

the entire social system; and it must cease to exist before it can cease to be the agent it has been."

ITALY, RUSSIA, THE EAST, AND PERSIA

Events at Naples are still undecided. Some accounts represent the King as a bigoted enthusiast, deriving all his obstinacy from priestly dictation; and certainly his abject worship of the Pope seems to further the idea.

What a contradiction it is, that Swiss troops belonging to the country of Tell, Arnold Winkelried, and Neufchatel—should be the identical minions, sold for filthy lucre, who support the tyrant on his throne!

Austria is quietly moving forces to the Lombardian frontier. The Duchess of Parma is said to be so disgusted at Austrian outrages in her territory, as to be about placing herself under protection of the King of Sardinia.

The Principalities are still occupied, and an English fleet remains in the Black Sea; indeed, so far from evacuating it, an increase has lately been made. Russia restored Ismail and Kars, not entire, as the Treaty of Paris intended, but dismantled; and with tardy reluctance gave at all.

Turkey has changed her Ministry, and principally through our energetic ambassador, Lord de Redcliffe. For some time past it has been said that French influence at Constantinople had become paramount; but so it is not.

Napoleon in this has received a check. His policy at the East has been frustrated, and besides that, the evident expressions of opinion which told how unfavourably even a threatened rupture with England was received, caused him to look more carefully and tread more cautiously.

Our affairs with Persia are also very complicated. A diplomatic quarrel has led to serious results, and a force is preparing against Herat.

CRONSTADT AND NAPIER.

Sir Robert Peel is one of the Lords of the Admiralty; Sir Robert went with the Embassy to Moscow; Sir Robert talked with Grand Dukes and big-wigs there; and Sir Robert has forgotten official reserve in plainly speaking his mind about Cronstadt—saying, that every one in Russia, from

Duke Constantine down to the meanest gunner, made sure that if Napier had only possessed the "pluck" of the force he commanded, and had attacked Cronstadt at first, it must have surrendered, and St. Petersburg would have lain at our mercy.

It may be very well now to decry the course that refused to risk so many lives and men; but, at the time referred to, popular opinion and governmental orders were opposed to the rashness said to be the admiral's characteristic, and tied his hands; added to which, the French admiral sided with Sir Charles, and decided against the attack.

[To be concluded next week.]

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

For the Christian Messenger.

Christian Benevolence.

DEAR SIR,

Wishing for the prosperity of the cause of God here on earth, and trying by his grace to be a helper to advance its progress, I herewith send a sum of money for the various objects which I shall hereafter mention, for the purpose of giving the Bible to the heathen, or to those who have it not; that the time may come when all may know the Saviour from the least to the greatest; that the kingdoms of this world may become the kingdoms of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, for I believe that is the object of the Christian here.

Please send these sums to the Bible Union, to give the Scriptures, as below:— One pound to the Germans; one pound, if possible, to the Spaniards; if otherwise, £2 to the Germans; one pound to Jews in Jerusalem; also one pound where Arthur Crawley is labouring; two pounds to the Africans; two pounds to South America; one pound to the Indians where Mr. Rand is labouring, and one pound to the French where Mr. Chute labours.

Please insert this in the Christian Messenger, that I may know that you have received it, and you will oblige

A HELPER IN CHRIST.

[We have sent on the £8 to the Bible Union, and £1 each to the Treasurer of the French and Miemac Societies.—ED.]

Religious Intelligence.

EPISCOPAL.—Sixteen high-spirited "priests of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church," have entered their indignant protest against the decision of the ecclesiastical head of the church, in the case of Archdeacon Denison. Against the highest authority they erect the standard of rebellion. The appeal is from his Grace at Bath "to a free and lawful synod of the bishops of Canterbury; and then, if need be, to a free and lawful synod of all the churches of our communion, when such by God's mercy may be had."

ARCHDEACON DENISON.—Notwithstanding the sentence of deprivation pronounced by Dr. Lushington at the court held at Bath, Archdeacon Denison officiated as usual on Sunday week in the church of East Brent, of which parish he is the vicar. The congregation was not very numerous, and consisted mainly of the labouring class. Not the slightest reference to the recent trial was made by the preacher.

WESLEYAN.—The new Home Missionary Movement commenced some time since, progresses slowly. Many appear to feel that it is only an old thing under a new name. Mr. Priest is using all means to give vigour to the movement. The pages of *The Watchman*, as well as the platform in different parts of the country, give significant proofs of his zeal and earnestness in the cause.—Leeds has just exhibited another instance of splendid liberality. The collections at the missionary meeting the other day were nearly 1,000l.

FREE CHURCH.—Letters from Dr. Duff report the progress of female education in India

beyond any former period. In the presidencies of Madras and Bombay the missionaries find that now the work could be doubled in extent if the funds were supplied.

SPAIN.—The ecclesiastical changes in Spain are hailed with satisfaction by the Romish press in this country. The power of the priesthood is again in the ascendant. The Concordat, which was in abeyance for some time, is restored. The doors of the convents are again thrown open, and women can again be admitted into all the nunneries. The prelates are restored to all their canonical rights, and the Queen is engaged to throw around the church the whole of her influence. For a season—spiritual and political despotism will trample upon all law. Liberty and truth will retire for a time, but only to gain fresh strength. Terrible will be the crisis when it comes in this ill-fated land.

TURKEY.—For some time, the progress of the truth, the circulation of the Scriptures, the establishment of schools, and other agencies were full of hope for this beautiful but fearfully oppressed land. The progress of these may be gathered from the following fact:—"The system of religious education practised by the Armenians had one excellent principle in it. Wherever they had a church they had a school. There were now 100 missionary schools in the Turkish empire, and in the city of Constantinople alone seventeen of these establishments were under Protestant Christian instruction. Twenty years ago the idea of female education among the Armenians would have been scoffed at as something ineffably absurd; but what was the fact now? Why, that there were thirteen great female schools in Turkey (some of them in Constantinople) all supported by voluntary efforts. In the year 1846, the Armenian patriarch anathematised the English language, on the ground that it was prejudicial to the morals and religion of the people; and yet the very successor of that patriarch had this year solemnly inaugurated the study of the English language in the Armenian female school in Constantinople. There were at the present time thirty-one Protestant Christian churches in Turkey; and yet ten years ago it was known that it would have been death for any subject of the Sultan to profess Protestantism in any organized form. For twelve centuries the Turk had been led to look upon Christianity as a fraud, and until he became acquainted with the Protestant form he remained of the same opinion." Such were the statements of Dr. Hamlin, made at a meeting in Exeter-hall, on Thursday last.

TRINITY CHAPEL, SOUTHWARK.—An interesting occurrence took place at Trinity chapel, on Thursday evening week, namely, the baptism of the Rev. James Mules, LL. B., late of West Wraton, Cambs, for many years a clergyman of the Church of England, and his lady, by the Rev. H. J. Betts, the pastor. Previous to the ordinance of baptism being administered, the Rev. Mr. Mules made a statement of the reasons which had induced him to change his opinions on the subject of baptismal regeneration.

The usual Thursday evening assembly of Mr. Spurgeon's congregation took place on that evening, when Dr. Fletcher, of Finsbury chapel, preached. Dr. Fletcher also preached for Mr. Spurgeon on Sunday morning, when the chapel was densely crowded. The service was designed to improve the fearful event of last Sabbath evening, and the text was Matthew xxiv., 44—"Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh."

The editorship of "The Baptist Magazine" is henceforth to be committed to the Rev. Samuel Manning, of Frome.

European Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Arrests have again taken place in Paris in consequence of the strike among certain classes of the workmen. Placards of a very menacing character continue to be posted on the walls. It is not by night only that these placards are affixed, but sometimes in the noonday under the eyes of the police. The persons who are said to be employed in this work bring small sheets of paper, which are already prepared with wafers, and they take their stand against a wall, holding their hands behind their back, as if they were merely reading themselves. They soon quit their position, and leave the placard sticking to the wall, without the police agents noticing them. It is only in an hour or two afterwards that the groups who stand reading the paper attract their attention, and, when they come up to the spot, they find such words as these:—"Vive Henry V." "Vive le Comte de Paris" "Vive la Republique" "A bas Napoleon" "Mort aux Proprietaires" "Le

Pain a 10 sous!" &c. Some of these inscriptions are also traced in phosphoric letters, and are visible on the walls at night. The Paris papers have been "invited" to abstain from giving, indirectly or implicitly, the difference between the real price of bread and that at which it is sold to the public.

The Paris correspondent of *The Daily News* writes:—"At the risk of uttering what the *Moniteur* may perhaps denounce as an 'odious calumny,' I feel it an imperative duty to say emphatically, that instead of being in harmonious relations, the Cabinets of London and Paris are at this moment almost at daggers drawn. The difference between them on the question of the execution of the Treaty of Paris is most serious, and as to what is to be done with Naples, they are absolutely at sixes and sevens. The French Government, I learn from a good source, is apprehensive that England may be driven to occupy the island of Sicily, in order, in case of a convulsion in Europe, to give her a *point d'appui* equal to that which France and Austria have acquired for themselves by their respective occupations of Rome and Lombardy. The Russian organ at Brussels, speaks now in almost identical terms with the French Government journals of the questions on which the French and English Governments are understood to differ."

ITALY.

The English and French legation left Naples for Rome on the 28th ult. They embarked on the 31st at Civita Vecchia, and arrived at Marseilles on Sunday evening. They immediately left Marseilles for Paris, when they arrived on Monday.

The King of Naples is resolved not to yield a hair's breadth, but to let things take their course. The French Government requires that King Ferdinand should of his own free will offer to let the Neapolitan question be settled by the Paris Conference; but this he positively refuses to do.

An Italian journal publishes an "Edict of the Holy Office," which bears the signature of "F. R. Thomas Vincent Airdali, Inquisitor-General," and the countersign of "Joseph Birarelli Priest, Chancellor of the Sacred Office." The Inquisitor-General commands all persons to inform within a month against all persons who are heretical, or who harbour heretics; all Jews, Mahomedans, Pagans, and apostates; all who practise necromancy, and from whose acts proofs may be deduced to show that "they are in open or secret league with the devil, performing acts of sorcery, of magic, or necromancy, offering to the above-named (sic) perfumes, incense, or prayers for the discovery of treasure or other unholy purposes, by invocations or promises of obedience, or by other practices in which his name or others are invoked;" all who blaspheme; all bigamists or attempted bigamists; all who impede the Holy Office, who satirise the Pope or the Cardinals, who possess irreligious books, who eat animal food on prohibited days; and who commit a variety of other acts. All "publishers, libraries, customs, hotel-keepers, shop-keepers, &c.," are to post copies of this edict in their establishments, to the end that it may be obeyed.

SPAIN.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent says that on the 16th instant the Queen of Spain requested Narvaez to prepare a project of law for the restitution of property to the clergy, including the whole that has been sold since her accession. Narvaez was astounded, and declared that such an act would peril her throne. The King was sent for, and stated that he had advised the measure. Narvaez said he would rather resign than accept such an act; when the Queen simply told him he might do as he pleased, and Narvaez quitted the palace. The Queen then sent for the Marquis Veluma, the chief of the Absolutist party. The scene was the same as with Narvaez, and the Queen with difficulty consented to postpone the measure.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape papers up to Aug. 21, have been received. They show that the frontier is once more threatened by the unquiet bands of Caffres who hold the territory beyond the colonial settlements. It is, however, said officially that there is no immediate danger, and that preparations have been made to extinguish the earliest spark of revolt. It appears that throughout great part of Caffreland, and principally in the region beyond the Kei, a prophet, or wizard doctor, named Umilakaza, has possessed the people with the belief that a great natural and political revolution is at hand. The dead are to rise, both man and beast, lost friends are to revisit the earth, and slain cattle to be restored many fold. The country which has passed into the possession of the white man is to revert to its original lords, while English and Dutch will be swept from the face of the earth. This fanatic or impostor is, we learn, the companion of Kreli, the acknowledged chief of the Caffre tribes, and the real reason why he orders them to slay their cattle is that they may be driven by starvation to invade the British territory for the sake of carrying off our cattle. Whether the prophet be the advisor or the tool of the chief does not appear; but it is said that between them they are sapping the allegiance of the other chiefs, who dread to disobey or are tempted by his promises. According to report the Caffres believed that a trumpet was to sound at the full moon, when all the great changes were to take place. The white men were to be swept away, and the dead to arise after the second day's fight. From the superstition and excitement of the tribes, it was ex-