

increasing legacy to the future. One thing I may say, (and perhaps I need not listen to idle whispers,)—there will not creep in, I am confident, any intercolonial or sectional, or party jealousies to mar the prosperity of our great work, as I hope and trust there does not exist any. Any sectional feeling of that kind would be very vain, I think, for I look with confident hope to a union, at no distant day, in this corner of the "Colonial Empire" which will utterly break down and destroy any vain and frivolous jealousies which might unhappily spring up. Let our ambition then be, to see expand, on the foundations which have already been laid, our common seat of learning, until its certificates, like those of the renowned Institutions of other countries, become passports under every sky.—Kindled up with this ambition let us not be satisfied until every man who ought to wield our sword has volunteered himself—until we shall be counted, not by the hundred, but by the thousand.

It is from this point of view that I look out with quiet confidence for the time when a hundred eager youth shall annually matriculate, and take refuge from ignorance and the early worship of Mammon beneath our College roof; and men shall yearly go forth from its classic shade, to mould the destiny of this rising country, in the press, in the professions, and in the councils of the state, and chiefly and foremost in the sacred pulpit; and the grandeur and sweetness of the past shall be mingled with the new and ever shifting strata of society.

HOME MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HOME MISSIONARY BOARD.

Members present:

The President in the Chair.
Brethren Rev. A. H. Munro, Rev. N. Viddie, H. N. Paint, Alex. Robinson, J. F. Burnham, George Robins, Dr. Parker, Thos. Wesley and Secretary.

Received by the Treasurer since last report:

From Central Association, \$259 51
From do., for Gaelic Mission, 16 33
Amount in hand at date, 364 32
Liabilities of the Board, say 450 00
Monday, July 7, 1862.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD. TUESDAY, 15TH JULY.

Present:

Rev. A. H. Munro in the chair.
Brethren S. Selden, Alex. Robinson, George Robins and Secretary.

Received:

From the Eastern Association, \$258 71½
From A Friend, per Miss McLearn, 4 00
From Western Association, for Gaelic Mission, 33 35½

APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE BOARD.

June 2nd, Bro. Jos. F. Kempton, 6 months to St. Mary's, Indian Harbor and Isaac's Harbor.
Bro. Chas. Myers, 6 weeks in Guysboro Co., under the direction of Bro. Porter.
Bro. Wm. Boggs, 6 weeks at Jeddore and Eastern shore, Halifax Co.
July 7, Bro. Palmer, to Sherbrook, Lunenburg, from the receipt of the Secretary's notice until the opening of the College Term.
Bro. Jacob Allan, 8 weeks to Hammond's Plains and Guysboro Road.
Rev. E. F. Foshay, 8 weeks to Pictou Co.

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

Religious Intelligence.

WESLEYAN.—The Pastoral Address to the members of the Methodist Church in Eastern British America, makes the following reference to the membership of that body.

"With mingled feelings we are called to contemplate the results of another year's toil in the vineyard of the Lord. Though in some circuits the work of God has been graciously revived, souls have been saved and congregations have been gathered, and our interests generally, sustained and strengthened; yet we are under the painful necessity of reporting a slight decrease in the actual number returned as full and accredited members of our church. Owing to the peculiarities of our financial system, the pressure of the times and the interruption of commerce, resulting from the unhappy strife in the neighbouring Republic, have in some places seriously affected the interests of the church, and the numerical returns which have been made. Humbled in view of the past yet hopeful for the future, as we have received mercy we faint not; but have resolved to give ourselves more fully to prayer and to the ministry of the word, and to God, who is our strength and sufficiency, and who alone giveth the increase to him that planteth and to him that watereth."

The following Resolution was adopted respecting Donation Visits:

Resolved.—That the Conference having considered the subject of Donation Visits, are of opinion that the better way for raising the necessary receipts of Circuits, is by the time-ho-

nored system adopted from the beginning. It would not depreciate the kindness, nor check the flow of the benevolence of our friends as desire to help the cause of God in this more novel way. It would yet seek to turn the stream of their contributions into the more ordinary channels, and advises that for the future the real cash value of donations shall be returned in the account of the Circuits where they occur, as a part of their receipts, but under the designation of 'Special Efforts.'

The Annual Session of the Canada Conference was held this year at Belleville, O. W., commencing on the 4th and ending on the 13th of June. The reports from the societies show that a large number of new churches have been erected; Sabbath-schools have maintained unimpaired efficiency; the missionary fund has been increased; many blessed revivals have taken place; and there is on the whole an increase in her membership. The total number in society is reported at 54,405, including 4,964 on trial; there has been an increase of those in full membership of 2,060, and an increase in the total numbers of 841.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BAPTISM OF THE REV. A. W. AND MRS. MURRAY.—We learn from the *Christian Pleadinger*, published at Sydney, N. S. W., that on Wednesday, the 20th of February, "a baptismal service was held in the Baptist Chapel, Bathurst Street, when the rite of immersion into the Lord Jesus Christ, was administered by the Rev. James Voller, to the Rev. A. W. and Mrs. Murray, who for nearly five and twenty years have laboured in the South Seas, as missionaries, in connection with the London Missionary Society. A large assembly gathered to witness the interesting and solemn ordinance. The service was opened by devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. R. Moneyment, of Balmain; after which an address was given by the Rev. Mr. Murray, explanatory of his change of views, and assigning the reasons for it. The Rev. John Bunyan McCure followed with an address, and then the candidates were immersed, in accordance with the command of Christ, by the pastor of the church. A feeling of deep seriousness, in harmony with the solemnity of the transaction, seemed to pervade the whole assembly."

It will be remembered in what high terms the Rev. Mr. Geddie, of Aneiteum, spoke of the Rev. Mr. Murray. In his letter, published in the *Home and Foreign Record* for March, he said, "Mr. Murray is one of the most successful and honored Missionaries of the Pacific Isles and the work sustains a great loss in his removal from it. I have seldom met with a man for whom I have a greater esteem."

The *Christian Pleadinger* also informs us "that the Rev. Mr. Thornton, late pastor of the Baptist Church, Auckland, New Zealand, is about to form a church in connection with the Baptist denomination at Bathurst. Steps have been taken to raise funds for the erection of a place of worship, and a piece of land, centrally situated, has been generously given for that purpose."

The Emperor of France has subscribed £75 stg., and the King of Holland £84 stg., towards the support of St. Martin's Methodist Missions.

Fifty years ago there were only four hundred and fifty-one Protestant pastors in France; now there are one thousand and fifty-eight. Then there was not one Protestant journal published on French territory, now there are twenty-one.

The Minutes of the Conference of the M. E. Church, and other official sources, show that there are 322 clergymen of that body in the Union army of the United States. Of these there are four Colonels, two Lieut. Colonels, one Major, 36 Captains, 20 inferior officers, 10 privates, and 240 chaplains. The position of the others is not yet known. The number is much larger than that furnished by any other church, though from all the churches no class of men is better represented than the clergy.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

July 16, 1862.—President Lincoln has not approved of the Confiscation Bill. He has requested a prolongation of the sitting of Congress, and the request is supposed to be in reference to procuring a modification. The Border States representatives will reply to the President's Emancipation proposition, declining to endorse it, and disagreeing with the President that its non-acceptance by the Border States will prolong the war.

There was an immense meeting held yesterday in New York city, consisting of from fifty to one hundred thousand persons, who were all unanimous for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and repelling any foreign interference, and maintaining the traditional policy of the nation.

General Curtis' army of fourteen thousand men had arrived at Helena, Arkansas, having worsted the enemy in every attack made upon him.

The movements of General Bragg's army (Confederates) in the state of Mississippi, indicate offensive operations on their part.

General Morgan's (Confederate) Guerillas are actively engaged in the State of Kentucky.

July 17.—Congress has passed a Supplementary Bill removing the President's objections to the Confiscation Bill.

The British steamer "Ann" was brought in to New York yesterday, having been captured under the guns of Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, unloading gunpowder, tea, coffee, &c. The Frigate "Susquehanna" engaged the Fort and Gunboat "Kanawha," and cut out the steamer. The crew escaped after attempting to sink her.

The advance of Gen. Curtis, whilst on march to Helena, encountered a Confederate force who were routed, leaving 110 dead on the field. Curtis lost 8 men killed. He had only 3 days rations on reaching Helena.

The Richmond *Enquirer* speaks of McClellan's position as fixed, and says that the South must look to the West for startling events.

Middling upland cotton is selling at 42 cents. July 18.—The United States Congress adjourned sine die yesterday, July 17.

It is reported that the Confederates have evacuated Murfreesboro'.

Colonel Fitch had two engagements on the White River, in which he repulsed severely the Confederate Forces, capturing camp equipment, provisions, &c.

General Hindman had made the most violent appeals to the citizens of Arkansas, to cut off Curtis' army on its march, but it overcame all obstacles.

An expedition consisting of 600 men from Springfield, Missouri, is reported to have been surprised and routed by 1600 Confederate troops, near Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Some detachments of Kansas regiments have surprised a Confederate force in the Indian Territory, and succeeded in capturing all their munitions, camp equipment, &c.

The guerilla General Morgan is reported to be advancing on Georgetown, Kentucky; and it is stated that the Union troops are going on to meet him.

July 19.—Morgan's Guerillas have taken Cynthia, Kentucky. A Newport company were either all taken prisoners or killed. There is great excitement in Newport and Covington. The Confederates have taken Henderson (Kentucky) and Newbury (Indiana). At the latter place 250 sick soldiers and their arms were taken.

Pope's possession of Gordonsville, the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Virginia Central Railroads, over which three fourths of the supplies, troops, &c., have gone to Richmond, is regarded as a very important movement.

The Richmond papers express great apprehension from the active and dashing character of Pope's Generalship. His orders just issued indicate energy, celerity, and determination.

July 21.—Confederate papers state that the iron-clad ram, and the gun-boat Arkansas, came down the Yazoo River on the 15th of July, running past the Federal fleet stationed at Vicksburg, driving the Benton (Federal) on shore, blowing up another ram, and damaging others of the Federal flotilla. The Confederate vessel was badly cut up before reaching Vicksburg, the batteries losing twenty men. The Federal loss is reported as having been heavy!

The ten new iron-clad Federal gunboats will be put into commission within three months from present date.

The Hon. John S. Phelps has been appointed Military Governor of Arkansas State.

General Shepley has been appointed to the Governorship of the State of Louisiana.

The President, with acquiescence of McClellan, has called General Halleck to act as General-in-Chief of United States armies.

Cotton coming freely out of West Tennessee. People are afraid Guerillas will destroy it, and are anxious to sell.

British steamer Adela, of 700 tons, captured by Quaker City, near Abaco.

Confederate army fallen back ten miles towards Richmond.

Skirmishing active in Shenandoah Valley.—Cavalry expedition sent by Pope made 80 miles in 30 hours, destroyed railroad, telegraph, and large quantity of munitions, 35 miles from Richmond, creating great alarm.

FLOUR MARKET.—Superfine, \$5 and \$5 25; Extra, \$5.45 and \$5.50.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DESPATCH.—A telegraphic despatch was received by a gentleman in Halifax on Monday, from New York, stating that Irishmen of that Empire City had held a mass meeting, at which it was resolved that no further enlistments should take place, in consequence of the wounded of the Federal army being uncared for, and non-payment of the Northern soldiers engaged in the war. It is rumored that there will be resistance to the projected conscription.

Hon. Neal Dow, who held the rank of Colonel in the Federal Army, has been promoted to be a Brigadier General, and now commands on Ship Island.

The Harvard College faculty have placed a firm veto on the boating rivalry between Harvard and Yale students. The ill-feeling and blows engendered by the last match at Worcester have led to this interdict.

THE CROPS.—Reports from the Southern States indicate short crops of wheat and oats. Corn promises well. High prices for breadstuffs are likely to continue.

The seven year locusts have made their appearance in hordes in some parts of Kansas. The grass is full of holes from which they have emerged, and their crystal coats are lying around everywhere. The air is vocal with their music, and the bushes are covered with them.

In company with the locusts are countless thousands of grasshoppers, and the ravages of the combined armies begin to excite a fear that vegetation along their line of march will be totally destroyed.—W. & R.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST.—From all parts of Ohio, and from the greater portions of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, we have the most encouraging accounts as to the growing crops. The breadth of land in wheat and corn is unusually great. The fruit crop bids fair to be immense. The early summer fruits have been abundant and of superior excellence. The fall fruits, apples, peaches, pears, plums, are coming forward in prodigious quantities. We have seen many peach trees already propped to assist them in bearing the load even now upon them.—Ohio State Journal.

The wheat crops of Alabama, Georgia and Southern Tennessee is a bad failure, while the corn crop is everywhere admitted to be far behind. Many fields of wheat will not yield the seed.—"People are dying of starvation," said a gentleman from Mobile. "The poor are starving," said a mechanic at Montgomery. "God help us, we are starving, and that's the truth," said the wife of a coal miner near Chattanooga.

The officers and patrolmen of the New York police force, numbering about 2000 men, have been commissioned to muster recruits for the army, and are to be paid a bounty for every volunteer they obtain.

THE RELATIVE LOSS OF THE TWO ARMIES BEFORE RICHMOND.—The Boston *Watchman & Reflector* states that "in these successive six days of bloody conflict between our army on the Peninsula and one that it is safe to say outnumbered it two to one, we cannot yet determine the relative losses. It is put down on good authority at fifteen thousand on our side, and twenty-five thousand on that of the rebels. This estimate is presumed to approximate the truth. The rebel loss was enormous, according to their own confession, in their successive repulses on Monday and Tuesday, June 30th and July 1st."

FIGHTING FOR UNION!!

THE ADDRESSES TO THE TWO ARMIES. GENL. McCLELLAN'S Address to the Federal Army on the 4th: JEFF. DAVIS'S Address to the Confederate Army, on the 5th:

To the Army in Eastern Virginia:

Soldiers.—I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories, which, under the favor of Divine Providence, you have lately won, and as the President of the Confederate States, do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country, whose just cause you have so skillfully and heroically served.

Ten days ago, an invading army, vastly superior to you in numbers and in the material of war, closely beleaguering your capital and vauntingly proclaimed its speedy conquest; you marched to attack the enemy in his entrenchments; with well-directed movements and death-defying valor you charged upon him in his strong position, drove him from field to field over a distance of thirty-five miles, and despite his reinforcements, compelled him to seek safety under cover of his gunboats, where he now lies cowering before the army so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation.

The fortune with which you have borne toil and privation, the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated; but a grateful people will not fail to recognize you and bear you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you, that you have "done enough for glory," but duty to a suffering country and to the cause of constitutional liberty claims for you yet further effort. Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency; your own great object being to drive the invader from your soil, and carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition of your birthright, community, independence. (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On this, our Nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the Capital of the so-called Confederacy; that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood. (Signed) Geo. B. McCLELLAN.

Is it not a melancholy spectacle after the sacrifice of such hosts, as tell on the three or four preceding days, and the shedding of such an ocean of blood, to see the leaders of both armies glorying in the destruction they have effected?