

## HOME MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

## MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HOME MISSIONARY BOARD.

## Members present:

Rev. A. H. Munro, in the chair.  
 Revs. S. W. deBlois, R. D. Porter, and R. R. Philp; Brethren S. Selden, W. L. Evans, and R. N. Beckwith.

## Letters received:

From Rev. J. M. Welton, Rev. John Davis, Rev. James Reid, Rev. Ronald McDonald, and Joseph Tingley.

## Received during the month:

From the Windsor Church, \$4 00  
 From Mrs. James Smith, Newport, 4 00  
 Amount of Funds in the Treasury - \$89 21  
 Liabilities of the Board, about - 112 00

R. N. BECKWITH,  
 Sec. H. M. Board.

Halifax, November 11th, 1861.

## Religious Intelligence.

THE DISCIPLES.—We copy the following from the *N. Y. Chronicle*—

The Disciples, or Cambellites, held their usual Missionary Anniversary in Cincinnati, O. commencing Oct. 22nd. The report of receipts the last year seems to us rather small for so large a body. The year's receipts for missions had been \$5,269 which, with a balance from the previous year of \$1,763, makes the total \$7,032. For home missions, chiefly in Kansas, the expenses had been \$4,535; for the Jerusalem mission at the city of Jerusalem, only \$269; for Jamaica, \$1,256.

ACQUITTAL OF FATHER CHINIQUY.—At the Synod of Chicago, now in sessions at Sterling, the case of father Chiniquy has been on trial, and has resulted in his full acquittal from the charges which the Presbytery of Chicago brought against him last spring. The trial occupied three days, and was conducted with vigor and determination on both sides. The Rev. J. M. Paris, of Rockford, and Rev. Mr. Packard, of Monteno, conducted the prosecution, and Judge Scates, of Chicago, Dr. Hamilton, and Father Chiniquy defended. The charges were extravagance in the use of church funds and misrepresentation in obtaining means for the support of his church. The Chicago Presbytery passed an implied censure upon him but did not convict. The Synod acquits him, entirely.—*Chicago Times*.

BAPTISM IN JAMAICA.—This imposing ceremony was again performed by Rev. Mr. Dowson, in the Bay of Old Harbor, on Sunday morning, the 11th of August, when fifty persons, male and female, were baptized according to the forms of the Baptist Church. The sea along the coast was for some distance covered with canoes and other small craft, which were put in requisition on the occasion, and the concourse on shore was so great as to be declared by every one to be unprecedented. After the ceremony the parties were received in the church, which was full, so that upwards of 200 persons were left outside.—*Jamaica Standard*.

Among the passengers in *The City of Glasgow*, from New York, on Saturday last, were Rev. Alvah Hovey, D. D., Professor of Theology in Newton Theological Institution, and Mrs. Hovey. They leave, with a view of being absent ten months in England and on the Continent. Most of his time Dr. Hovey will pass in Germany, with the design of prosecuting studies he has in view.—*W. & R.*

## Colonial and Foreign News.

## Prince Edward Island.

COMMUNICATION WITH P. E. ISLAND.—The Charlottetown Islander says that the Government contemplate altering the mail route from Charlottetown to Nova Scotia, by substituting Brule Harbour for Pictou. The propriety of the proposed change cannot be doubted. The members of the late Government, in 1856, were in favour of it. They appointed Commissioners, who reported in favour of the change. The Commissioners quote the opinion of Admiral Bayfield, who, in a communication addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 29th May, 1856, mentioned Brule Harbour—"As the safest and best for a direct intercourse with Nova Scotia, as being nearest to Charlottetown; and one where a steamer can lay in safety in any weather, there being good anchorage, and the shore at the Old Wharf can be approached within 300 feet, at any time of the tide." Brule is upward of twenty miles nearer to Charlottetown than Pictou, and upwards of ten miles nearer Truro.

The 28th instant has been set apart by the Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward's Island, as a day of thanksgiving for the bountiful harvest of the year.

## New Brunswick.

CENSUS OF N. B. The Census returns received at the Secretary's office, warrants us in stating that our Provincial population for the present year reaches the respectable number of 250,000, or an increase in the last ten years of 30 per cent. It will be recollected that our last census, taken ten years ago, gave the Province a population of 193,000.—*Fredericton Reporter*.

The *Head Quarters* informs us that a new Temperance paper is to be published in Fredericton to be called the *Philanthropist*, devoted to Temperance, Prohibition, Agriculture, and News.

## Canada.

From *The Montreal Advertiser* we learn that the *Nova-Scotian* brought out a quantity of military stores for the garrisons, among which were 400 bales of great coats.

WHAT CANADA PROPOSES TO DO.—No doubt it is a grand thing to get news from California in twenty-five minutes instead of twenty-five days, and the Americans deserve great credit of running the telegraphic wire, as they have done, across the continent.

They are a little ahead of us in this, but they will not preserve their advantage long. Before many years—perhaps by the time they have extended their lines to British Columbia—we will run ours to the Red River and up the Saskatchewan, and have a telegraph, as we will have a railway, too, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all on British territory. When built our telegraph, as our railway, will be the main trunk line to Japan, China, and the East, because by far the shortest: the Yankee lines will be but feeders.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

THE FRENCH ACADIANS.—There is one page in the history of the British conquest of her present American Colonies, which most Britons have at one time or another blushed to read—which they have desired to see blotted out.—We allude to the deportation of the poor Acadians. It was a very harsh act in its design—most cruel in the manner of its execution.—Some of the remnants of those poor sundered families have lingered on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some are resident now in Prince Edward's Island. These have desired to remove to the shores of the *Baie de Chaleurs* and the new settlements along the colonization roads on the South side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in order to rejoin the people of their own race and language. The Government has not been indisposed to sanction and encourage this movement, though they have not thought it right to devote any considerable sum to this purpose.

Private subscriptions are being taken up in Quebec to aid this immigration, and we believe a similar subscription will be started here. And thus the wrong done to their forefathers by the harshness of British rulers and generals, and the neglect of the French Government of that day will in some measure be repaired by the Canadians of the present day. It is of very great moment that the strip of Canadian land lying between the Lower St. Lawrence and New Brunswick border, should be settled by a hardy and industrious people. And any movement to that end deserves encouragement apart from any quasi-sentimental feeling about offering reparation to the Acadians.—*Montreal Gazette*.

## Latest from the States!

We continue to give the most important items from the despatches sent to our city evening papers during the past week.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Mason and Slidell are to be confined in Fort Warren, Boston.

Brig. General Walker has resigned his Commission in the Rebel army. Secretary of War, Benjamin, in accepting his resignation, administered a rebuke for Walker's insulting language to Jeff. Davis.

Several regiments at Manassas have mutinied and have declared their intentions to return South to defend their own firesides.

NEW YORK, 19th.—A despatch to the *Times* says there is an increasing confidence in the entire correctness of Commodore Wilkes' act.

Am informed that Secretary Chase expressed regret that he did not seize the *Trent*.

Board of Aldermen of New York tendered hospitality of the City to Com. Wilkes, inviting him to receive congratulations of citizens in the Governor's City Hall.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Lord Lyons has taken no action in the Mason and Slidell question, but awaits instructions from the Home Government.

There has not even been any informal conversation between the British Minister and Secretary of State on this subject.

Neither have any of the other Foreign Ambassadors committed themselves.

Several vessels have run the blockade of the Potomac yesterday.

The Confederates are building a new battery at Possum Nose on the Potomac.

The Naval Expedition, understood to be for New Orleans, is nearly ready, and will rendezvous at Hampton Roads.

NEW YORK, 23.—A despatch from Washington says that it is generally admitted among the foreign diplomatic corps that Wilkes was justified according to international law in arresting Mason and Slidell from a British vessel.

It is reported that the quarrel between the Rebel leaders as to the mode of conducting the war, has resulted in favor of Beauregard, who favors offensive operations.

It is confidently believed that he will soon attack the Federal lines in the vicinity of Washington and in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Congress meets on Monday next.

Report of Secretary of War will contain avowal of his policy recommending placing arms in hands of Slaves willing to use them in cause of Union.

Report will recommend abolition of distinction between Regulars and Volunteers in army.

Report of Secretary of Treasury will necessarily recommend large increase of Revenue duties.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The North Star has arrived from Aspinwall with \$829,000.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL CAPTURE.—Difference of opinion is expressed in the U. S. papers as to the legality of this bold act of Commander Wilkes.

The *Boston Herald* says:—It is thought by many well informed persons that Great Britain cannot make the act of the San Jacinto, the occasion of any serious quarrel with our Government, inasmuch as it is copied from her own practice—she having done the same thing to our vessels and other nations whenever any occasion of equal importance arose.

The *Boston Traveller* says "This may complicate our relations with England, though it is hardly probable our Government will justify the commander in taking them from an English vessel in which they had taken passage. Our impression is that the laws of nations prohibit this interference with national jurisdiction and a national flag.

It is not probable that our Government would allow a British vessel to take an Irish rebel out of an American vessel in which he had taken passage from New York for San Francisco.

Without time to look up any precedents, we are inclined to believe that, according to the laws of nations, the prisoners must be given up, and the act of the commander of the San Jacinto disavowed. But may not the case of the Caroline be applicable to this case? The English then actually invaded our territory, and cut out an American steambot, causing her destruction and the deaths of some persons, because she had been engaged in aiding the rebels in Canada; and the British steamship that was taking Slidell and Mason to Europe, was engaged in helping the Southern rebels. Where is the difference? The act was a bold one on the part of the commander of the San Jacinto, and we cannot help admiring the pluck, while regretting that he had not more prudence. Qr. Did he act without orders?

The names of these two gentlemen will probably occupy public attention more or less for some time. The following brief notice of them may be interesting.

JAMES M. MASON is a native of Virginia, and was born near Washington, November 3, 1798. He graduated in 1818 at the University of Pennsylvania, and soon after commenced the study of the law at William and Mary's College. He was admitted to practice in 1820, after a short probation in the office of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, at Richmond. In 1820 his political career commenced with his election to the House of Delegates.

Declining a re-election to this position he was chosen member of the house of Representatives from the district composed of Frederick and Shenandoah counties, and in 1847 was elected by the Virginia Legislature to the United States Senate—a position to which he had been successively elected every term since, and was to hold until next year. On the breaking out of the present difficulties he took a prominent part in their development, and was chosen to the Confederate Congress from the Eighth district of Virginia. During his term of Office in the United States Senate he was Chairman of the Committee on foreign affairs, and was thoroughly posted on all matters connected with foreign relations.

JOHN SLIDELL is a native of New York State, where he was born about the year 1793. Going to New Orleans "to seek his fortune," he was enabled with the education which he had previously received to rise rapidly in his legal studies, and was admitted soon after. His first public position was that of United States District Attorney at New Orleans, to which position he was appointed by President (General) Jackson. He was elected frequently to the State Legislature, and while a member of Congress was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico, as a last means of averting the war which was on the point of breaking out with that country. His mission it is almost needless to state was fruitless. Senator Slidell was an ardent partisan of the American-isation project for the absorption of the Spanish, Mexican and Indian races by the Anglo-Saxon, and partially for this reason was appointed by President Pierce, United States minister to Central America. He subsequently succeeded Soule in the Senate when the latter was appointed by President Pierce Minister to Madrid, and held that position when Louisiana seceded. He was offered the ministership to Paris by Buchanan, but declined undoubtedly because he had plenty to do at home. He is now a member from Louisiana.

STEALING TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.—One way in which the rebels get information is by tampering with the telegraph wires. A few days since a well known detective, Julius Jenks, receiving information about some telegraph violators, took with him from St. Louis another person named George, and caught the rogues in the act. The two rebels telegraphers were found in a secluded spot, where they had made a secret connection with the telegraph wires, and were receiving all the news as it passed over the route. Capt. Jenks and George fired and one of the rebels fell dead. The other rebel showed fight and nearly killed George, when the captain dispatched the second rogue like the first. The telegraph apparatus was captured and brought to St. Louis.—*An. Paper*.

Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes sailed for Europe last week, to endeavour to counteract the operations of Mason and Slidell for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

## European News.

## PRUSSIA.

## THE KING CROWNING HIMSELF.

The London *Freeman* comments on this event in the following language:—

RIGHT DIVINE.—A sadly solemn farce was performed last Friday at Konigsberg. But for one thing the performance would have nothing to distinguish it from the vulgar of such ceremonies, for coronations are but ordinary historical events; they have been common enough in this country, though the greatest of our Sovereigns declined the honour.

What marks the coronation of the King of Prussia is the profanely hypocritical mode in which he made use of the Divine Name. He could dispense, he said, with the secular ceremony of the feudal homage—a ceremony as degrading in regard to the bodily arts required, as the *kotoo* in China—for his servants and nobles, such as they are, kicked at being thus humiliated in 1861. But the King Invisible he did not hesitate to make use of, to show his vast superiority to his subjects; and as they would not abjectly demean themselves to his majesty, he seems to have sought compensation for what was denied him on earth by filching honour from Heaven. Even old Conservative journals in this country seem appalled at the length to which a continental despot could go.

Both before and after the ceremony the audacious actor was careful to instruct his notables; before it, that he intend to exemplify to them a coronation by Divine Right, and aft-wards that he ha: crowned himself by that right. Here is the Royal description of the ceremony with its interpretation:—"The rulers of Prussia receive their crown from God. To-morrow, therefore, I shall take the crown from the Lord's table and place it on my head. This is the signification of the expression 'King by the grace of God,' and therein lies the sanctity of the crown which is inviolable. I know that you will thus understand the meaning of the act which I have summoned you to witness. The Crown has been surrounded by new institutions, by virtue of which you are destined to afford to it the benefit of your counsel. You will advise me, and I shall listen to your advice." Lest this should not be enough, after it was over, he told his magnates who came to him with addresses, that he was "the first King of PRUSSIA to ascend the throne since the crown had been surrounded by institutions in harmony with our time. But," he added, "remembering that the crown comes from God, I have notified by my coronation in a sacred place, that I have received it in humility from his Hands."

Now, as it is incredible that a Protestant of this day should believe in absolutism by Divine Right, this whole affair can but strike every religious man as a deplorable piece of impiety.—It was nothing less than taking God's Name in vain to sanction a declaration of absolutism. He wanted a preface to the language to be addressed to his Houses of Parliament, and he uses the Divine Name, and uses it falsely, for his preface. He was about to tell the representatives of the people that they were only a set of advisers to whom he should condescendingly be polite enough to listen, meaning then to understand that they had no co-ordinate legislative power,—the preface, therefore, was that the "grace of GOD" made him a despot! The English SOLOMON could hardly have expressed it more plainly. We retain, to be sure, in this country the old formula, which were, indeed, better dropped; but our Sovereigns have grace enough not to read upon it homilies to their subjects. QUEEN VICTORIA and LOUIS NAPOLEON have both the modesty to acknowledge a human authority conferring on them their crown, an authority to which they hold themselves therefore responsible. But King WILLIAM has the mingled audacity and impiety to scout the will of his people in the affair of his sovereignty, and to make the Divine Being the instrument of his assumptions. If Prussians tamely submit to such profane arrogance, what a degraded nation they must be! With such a people and such a King Englishmen can have no sympathy. They are Protestants to be sure; but they have none of the spirit of political freedom, the want of which always shows that the spirit of Protestantism has not pervaded a people's life.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRAYER-MEETING.—The other day, at a week-day prayer-meeting held at Crathie, her Majesty gave express orders to the Royal household that anyone who felt disposed to attend, would, for a time, be freed from any duties he or she might have to discharge.—*Scottish Guardian*.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—Sir James Graham died at Netherby, shortly before noon on Friday the 25th ult. For the last eighteen months he had been suffering from attacks of acute pain in the heart on the least extra mental or physical exertion. On Thursday, having dined with his family as usual on the previous day, he was seized with pain of more than usual severity in the heart. Remedies were applied; the attack yielded to their influence, and he gradually improved. On the following Thursday he had another attack of acute pain, which did not yield to the remedies applied. He expressed a strong conviction that it was useless to try any more remedies, as he was quite sure, from the long continuance of spasms and from his general feeling, that his end was at hand. He then gradually sank during the night, and died at a quarter before twelve on Friday. His faculties were bright and unimpaired to the last, and he died expressing the utmost resignation. He was of the same age and standing as Lord Russell—the year of his birth being 1792.