

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mission to Jordan Bay and Sandy Point.

I desire to give a brief account, through the *Ch. Messenger*, concerning the mission of six weeks given me at the Association held at Liverpool. I left home Sept. 16th, arrived at Jordan Bay the 20th. Found the church in a dark state and Zion was languishing, yet some were trying to hold up the cause, and mourning that others belonging to the church did not "come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

I endeavored, by the help of Israel's God, to unfurl the blood-stained banner of the cross, and proclaim salvation through a crucified Saviour, and point sinners to the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." In the mean time I visited from house to house. In a short time, it was evident that the great Head of Zion, who hears the cries of his chosen people and pities sinners in their lost condition, was about to revive his own cause. We appointed meetings to be held through the week at Sandy Point. I preached every evening. The brethren's hearts were cheered; the Holy Spirit kindled a flame of love; backsliders were reclaimed, and sinners awakened to their lost condition. On Saturday we had a Conference meeting. Two came forward and related their experience, and were received for baptism. As the church at Jordan Bay and Sandy Point had secured the labours of the Rev. John McKenne for a portion of his time, we let him know that the Lord was pouring out his Spirit in this place, and converting sinners, and it was our wish that he would come and assist us as we intended to continue our meetings. He came and assisted us and on Sabbath baptized the two persons. It was observed, that the congregations were the largest ever assembled at Sandy Point.

I preached in the evening, expecting to leave on the following morning. It was evident that the word spoken was accompanied by the Holy Spirit. The next morning, as we were ready to depart, word came that two persons had found Christ precious to their souls, and desired that I should not leave the place until they had followed Christ in baptism. Bro. McPherson, (a worthy member of the Brookfield Church, who had been assisting us in the meetings,) and I went to see them, and found them happy in believing. It was not long before others came. A meeting was also held in the evening. I sent a request for Bro. McKenne to come and assist us; but the inclemency of the weather prevented him, but there was a good attendance. We appointed a conference meeting for the next day. At the hour appointed, Brother McKenne came. Six came forward and related their christian experience, five of whom were baptized, making in all seven. Five who had formerly been members of the Free Will Baptist Church wished to unite with us. These, with the seven baptized, were added to the church at Jordan Bay and Sandy Point. Others were seeking salvation, and no doubt will soon unite with the people of God.

May the Lord bless and add to his church such as shall be eternally saved. May the Spirit be poured out on every vine of his planting, until "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

During the six weeks I preached 27 times, attended 21 other meetings, and visited 53 families, and received in aid of the mission £5 16s. 7½d.

Yours in christian bonds,
WARREN L. PARKER.
Aylesford, Dec. 20, 1862.

THE CARDROSS CASE.—This protracted litigation against the Free Church of Scotland has been renewed in the Scotch courts. The pursuer, the Rev. J. Macmillan, of Cardross, whose original action was, last summer, dismissed on technical grounds after several years' proceedings, has instituted a new action in a considerably altered form. The Free Church is now called into court, not as a church or religious body, but as an association; the existing General Assembly is called as well as the Assembly of 1858 by whom the pursuer was deposed, and malice is alleged against the defenders in respect that they acted against their better knowledge of their own laws and in deliberate violation thereof. The pursuer claims solatium and damages to the amount of 10,000£, on the ground that he has been wrongfully and unjustly deprived of his income of 208£ a year, and left, in his old age and after a ministry of above thirty years' duration, with no means of livelihood, with his character blasted, and his peace of mind destroyed.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

DEC. 23.—Richmond papers mention the arrival in that city of two thousand wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, and report a number more at the depot in the latter place.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that small pox is epidemic there.

The confederates are reported to have 75,000 at Fredericksburg, 30,000 at Charleston, 30,000 at Savannah, 25,000 at Mobile, and but a very few men at Richmond and on the Peninsula with the exception of fifteen thousand at Petersburg.

DEC. 24.—President Lincoln has addressed the Army of the Potomac, attributing the recent failure of the Federal arms at Fredericksburg to accidental circumstances; he praises their skill, courage and energy; predicts their triumph in the future; and tenders to them the thanks of the Nation.

The Richmond *Whig* states the loss in Gen. A. P. Hill's division was two hundred and eleven killed fifteen hundred wounded, and four hundred missing.—This division was confronted by Gen. Franklin's division, on the left of the Federal army.

General Foster (Federal) under date of 20th inst. that the expedition was a perfect success, destroying Railroad bridges at Goldsborough and Mount Olive, tearing several miles of the track on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, fighting four engagements on the South and West Creeks at Kingston, North Carolina, Whitehall, and Goldsborough. In each of these engagements he succeeded in defeating the Confederate forces against which he operated.

The loss of the Federal forces at Fredericksburg in wounded, has been reduced to between six and seven thousand.

DEC. 29.—General Banks has arrived at New Orleans and superseded General Butler in the command at that place. The State of Texas has also been added to his department. General Banks has ordered the suspension of confiscation of property until further orders. Five thousand troops of Bank's expedition have landed at Baton Rouge. Cochran's Irish Legion has arrived below New Orleans.

General Banks has issued a proclamation setting forth the futility of imposing conditions upon an exodus of the resources of the valley of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, or attempting to separate West from East.

General Butler welcomed Gen. Banks; the former has been ordered to report at Washington.

The "Alabama" has captured the Californian steamship "Ariel," bound from New York to Aspinwall, releasing her on heavy bonds payable on acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. The "Alabama" was reported to be looking out for the steamship "Champion" with treasure.

It is reported that the Federals are to evacuate Island No 10.

It is also reported that the Havana steamer Florida had got out from Mobile harbor.

Evening.—Southern advices report that Vandom's cavalry had captured Corinth; also that General Grant's army had fallen back beyond Tallahatchie River.

Twenty five hundred Confederate Cavalry made a dash on Dumfries Saturday afternoon, being repulsed after three hours fighting.

Guerilla Morgan, with three thousand, attacked Elizabethtown, Kentucky—result not known. Great alarm in Louisville.

Morgan also destroyed portion Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday, cutting off communication for some weeks at least.

Six hundred federals opposing Morgan surrendered.

Rumors are afloat in regard to Gen. Butler which it is premature to mention.

Com. Farragut with fleet, gone up River to reduce Fort Hudson batteries.

38 condemned Indians hung on Friday in Mankato, Minnesota, altogether.

Federal pickets reported driven in at Memphis.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPLANATION.

General Burnside in a despatch to Major-General Halleck makes the following statement, respecting the late disastrous movement across the Rappahannock and back again. After giving his reasons for moving the army sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War, and General Halleck, he says:—

"As it was, we came very near success."

Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days, long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry, after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, and without the loss of men or property. As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing the river in the face of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure in attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never exceeded and would have carried the points had it been possible. To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfort and final recovery."

"Our killed amounts to 1152, our wounded to about 9000, and our prisoners 700, which last have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us. The wounded were all removed to this side of the river, and are being well cared for, and the dead were all buried under a flag of truce. The surgeons report a much larger proportion of slight wounds than usual, 1632 only being treated in hospitals. I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition."

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* gives some of his impressions of the Southern cause. His letter of Nov. 5 in referring to the Press says:—

It is interesting to observe how much more reticent and guarded the Southern press, wholly unrestrained by censorship or supervision, is than the muzzled and stifled journals of the North.—General Lee has been in this town for three days; and everybody in the streets has known it; not a word to that effect has appeared in print. Possibly it might be useful to General McClellan to be aware of this fact, and the instinct of a people whose affections are in their cause is a truer guide to discerning where silence is desirable than the surveillance of Mr. Stanton and his myrmidons. In the annals of civilized warfare such harmony in support of a war has never been approached.

Concerning the faithfulness of the Slaves he remarks:—

I trust, hereafter, to have full opportunities of collecting details of negro fidelity under trying circumstances during this war; for the present it will be enough to state that not one of those prophecies which we have all believed and been deluded by in England with regard to the weak spot of slavery festering at the heart of the South has found one title of realization. Women and children without one adult white male have constantly lived in the voiceless solitudes of the South surrounded by negroes; in no instance known to me has anything but the greatest loyalty and affection been evinced. Again and again the slaves have fled from the Yankee army into the swamp to escape from compulsory freedom, and there is abundant evidence that if a being so morally weak and nerveless as the African could be made to fight for anything, he would fight for slavery much rather than for liberty. President Davis's slaves all escaped into the swamp when his plantation was devastated by the Federals rather than accept the manumission which was eagerly proffered, not because the Federals love the slave, but because they hate Jefferson Davis.

On the Emancipation Proclamation he remarks: In one respect there need be little anxiety entertained in Europe about the pompous proclamation in which President Lincoln announces that after the 1st of January next all slaves in the States then in rebellion will be set free. From the very first dawn of this war that proclamation has been rigidly enforced. There remains no power to enforce it in January, 1863, which was not invoked and employed in January, 1861. Wherever the United States' forces have been quartered during this war the eager desire of officers and men appears to have been to "run off" the slave population. Again and again rations have been served out to large bodies of runaway negroes, for instance, there were 2,000 runaways lately assembled and fed by the Federal Government at Harper's Ferry. This circumstance only renders more certain the original impression entertained with respect to this proclamation, that it was esteemed as of no importance on this continent, and was put forth only to catch English and French approbation. But in the South such is the exasperation against the Yankee, so low is the estimate of his acts and intentions, that it is almost universally believed that the unfortunate African runaway will be secretly sold by the Federal Government in Cuba. In confirmation of this theory it is remarked that a crippled, or aged, or useless negro is never tempted into freedom by the federal troops.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE WAR.—The following resolutions unanimously passed the House of Commons of North Carolina a few days ago:

Resolved, That the Confederate States have the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the Government they have established, and to that end North Carolina is determined to contribute all of her power and resources.

Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is final, and that the people of North Carolina will never consent to a reunion at any time or upon any terms.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of his Excellency President Davis, and that his administration is entitled to the cordial support of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the policy for the conduct of the war set forth by His Excellency Governor Vance, in his inaugural address and message to the General Assembly, and that he ought to be unanimously supported in the manly and patriotic stand he has taken for our independence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The amount lost stolen by the New York Custom House officials is \$750,000!

Half a million barrels of apples have been sold this season in West New York at \$1 per bbl.

COLD IN NEW YORK.—Several cases are reported of persons being frozen to death in the city of New York.

The subscriptions to the "International Relief Fund" in the city of New York have reached the sum of \$119,549.

The Provost Marshal of Massachusetts states that there are over twelve hundred deserters from seven Massachusetts regiments.

The newspaper proprietors of New York contemplate starting a company, and either purchasing or establishing several paper mills, where they can manufacture their own paper, and thus protect both themselves and the public from extortionate rates.

There are at present twenty-six soldiers' hospitals in Philadelphia, providing accommodations for eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-five sick and wounded soldiers. These are usually filled to their full capacity. Besides the provision made by Government for their management, many ladies voluntarily devote their time to minister to the suffering.

A REAL YANKEE TRICK.—A few days since at Elmira, N. Y., while some laborers were engaged in digging a cellar, the owner of the premises picked up from the dirt a \$20 gold piece, which he took particular pains to show about town. The excitement became intense, and the cellar was quickly filled with volunteer laborers, who threw out the earth with a rapidity that must have been exceedingly gratifying to the person interested in having the work finished. Occasionally an old copper would turn up, and soon sieves were in requisition. One 25 cent piece was discovered. At length the excitement became so intense that one fevered bystander actually paid the owner \$4 for the privilege of digging three hours. He was rewarded by the discovery of four coppers! The cellar was full of volunteer diggers from about 9 a. m. until nightfall, at which time, a sufficient excavation having been made, the owner proclaimed that no more digging would be allowed.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

The Boulevard de Prince Eugene, about the opening of which so much has been said, and so many rumours have been afloat, was inaugurated on Sunday last with immense ceremony. Most of the members of the Imperial family were present. The Emperor and Empress were well received by an enormous concourse of people. Prince Napoleon was on horseback, and all passed off successfully, though the weather was foggy. All the rumours of plots and counter-plots in reference to this affair have happily come to nought.

A letter from Paris shows that the cotton famine is most heavily felt in France. In the department of the Lower Seine, there are 100,000 men out of work, and "to-morrow," as the letter states, there will be 350,000. The prospect is deplorable, but there, as here, it is consolatory to know that the operatives are dignified and calm, the employers generous and self-denying.

Horace Vernet, the distinguished French painter, now lies at the point of death. He has "received the last sacrament." It is said that the Emperor, hearing of his illness, sent him an autograph letter and the decoration of the Legion of Honour. Vernet was born in 1789.

ITALY.

"Letters from Pisa," says *La France*, "inform us that since the extraction of the ball, Garibaldi's wound is healing rapidly. He has sent a letter to the Garibaldian Committee of London, giving an account of his health, and stating that as soon as he is recovered, and a favourable opportunity offers, he will resume the work of emancipation to which he has devoted the whole of his life."

The *Monde* says that a pious priest having applied to the Pope to know whether all those who have signed addresses calling for his renunciation of the temporal power have incurred the pains and penalties of excommunication, his Holiness, after serious consideration, has resolved the question in the affirmative. It follows, therefore, that half the Italian clergy and the great majority of the Italian people are excommunicate.

GREECE

By the tenor of a telegram from Athens, the British Government appear to have spoken out on the subject of Prince Alfred's election. The British Minister has declared to the Provisional Government that the Prince could not accept the throne, but this intelligence, far from damping the ardour of the Greeks, only added to their desire to have the Prince for their king. The Provisional Government at once ordered a plebiscite to be taken, which should last for ten days, and the vote commenced on Thursday last. 2,500 signatures were received in Athens on Friday, and, without exception, they were all for Prince Alfred. His election by universal suffrage is said to be certain, and if the voting in Athens is to be taken as a criterion, there will be the smallest possible amount of opposition to him. In *The Morning Post* it is stated that one club in Athens have resolved to apply for a son of Lord Derby's if they should fail in obtaining Prince Alfred, and as Lord Derby was only one son, there will be no difficulty in fixing on the noble member for Lyonn as the person destined for this high honour.

It is now definitely announced that Russia has agreed, after much hesitation, to declare the Duke of Leuchtenberg to be a prince of the Imperial house in the sense of the Protocol of 1830. He is, therefore, excluded by that in-