

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HOME MISSIONARY BOARD.

MONDAY, THE 3RD NOVEMBER.

Present.—Rev. A. H. Munro in the chair. Brethren S. Selden, Geo. Robins, Thos. Wesley, Dr. Parker and Secretary.

Letters received: From Brethren Alfred Chipman, R. J. Griffiths, H. R. Cunningham and Malcolm McLeod, Junr.

Received by the Treasurer: From David Lyons, Cornwallis, \$1 75; Warren Longley, Wilnot, 1 00; Do. for Gaelic Mission, 0 50.

Amount in the Treasury, 501 12; Liabilities of the Board, say, 450 00.

Appointments:—Bro. Alfred Chipman, A. B., 6 mths. to Pictou and vicinity. Rev. M. A. Bigelow, guarantee given on condition of laboring 1 year in the County of Guysborough.

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

LEWIS HEAD, SHELburne COUNTY.—The Rev. John F. McKenne writes Nov. 11th, 1862.—Dear Editor, The Lord is reviving his work in this part of his vineyard. It has pleased the great Head of the Church to visit Sand Point with a refreshing from his presence. I have had the pleasure of baptizing seven on a profession of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. There are others who I expect will soon follow in the steps of their Redeemer. Pray for us, dear brethren, that the good work may spread. It is a dark time around these shores, but I trust that the Lord will answer the prayers of his people and deliver us.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND SLAVERY. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, HELD IN LONDON, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

Resolved.—I.—That the fraternal communication received from the Paris branch be affectionately acknowledged; and that the best thanks of the Conference be conveyed to our French brethren, for their expressions of warm interest in the operations and success of our branch of the Alliance, with the assurance that we participate in their deep sympathy with our common brethren in America in the fearful calamities which have sprung from the civil war now raging.

II.—That this Conference desire to express their deep sorrow for the continuance of the civil war in America, and the fearful amount of bloodshed and suffering to which it has led. Believing that sin is the cause of God's sore judgments, and that the evils connected with the maintenance of slavery in the South, and complicity with those evils in the North, are one great cause of this solemn visitation, they renew the expressions of their earnest prayer that peace may be restored, and that these evils, and all others which have led to these calamities, may be removed, and the immense resources and energies of the American churches be set free to promote the cause of the Gospel of peace and love. They desire further to record their convictions, as British Christians, that the duty of our country is to read in this war, not a warrant for self-righteous pride, but a loud call to humiliation, prayer, and repentance, lest our own national sins should draw down upon us, in turn, the judgments of God. That considering further the distress thus occasioned to large classes in our country they recommend that Sunday, November 9, be made an occasion for public and private confession of sin and special prayer on these grave subjects, so far as practicable, in the churches of Christ and Christian families throughout the land.

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

Mr. Winter's lecture was not so well attended in St. John as at Halifax. The Mayor was in the chair.

The city council of St. John have voted an address to the Prince of Wales on his attaining his majority.

Canada.

VIOLATION OF RECIPROcity TREATY.—The Montreal Gazette announces that a tax of 1/2 per cent is levied on goods which should be free passing from Canada into the U. States and calls the attention of Government to the circumstance.

MAN AND WIFE TO BE HUNG.—Richard Alward and his wife Ann, have been condemned to death at Belleville, Upper Canada, having been convicted of the murder of a man named Manroe, for the sake of obtaining money which it was supposed the deceased had in his possession. They are ordered for execution on the 8th of December.

The Grand Jury of Toronto recently called attention to the fact that there are about eight hundred deaf and dumb persons in Upper Canada who are capable of receiving instructions, but for whom no adequate provision has been made.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

Nov. 12.—Commodore Farragut's squadron on the coast of Texas has captured Galveston, Corpus Christi, Sabine City, with possession of the waters adjacent.

The present position of the Confederate army it appears that General Hill's command is located at Culpepper Court House. General Longstreet's is stationed between Culpepper and Gordonsville. General Stonewall Jackson holds Chester and Manassas Gap. General Bayard still remains on the opposite side of the river.

General Rosecrans arrived at Nashville on Monday last, and the country on his route looked perfectly desolate—forests blazing—buildings destroyed—inhabitants and all forage stock nearly gone—and great destitution exists in the aforesaid city.

General McCook has driven the Confederates back from Nashville. Them (the Confederates) are in considerable force at Myfreesboro, but are retreating beyond Tennessee river, destroying everything behind them.

Nov. 14.—Gen. McClellan visited and bade farewell to each of the corps of the army, accompanied by General Burnside, who succeeds him, and was enthusiastically received. General Hooker takes command of General Porter's army corps. Gen. Porter is to be tried for certain charges preferred by Gen. Pope. Gen. Beauregard has ordered all the non-combatants, with slaves and moveable property, to leave Charleston. A cartridge factory exploded at Jackson on the 5th, killing every person—about 30. The reported capture of 3,000 Confederates in North Carolina is premature. The Vanderbilt has gone to sea in search of the Alabama. There is nothing transpiring respecting the army of the Potomac. Advice from Port Royal report, that a Military and Naval expedition, comprising 2,000 Rhode Islanders tore up Charleston and Savannah Railroad, but retreated on the arrival of a Confederate force. A report of the defeat of Burnside, and the advance of Confederates on Washington, occasioned a fall of stocks at the Brokers' board in New York, yesterday.

The Navy Department has no confirmation of iron clad steamers preparing in England, for the Confederates. Tribune despatch says the Federal front is now beyond the Rappahannock, fifteen miles south of Warrenton.—Petersburg Express says Federals have possession of Williams and Hamilton, North Carolina, and marching on Tarboro.—The French Government are reported to have demanded full and immediate indemnity for injuries to French inhabitants of New Orleans, by General Butler. The Federal Government will not sustain his acts. It is intimated that Butler will be removed.—General Grant occupies Holly Springs, Mississippi, and advancing.—Two of McClellan's staff have been arrested and sent to Washington.

Nov. 16.—Advices from Head Quarters of the Army of the Potomac at Warrenton report that there are indications that the Confederates are evacuating Culpepper.—Jackson is still said to be hovering about Chester Gap with not more than 4000 men under him. The Federals have a force in his front to prevent his coming down this side.—A special Harper's Ferry despatch says that it is believed there that Jackson is between Manchester and the Ferry, as he is reported to have passed through Winchester on Monday followed by Hill on Tuesday.—General Slocumb, who commands at the Ferry, fully understands the position of affairs.—Confederate cavalry scouts are still on this side of the Blue Ridge.—Nothing official whatever has been received from England and other European powers even indicating an intention to interfere.—General Kelly has routed the Confederate Camp in Western Virginia.

Nov. 17.—The two Aids of General McClellan, previously reported having been arrested and sent to Washington, were detained simply upon technical faults.

The New York Tribune furnishes a list of Confederate vessels building in England:—Two iron-clad rams by Laird, at Liverpool; one screw steamer at Glasgow, 3,500 tons; six iron vessels for carrying arms, &c., to Confederate ports; also three iron steamers on the Clyde, for blockade runners.

President Lincoln enjoins upon the Federal army and navy an orderly observance of the Sabbath.

General Burnside has organized a portion of his army into three grand divisions,—the right to be commanded by General Sumner,—the left by General Franklin,—the centre, comprising Hooker's reserve force, under General Sigel.

The Federal force has destroyed nearly all the salt works on the coast of Florida and Louisiana. The whole Texan coast is closely sealed by the Federal blockading squadron.

Cotton is stated to be coming forward again to market in considerable quantities.

The Mississippi people are reported as removing their negroes into the interior of that State.

An expedition from New Orleans, under General Weizell, defeated the Confederates at Gabadier villa, and capturing two hundred.

FLOUR MARKET.—Superfine \$5 65 to \$5 57; Extra, \$5 90 to \$5 10.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.—We take the following paragraph from Gen. Halleck's letter to the Secretary of War:

"On the 7th of Oct., in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, General McClellan stated that it would require at least three days to supply the First, Fifth and Sixth corps; that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made that any requisition had not been filled; and it was inferred from his lan-

guage that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies.—On the 11th he telegraphed that a portion of his supplies, sent by rail, had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they report that everything had gone forward. On the same date (the 11th), he spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th he complained that the rate of supply was only "150 horses per week for the entire army there and in front of Washington." Immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into the matter, and report why a large supply was not furnished. General Meigs reported on the 14th that the average issue of horses to General McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all. In addition, that large numbers of mules had been supplied, and that the number of animals with General McClellan's army on the Upper Potomac was thirty one thousand. He also reported that he was then sending to that army all the horses he could procure."

THE CHANGES MADE IN CONGRESS.—The result of the recent elections, as far as learned, at present are, that in place of 39 Democrats and 82 Republicans there are 71 Democrats and 55 Republicans, showing a net gain of 32 Democrats, and a net loss of 27 Republicans.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL DO.—The New York Times, a supporter of the U. States Government, says:—"Martial law over the entire North is a national necessity. If the Governors of the Northern States manifest a factious spirit, the provost marshals will have the power to keep them in order."

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

One of those unfortunate "meetings" in which continental journalists are sometimes obliged to take part, has had a fatal termination in Paris. The Duc de Gramont Caderousse, a member of the Jockey Club, and Mr. Dillon, editor of Le Sport, fought a duel, in which the latter was killed. It is said that Mr. Dillon was a member of the English bar.

According to La France of Thursday night, the new French Ambassador at Turin has been instructed to make a proposal to the Italian Government which must have an important effect upon the relations of the two courts. It will be recollected that in his famous letter of last May, the Emperor to the Papal authorities a scheme of conciliation which should include a guarantee for the integrity of the Pontifical States. The Pope refused the proposal, and so the plan fell to the ground, without being submitted to the other party in question. Now, however, the Emperor proposes to revive the scheme so far as to throw upon the Italian Government the responsibility of accepting or rejecting it. The Government of King Victor Emmanuel, is, therefore, to be asked to agree to a plan of conciliation with the Pope, which includes a renunciation of all claim upon Rome or the States of the Church, and offers nothing whatever in return. This proceeding can only produce one kind of reply—a decided and indignant refusal.

ITALY.

General Garibaldi has been removed from the Fort of the Varginano to Spezzia. The day was most favourable, and the suffering hero was conveyed in a boat from one place to the other in the easiest and most successful manner. The condition of the General's health gives rise to endless rumours and to the most absurd and contradictory surmises, so that even the report of his death has repeatedly been spread and insisted on with the most stubborn obstinacy. A telegram from Turin affirms that the alarming reports regarding Garibaldi's health are exaggerations, and that the patient is, in fact, recovering. Turin reports, however, generally incline to the optimistic, if those from Genoa prefer the pessimist view touching the condition of Garibaldi. It is certain, however, that Garibaldi's friends consider his situation so serious as to render another visit from Professor Partridge necessary. The latter has been telegraphed for and has left for Spezzia. A French physician has likewise been summoned, and has taken his departure. A consultation was to be held at Spezzia on the 28th ult.

The escape of Monsignor Cenatiempo from prison at Naples is one of the most curious events of the kind ever recorded. The bishop, who had been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for getting up a conspiracy against the Government, was confined, with other political prisoners, at the prison of Santa Maria. There the good prelate seems to have got very tolerable treatment for a prisoner, and was even allowed to get up a banquet in honour of the ex-King's fete-day. It was after this grand dinner had been discussed, and the most exquisite wines had been placed upon the prison table, that Monsignor made his escape. Tumbling himself into one of the pastry-cook's huge baskets, he got well covered up with towels and table-napkins, and the porter soon shouldered the "dirty linen" and walked off. This fellow seems to have been thoroughly up to his part, for with his basket containing the bishop on his shoulder, he stopped and gave the prison porter two cigars, and asked a light for his pipe! According to some accounts of the affair the reverend fugitive was immediately received on board a vessel waiting for him in the bay, and must now be quite out of the clutches of the Government; but the latest reports express the belief that he is still hiding in Naples.

GREECE

News from Greece this week is of a very serious character. It amounts to nothing less than that a complete and triumphant revolution has actually been accomplished, and that Otho is no longer King. We have received several scraps of news, varying in some details, but the same in general purport. According to news received in Smyrna from Athens, King Otho has abdicated, and has taken his departure. In Trieste intelligence has been received from Athens, according to which Otho has abdicated in favour of his brother. Various reports say that a Provisional Government, in the name of the people and the garrison, has declared the dynasty of King Otho to be deposed, and that M. Mavrocordato has been elected President of the Provisional Government. According to the reports latest received and credited in Paris, it was at least certain that the insurrection had spread everywhere, that a Provisional Government of some kind had been proclaimed and accepted, and that, whether by abdication or by being forcibly deposed, the incapable and worthless Bavarian prince had ceased to reign. A national assembly has been convened, say the Paris accounts, the greatest enthusiasm prevails everywhere, and there has been no infraction of order. Constantinople telegrams state that Otho has actually left Greece. The chiefs of the insurrection are described as belonging to the best families of Greece, and partisans rather of monarchical than republican Government.

The King and Queen of the Greeks left their capital on the 13th, and embarked the same day at the Piræus, on board the steam corvette Amelia, to visit Messenia.

The first signs of an outbreak occurred on the 17th of October, in Achaia. The towns of Patras and Missolonghi have become the centres of the revolution. The telegraphic wires having been cut, it was impossible to inform the King of what was taking place, and on the 21st the Minister of Marine started on board a man-of-war to seek their Majesties at Kalamata, a small port in Messenia.

On the 23rd the revolution gained Athens, when the King was declared to be deposed.

AUSTRALIA.

By the last arrival from Australia letters were received from Sydney, Victoria, and Queensland. In the first, the Bill abolishing state-aid to religion—respecting only the interests of existing clergymen—has been accepted by the Lower House; whether the Council will pass it is doubtful. The Government has gone so far as to secure against loss those who will undertake the experiment of growing cotton, which is being therefore done with sanguine hopes. In Queensland its growth is rapidly increasing. The Sydney Legislature has also adopted the new simple plan for transfer of real property originated in Victoria. It is hoped the mother country will soon follow. The whole continent of Australia has at length been traversed by Mr. Landsborough. The result is a certainty that the interior is not a sandy or stony desert, but that excellent and abundant grass, and water too, may be found in continuous tracts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GARIBALDI is on the relief list of a Benefit society. He is the president of a little society at Belgiojoso, in Lombardy, and, as an "invalid member unable to gain his living," is entitled by the rules to twenty-four francs, which he received a week or two ago. The General was amused and delighted, it is said, by the remittance, and sent off his formal receipt by the following post.—Spectator.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, forty-seven sermons were preached in England in connection with this association, nine in London, three at Manchester, and the remainder at Gloucester, Bristol, Swansea, Cardiff, Chester, Worcester, Walsley, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Spalding, Louth, Peterborough, Bedford, Luton, St. Alban's, and nineteen other places. Of the forty-seven preachers, fifteen were Churchmen, sixteen Baptist, nine Independents, four Methodists, and three Presbyterians.

One of our government officials just returned from Peru, tells us that among the first and most frequent enquiries made of him there about our public men was, whether he knew or had ever seen the Celebrated American Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell. His remedies are found in every village from the elevated slopes of the Andes down to the coast, and their remarkable cures seem to attract even more attention there than in this country.—The sentiment of wonder at their effects, takes a far deeper hold on a half civilized and superstitious people that it does with us where the rationale of medical problems is so much more generally understood. No other American has made himself so familiarly known to the masses of the people in foreign countries or excited in them so lively an interest in himself as the Doctor has by his skillful application of chemical science to the treatment of disease.

That must be a dull man who does not feel some pride of country when he finds among distant nations that he is already known and welcome there through the labors of our Statesmen, Merchants and Scholars, whose renown has become national property and consequently in some measure his own. Whether Dr. Ayer's remedies do actually cure more than others or not they have secured the reputation of being a God-send to those afflicted with disease, and where great numbers in any community believe that they owe their health and lives to ones skill, they are sure to feel an interest in him which will find expression when they meet his countrymen. National Era, Washington, D. C.