4, p. m. to-day. A Montreal despatch says heavy reinforcements are concentrating at St. John and Hemmingford, these being the two principal points that cover Montreal besides Stanstead, which is already well defended. The Royal Mail Steamship "Himalaya" has arrived at Quebec with the Canadian 100th Regiment, together with the 48d Regulars, direct from Malta. Two gunboats have been improvised from tug boats, equipped and manned by marines. They will be equipped with Armstrong guns, and 12 pounder howitzers. The 7th Fusiliers from Quebec, with the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade of the "Prince Consort's Own," are under marching orders to-night. Reinforcements are now known to be on the way from Halifax, and the steamer Belgian will bring additional troops from England. Hemmingford is the threatened point. The Canadian forces are stronger there.

DESPATCHES TO GEN. WILLIAMS, AT THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, ST. JOHN. Halifax, June 4. To His Excellency Sir F. Williams, K. C. B. The following telegram is just received from Capt. Hood of the Pyrites by the Admiral. The Fenians at Erie re-crossed to Buffalo. The Regulars did not come into contact with them. Many Fenians and leaders were captured while returning from Erie, by American authorities. The Fenians are returning in large numbers at Malone and Potsdam, threatening Cornwall and Prescott. Sweeney is with them. The American authorities at Ogdensburg have orders to seize all boats, and a steamer with two armed tugs, is ordered to sink any vessels with Fenians attempting to cross.

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THE RECEIPTS of the European and North American Railway for April, 1866, were \$1,781,10, and for the corresponding period the previous year, \$1,412,62, being an increase of \$368,48.

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BUFFALO, June 4. The force at St. Albans is moving. Sweeney moves to-night from Malone. A fight expected by Tuesday night. The Irish priests have made appeals to their congregations to resist the invaders. A special from Ogdensburg says there are 500 Regulars and 300 volunteers at Prescott, and that Fort Wellington has a heavy Armstrong gun mounted. A Buffalo special says the men shot at Fort Erie were British deserters. Y. Y., 5th.—Special despatches from Potsdam contain a report that the Beauharnois Canal has been cut from Coteau Du Lac to St. Lawrence river. It also states that Gen. Murphy is to cross at St. Regis or Cornwall with 5,400 infantry. Another column is to cross at Beauharnois or La Prairie and cut La Chine Canal. Gen. Spear, with 8,000 men, to move from St. Alban's via Phillipsburg, cutting the railroad at St. John's Junction and the Grand Trunk at St. Eustache and St. Hyacinth. These operations, it is supposed, will cut off Montreal from success.

BUFFALO, June 4. President Roberts has issued an appeal to the Fenians to rise and discharge their duty. "Onward" is the order. Let "Ireland and Victory" be the watchword.

THE FENIAN train was come up with at Richville, the first train south of DeKalb Junction by a company of U. S. troops, who had arms, ammunition and men in charge. The Fenians were unloading their arms when the troops arrived, intending to send them across the country, having received information of troops awaiting them at DeKalb. No resistance was made. This a. m. train going North, has on board a company of Fenians and a detachment of U. S. regulars.

ST. STEPHEN, 7 p. m.—N. Y., 5th.—The Tribune Hamilton, O. W. despatch says:—3,000 men are now concentrated along the line of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, and these lines are strongly fortified. Main concentration of troops is about Prescott, that being considered the real point of attack. Few troops from the West are sent to this point it being feared by regulars and volunteers from Montreal. The West is quiet to-day, all troops being at the front.

BUFFALO, June 5th.—At an early hour this morning warrants were issued by the U. S. Commissioner in this city, which commanded U. S. Marshals to apprehend the Fenian officers who are strongly suspected for examination, when it will be decided whether they shall be held for trial before Judge Holt. The complaint is stated to be as follows:—"Whereas a complaint has been made that 'blank' did on or about the 31st of May, 1866, at the city of Buffalo, within the northern district of N. Y., and jurisdiction of the U. S., begin and set on foot and provide and prepare means for a military expedition to be carried on from thence against the territory and dominion of the Province of Upper Canada, her Government and people, with which the United States are at peace, contrary to the provisions of the Act of Congress concerning neutrality passed April 20th, 1818, &c." It is said the officers will make defence confessing to a breach of the neutrality laws.

On the other side this morning, four more Fenians were brought in and placed in the Niagara Ferry House; many of them met with a quick fate, as the volunteers shot them down where they found them. Reported not less than 25 or 30 have been shot down in the woods, and about Fort Erie and Ridgeway, but this needs confirmation. Although the Canadian have three hundred prisoners of which 50 are doubtless civilians, as arrests were made last night with very little distinction, 60 are now reported lodged in Brantford gaol and at Port Colborne. All trains on Grand Trunk running regularly. Col. Lynch, of Chicago, who assumed command at Buffalo Friday night, left the city on Sunday night, and it is supposed that he took with him a number of Fenians.

Six roughs from Calais attacked one of the volunteers here to-day and were set on by a number of the citizens and Volunteers and thoroughly beaten. The force here paraded this evening, their ammunition inspected, and an additional supply sent out, to be ready in case of emergency.

We learn with sincere regret, that the Carriage Factory owned by Messrs. James and Charles McDonald in Cambridge, was burned on the 23rd ult., at 3 o'clock a. m. The fire was not discovered until it was too late to save anything. Four new-carriages just finished, with others undergoing repairs—a large quantity of seasoned materials—the blacksmith shop, furniture, tools, &c., were all consumed. The loss is estimated at \$1500, no insurance. The fire broke out in the carriage factory; its origin is unknown, as every precaution had been taken to prevent such an accident. The enterprising proprietors deserve the sympathy, as they have always enjoyed the respect of the community at large.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN EXILER.—This great public benefactor, we are happy to learn, is still fulfilling its mission of relief, and alleviating many of the thousand ills that flesh is heir to. Its domain is the wide, wide world, and wherever a Yankee has set his foot, may be found doing its work. Its virtues have been so thoroughly tested, that it needs no lengthy recommendation, to entitle it to the public confidence. It is emphatically a household remedy, and if kept on hand and used as occasion may require, will save much suffering, besides very sensibly diminishing the expenses for medical attendance.—Providence, R. I., Weekly Times.

THE ELECTIONS. So far are highly favorable to Confederation. Northumberland, Carleton, Albert, Restigouche, Sunbury and York Counties have all declared, by large majorities, in favor of Confederation. The strong French vote in Westmorland, as was expected, has gone very largely in favor of the four Anti-Confederates, and secured their return by a large majority. The following gentlemen have been elected, viz:—

Table with columns for Confe. and Anti. listing names of elected representatives for various counties like Northumberland, Carleton, etc.

GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND.—A most disastrous fire took place in Portland on Monday afternoon. The flames were first seen to issue from a shed in Hill-yard's Shipyard, and soon extended to the entire line of sheds, some 100 feet in length, which were at once enveloped in flames. From thence the fire extended to the houses in Sherbrooke Street, the lower part of which was entirely consumed. Before the flames could be subdued, thirty buildings were burned down, ten of them dwelling houses.