

HOME MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HOME MISSIONARY BOARD.

Members present: The President in the Chair. Rev. A. H. Munro, D. McN. Parker, M. D. Hon. J. McCully, S. Selden, George Robbins, W. L. Evans, Thos. Wesley and Secretary. Communications received: From Rev. H. Eagles, Rev. John Davis, Rev. John Shaw, Rev. M. A. Bigelow, Rev. A. I. Porter, M. P. Freeman, Wm. Boggs and Sec'y Received by the Treasurer during the month: From Rev. Dr. Cramp, \$4.00 From A well-wisher, per Dr. Cramp, 5.00 Amount in the Treasury, 52.47 Monday, June 2, 1862.

ADJOURNED MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4TH.

Present: The President in the chair. Rev. A. H. Munro, George Robbins, Thoma Wesley and Secretary. Letters received: From Rev. Hugh Ross, Rev. I. J. Skinner and Rev. James Reid.

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

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.

We glean the following items of news from the Telegrams to the City papers.

JUNE 12.—General McClellan's Official Report of the battle in front of Richmond, states the Federal loss to be 3,690, in killed, wounded and missing.

The Confederate fleet, near Memphis, Tennessee, was nearly all destroyed by the Federal ram Flotilla, and Memphis immediately surrendered to the Federal forces, and was placed under military authority.

General Mitchell has gained farther advantages in Alabama.

Private letters from a reliable source place Confederate army at Richmond 200,000 strong, well disciplined, and determined to make desperate defence. Flower of Beauregard's army reported there.

Lord Lyons has received two months leave of absence.

Rumoured that Count Pesigny, at instance of English Cabinet, is to visit United States.

Richmond Dispatch states Confederate loss at Fair Oaks on 51st ult. and 1st inst., 8,000, including 5 Generals and 23 Colonels.

It is estimated that upwards of 20,000 have deserted from Beauregard's army since the evacuation of Corinth, mostly of Kentucky men.

JUNE 13.—In Gen. Fremont's recent engagement with Gen. Jackson's Confederate force the latter left five hundred dead on the field of battle. The Federal loss was one hundred and twenty-five killed, and five hundred wounded.

General Jackson escaped across the Shenandoah, burning the bridge. General Fremont occupies Port Republic.

Several thousand bales of cotton are reported to have been destroyed on St. Francis river Arkansas, upon learning the surrender of Memphis to the Federals.

Thirty thousand bales of cotton are also reported to have been destroyed at Memphis, previous to the capture of that city by the Federal arms.

General Negby's expedition into East Tennessee was highly successful—defeating the Confederate forces—taking many prisoners—and the enemy's supplies. The people came out in crowds cheering the Union troops enthusiastically.

Gen. Fremont reports that Gen. Jackson's forces attacked Gen. Shields' army on Monday and drove the latter down the river. General Fremont sent a detachment of Cavalry to open his communication with Gen. Shields' command.

JUNE 14.—The Federals have occupied James Island, near Charleston, under the protection of the gun-boats.

The Confederate forces are greatly augmented at Charleston.

The deserters report that 30,000 of Beauregard's army have reached Charleston, and preparations are being made for a vigorous and stubborn defence.

Commodore Dupont has judged it inadvisable to proceed until he has received strong reinforcements.

Mexican news confirm the defeat of the French with a loss of 500 killed and 700 prisoners. The latter were released for lack of provisions.

The Mexicans are actively engaged in fortifying their capital.

Much disaffection is said to exist among the French officers.

The English Minister has concluded a treaty with Doblado, and General Prim's agent concluded the ratification of the Almonte Treaty.

The yellow fever is increasing in Havana.

JUNE 16.—The movements of the Confederate forces in front of Richmond, on Saturday were extensive, and involved in mystery. Large bodies of troops have been seen moving from Richmond towards their late battle field.

The Federal loss at Fort Republic, between Fremont and Jackson, in killed, wounded and missing, is estimated at one thousand. Jackson

lost about six hundred in killed. It is supposed that Jackson has been largely re-inforced. Memphis is quiet, and business reviving. Beauregard is still retreating. It is rumored that the French Minister is about returning to France, in the steamer following Lord Lyons' departure.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday has some particulars of the great loss of life in the Lehigh Valley freshet of the week previous. There are a great many islands in the Lehigh river, which were overflowed, and it was thus that most of the casualties occurred. The Inquirer says: "In the low land above Bethlehem stood a house occupied by a family whose name, we believe, was Hoffman. The frame structure was swept away, and a woman and two children were drowned."

"Below Bethlehem the corpses of two persons; a man and woman, were found. The woman was hanging upon a fence in a semi-nude state."

"So great was the force of the water that the thickest trees were uprooted and twirled about like corks. Boats loaded with coal were landed high and dry on the sides of the mountain. The Grey Eagle, with over one hundred barrels of liquor, was found on the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, half-way between Allentown and Bethlehem."

"Five months will not repair the damage to the Lehigh Canal. The embankments are ruined for miles. The locks are broken and the boats are wrecked."

"The loss of these boats falls heavily on the owners. The loss of the horses and mules is borne by a class of men particularly unfitted to sustain it. The stables were generally upon the banks of the canal. They were all swept away."

"A sad accident was the passage down the stream of a child in its cradle. It was alive, but the frail fabric was every moment in danger of being upset. It was seen at Easton. The fate of the child, if it should escape drowning and die of starvation, is too horrible to contemplate."

It is estimated that over one hundred lives were lost. The destruction of property is counted by millions of dollars.

LORD LYONS' DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.—The departure of Lord Lyons for England has produced a great sensation here, and various comments and suppositions are afloat respecting the cause of this sudden revolution. Difficult as it is to state it distinctly, I can assure you however, that the English ambassador goes to London animated with the best intentions towards our country and our cause, and with the entire approval of our government. It is even hinted in private circles that England having shown symptoms of impatience at the prolongation of the war, and being predisposed to take a wrong view of American affairs in consequence, Lord Lyons goes to England upon the invitation of Secretary Seward. Once in presence of the members of the Cabinet, the noble lord will have no trouble in making them understand that the war cannot be of long duration and that the days of the rebellion are numbered.—U. S. Paper.

THE COTTON BURNING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Cotton of Commerce says: "We learn from reliable authority the destruction of cotton as far as known at New Orleans at the latest mail advices, amounted to 15,000 or 20,000 bales at and around the city, and 100,000 bales on the river and coast. A much larger amount has been reported, but this will cover all the particulars which can be verified. Nearly all of this was burned against the wishes of the owners, and in some cases in spite of their efforts to preserve it."

The government, through Lord Lyons, has presented to Capt. Stetson, of the packet ship Wm. Frothingham, a splendid gold chronometer watch, in token of its appreciation of his services in rescuing forty-one of the survivors of the British transport Spartan, at sea, which vessel was bound to Halifax with arms and Ordnance stores, and foundered from the effects of the terrific gales experienced in the early part of February last.

During the recent floods in California, Hercules, the famous grove of mammoth trees, fell to the earth. These floods have done damage to the extent of over three millions of dollars, but have also developed new mines, and in many instances formed new deposits in the gulches and river beds, long since worked out and abandoned.

Private letters from New Orleans of a late date, received in Boston, speak of the scarcity of provisions there as really of the most alarming character. Ladies of Northern birth, of the highest respectability, had applied to the officers of Gen. Butler for supplies of food, stating that they were entirely out of provisions, and without the means to purchase at the exorbitant rates demanded by traders of that city.

THE SLAVE TRADE TREATY.—The Seward-Lyons treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade is officially promulgated. It is to remain in force ten years. Instructions for the ships of the United States and British navies, and for the regulation of the mixed courts of justice accompany the publication.—Reporter.

A Yankee has been exhibiting a new gun at Washington with which he throws a small ball entirely through a target consisting of six iron plates, each an inch and a half in thickness, making nine inches of wrought iron. The ball is fired at a long distance and the target is set obliquely. The inventor claims that he can sink the Monitor in thirty minutes with his new gun.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

The course which Spain has taken in the Mexican intervention has given great offence to the semi-official journals of Paris, and the verbal controversy between Madrid and the French capital is kept up with great spirit. The Patrie insists that Spain failed in the first instance in carrying out the convention of London, and it charges General Prim with having withdrawn from Mexico without first consulting his Government. That objection, however, is not a fatal one, for the Government has, within these past two or three days, endorsed all that General Prim has done, and the evacuation of Mexico is not now the individual act of a general, but the work of the Spanish Ministry. The Patrie consoles itself with the hope that the French soldiers "will soon return with honour, after having rendered a service to civilisation." This article was reproduced in the Moniteur, and it enjoys therefore an official patronage, if not an official inspiration. The cost of the French expedition is estimated at £12,000 a day, and it is admitted that yellow fever has made severe ravages in the expeditionary corps.

Another commercial arrangement has been effected between England and France, by which the two countries will be brought in closer intimacy. A convention has been concluded, by which mutual rights have been granted to joint-stock companies formed in one country, but exercising their business in the other.

I am able to assure you "that the good relations between England and France will not be affected by what has taken place in Mexico. The Cabinets of the Tuileries and St. James' perfectly understand each other now."

ITALY.

The Japanese martyrs were, on the 22nd ult., admitted into the army of canonised saints by the Pope and the cardinals and bishops who surrounded him. After the canonisation, the Pope delivered an oration, throughout which he displayed much emotion. Twenty-three cardinals and one hundred and twenty bishops were present, a much smaller number than was at first stated would take part in the ceremony. Referring to the political affairs of Rome, it is said that the French Government has made a formal though gentle demand for the expulsion of the ex-King of Naples from Rome. The reason alleged is that the French troops are sufficient to protect the Holy Father, but not sufficient to put down brigandage in the Neapolitan States. The King of Italy, accompanied by Signor Ratazzi, has returned to Turin.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has met, and re-elected by an immense majority its Liberal president, M. von Grabow. It has also re-elected its Liberal and Progressist Vice-presidents. It appears to have been formally determined on, that an address to the Crown shall this time be presented by the Chamber, which was not done at the opening of the late Parliament in last November. In the address it is thought that the Chamber will express a strong opinion with regard to the Ministerial efforts made to influence the late elections; and will, on the other hand, commend the conduct of the Government in regard to the affairs of Hesse Cassel.

POLAND.

The political oppression in Poland has turned into a regular religious persecution. The Russian authorities in Poland perceive in every religious practice a revolutionary tendency, and all their energy is directed towards suppressing them, or, at least, preventing them from serving as a rallying-point for the Poles. The Poles, on the other hand, being deprived of any lawful government, of schools, public life, and even of freedom in social intercourse, shield themselves under the banner of religion as the last and invincible refuge for their national existence. Hence, the contest, although appearing to be waged upon trifling outside manifestations, is of the highest political significance.

THE BRITISH COLONIES IN THE EXHIBITION.

The Editor of the Witness gives a very good account of the interior of the Exhibition. An extract or two will give an idea of the position we occupy there. After speaking of the mechanical productions, he says:—

"The apples beat everything that the other Colonies can show; and the potatoes are not in the least behind. The squash was unfortunately squashed to pieces on the way here. The potatoes too are rotting. All the other vegetables came to grief on the voyage, and were in a most deplorable condition when opened here. The dried codfish is dry no longer; English air is so moist that it deals hardly with some of our articles, and with the cod especially. In the centre of the transept, along side of the Tasmanian abomination rises the Thirty Six feet column of coal from the Albion Mines.—This is matchless. English and foreign sections are displayed here and there, but none of them is more than ten feet. Some folks in Halifax were very particular to inform the British public with respect to the purposes served by their Pictou Coal; it would not only do for manufacturing purposes (a big-lettered placard states) but it "is used for domestic purposes and also for cooking!" Some thoughtful censor drew his pen through the last clause. In this locality is the collection which illustrates the Geology of Nova Scotia.

Our agricultural implements compare but poorly with those of England; yet we do not suffer by comparison with France, or with tallow colonists. Had more space been allowed, our articles would appear to better advantage, but those in charge have made the most of what was available, and by good management they secured about twenty feet of space which was not at first allotted to the Province.

Much expense and much labour were involved in making so good an appearance as Nova Scotia does make. Yet there is nothing to spare. I am not ashamed of my country, but I cannot be very proud of it. I hope that in 1872 great progress will be manifest. Considering the shortness of the time in which our people had to prepare they did remarkably well; but allowances of this sort will not be made here. We are not taken at our apparent worth. On the whole, our character is sustained by minerals, the vegetable tables and the furniture; but every article helps to fill out the picture.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—If the Nova Scotia furniture is good that sent from New Brunswick is decidedly shabby. The areas allotted to the two provinces are near enough to provoke comparison, and I see no harm in indulging a little this propensity of comparing others with ourselves. Well, the N. B. furniture is slightly shabby to say the least of it, but their sleigh is better than ours. They have sent a fair representation of the minerals and the geology of the Province; the materials are good enough; but the arrangement is absurd, childish, without the slightest regard to scientific principles. Was this done in Fredericton—in the capital of that province, where ministers are not allowed to have anything to do with education? Well; Fredericton has need of a little scientific light from some quarter or another.

The specimens of grain are good—better, I think, than most of the Nova Scotian specimens. The Photographs &c., may be classed with those of our own province.

CANADA.—Canada is a world in itself, anxious to make a show and able to do it. The Canadians have bestowed immense pains on their department and have gone to great expense.—They have no fewer than four Commissioners here in charge, besides a number of subordinates. Sir W. Logan is here to look to the mineral and geological section, and assuredly he has made the most of it. They have been able by hook and by crook to exhibit about £500 worth of gold; but they carefully lock it up every night in a safe for fear no doubt that if any one were to run away with it Canadian gold fields could never replace it. There is a strong force of police inside and outside the building, day and night; and this being the case it is no wonder that the over cautiousness of the Canadians excites amusement. The Lumber of Canada is displayed to great advantage in a pyramid whose top reaches not quite to the clouds but sufficiently near them to be alarming.—Canada wheat yields only to that of Australia.

AUSTRALIA sends gold in huge nuggets, wool, cotton, wild beasts, sheep, and native men and women (horrid in aspect). This great colony—or rather, these colonies, for Australia is now divided into Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria, and one or two more—these colonies send the best wheat in the Exhibition, the best wool, magnificent leather, and very fine vegetables (in wax)—cotton, sugar cane, woods of various sorts—a vast variety of things strange and rare;—monkeys, hideous snakes, cockatoos, bullfrogs, birds of rare plumage and of curious structure (being a compromise between birds and beasts, or birds and reptiles)—lizards, kangaroos, splendid malachite tables, and other things far too numerous to mention; but the porcupines fretful with spines fifteen inches long, are too attractive to be overlooked.

INDIA.—Rich in silks, brocaded and embroidered stuffs, robes glittering with silver or wrought in gold. Here are swords and other deadly weapons once worn by sovereigns of millions, but at last won and exhibited by the servants of this British nation of shopkeepers.—Here are mimic jungles with stuffed tigers grinning a ghastly smile at the prospect of tearing your flesh. Cotton in all stages of manufacture is exhibited in large quantities, to prove that to India all eyes should be turned for the means of relieving the famine now tormenting Lancashire. Well for Nova Scotia ladies that they are not here to covet the Delhi shawls and roomals, the muslins of Decca, the chuddas of Lodianna, or the golden parasols sent by Rajah Goree of Oude!—Rice holds a prominent place,—for it is on rice that the Hindoos flourish. There are also samples of teas, of opium, of sugar, of many different woods, of iron, brass, copper, precious stones and jewels. Looking at these things, one cannot help recalling the illustrious conquerors of India, from Warren Hastings and Clive, to the heroes who suppressed the Mutiny. It is gratifying to learn that India never made so good an appearance as she does at this Exhibition. For the benefit of Halifax artisans I must inform them that Bhinjee Byramjee makes better furniture and a more elegant Piano, than the best furniture and the finest Piano sent from Nova Scotia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY HAILSTORM IN CALCUTTA.—The following is an extract from a private letter received by the India mail yesterday, dated Calcutta, April 8:—"We had a rather uncommon occurrence here the other day—a hailstorm. The hailstones were lumps of ice. I measured one two hours after it had fallen; it was nearly round, 2 inches in diameter, and 7-10ths of an inch in thickness. I heard of even larger. One weighed 4 tolas, or nearly 3 ounces."

The London Leader pays the skill and taste of Scotia Department.

Nova Scotia ished their arrangement a very pretty laid out with great particularly, is re employment of articles exhibited and general simi

EXTRAORDINARY TENHAM.—Duri traordinary facts the death of a g mediate vicinity four years since personal friends ceased, it was s suddenly from I stances that hav tion of a privat said that applic the Secretary o boly exhumed.

EXTRAORDINARY At a meeting of two ago, at v cators of their cape from deat neglected after ramrod, and on rol was shot a Bartle. Fortu in contact wi Bartle had in was shattered d cferred, its own his life, as fr struck him th have penetrat warded it off. found to have the force of th beyond feelin short period.

AGRICULTURAL progress of agrar most serious a districts of th of Mr. M. gurn all, have been ing notices, w families of th Wednesday, goy. of Cork of the most day, simi com. of I. Mr. Beamish doctor; and extraordinary suppress the present feeli classes of I lyrdy upon es in the s day seven p fore the ma ters to Mr. prosecution.

THE LAT fearful enla Enschede portance. have becom thousand A great p but the mar ries was el distress of great, but contributi vast num adjoinin tion of th was ceed ed to have any case piction of some ulte has escap ated at all the b destroye proof sat sing, and in the sn have b from the cities of

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Peny dy has dyspeps deterior followi sia:—L Debilit affectio Depres Pile, tendenc culiar genera medicin For