

For the Christian Messenger.

Progress of the Good Work in Manchester and Guysboro'.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I have just returned from a fortnight's tour to Guysboro', Manchester, and Canso. The Sabbath previous to my arrival had been a most interesting day at Manchester—8 persons having been introduced to the fellowship of the Church by baptism. The Conference-meeting on Saturday, the 6th inst., proved the interest taken in the work of God, by the attendance of more than 40 persons, though they had to leave their harvest-fields for the purpose. Next day one hopeful convert was baptized, and the following Sabbath two; two also on the Guysboro' side on the latter day; making, in all, of late, about 20. Bro. Bigelow is laboring to good acceptance at Manchester, and the work goes on. Great seriousness is manifest in other parts of that large field, not omitting Guysboro' town. Bro. B. Spencer's labors are being much blessed in the vicinity.

I was gratified with what I saw, and I anticipate more happy results. It was pleasant to renew acquaintance where I took my first preaching tour nearly nine years ago.

At Canso, after one of the most exciting drives I ever took, I shared the generous hospitality of Bro. A. Whitman and also of Rev. J. Miller. Here I would gladly have spent a week with the friends; but, after preaching on the evening of the 9th inst., and commending to them the Home Mission cause, I set off for Guysboro' next morning. A promising Auxiliary is probably ere this formed at Canso.

The first donation I received for the Home Missionary Society was from Mrs. E. Horton, a pious widow, from Half-Island-Cove, near Crow Harbor; the second was a half sovereign, found in the purse of our dear Sister McGregor, of Guysboro', after her death. Both are good money. I now feel encouraged to go on. These voluntary gifts are good omens.

I was glad to have the privilege of preaching the gospel eight times during my trip. I hope not without good to souls.

Yours in the Gospel,

S. N. BENTLEY.

Halifax, August 18th, 1859.

The Great Revival in Ireland.

We do not think that we can more deeply interest or benefit our readers, than by giving a brief account of the wonderful work of grace in Ireland, and offer a few remarks thereon. The following account we extract from a report of the Presbytery of Ballymena:—

"About this time (1st Jan. 1859), a young man greatly concerned for his own soul, came from the parish of Connor to his relatives near Ahoghill, and through his entreaties and prayers they were almost instantaneously converted by the sudden effusion of the Spirit of God, it is believed, feeling deep conviction of sin and need of the mercy of Jesus. Having obtained peace and joy through believing on the Friend of Sinners, they joined with others in prayer and reading of God's Word at private dwellings, in school-houses, and at length in the place of public worship. Men and women, old and young, married and unmarried, parent and child, educated, rich and poor, farmer and weaver, moral and immoral, were suddenly struck with an overwhelming conviction of their sin and danger, and immediately thrown into a state of bodily suffering and mental excitement. They did "exceedingly quake and fear"—the whole frame sometimes agitated with uncontrollable convulsion. The party so affected felt irresistibly compelled to pray; and did cry loudly, unceasingly, and with intense earnestness, for pardon of sin and acceptance with God, through the mercy of the Lord Jesus Christ. In this extraordinary agitation of mind and body the penitent continues to struggle for some time—generally less than two days—and instantly after becomes impressed with a gladdening sense of peace love and joy through the Holy Ghost. \* \* \* They have no shame of Christ and His cause, and men who before would have mocked at the name of religion, now delight to tell what God has done for their souls; and many of them have a great desire to come to the Lord's table. Prayer is the great distinguishing feature of this blessed work. Prayer daily, abounds in private in the family, in social meetings in school-houses, in the open fields, in the churches; and the fluency, power and rapt fervency of these devotions almost surpass belief, like "the rapt seraph that adores and burns;" while many leave their busy work a mid-day to attend some of these meetings, as they occasionally, incidentally, and unpremeditatedly occur. Even boys and girls not more than twelve years of age, and others hitherto ignorant and careless exhibit, both privately and publicly, an impulsive energy in prayer truly astonishing. A writer in a public print of the 23rd April, ult., states—"I visited a particular district, not very far from Ahoghill, yesterday. I stood in the centre of a thickly populated locality, recently, a careless, irreligious, and dissolute neighbourhood; and from my own intimate knowledge of the inhabitants, I am prepared to assert that every house in view, within a mile from the spot on which I stood, is now a sanctuary for the worship of God at the family altar."—Toronto Christian Messenger.

Colonial & Foreign News.

Canada.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has addressed a circular to his clergy, calling upon them, as soon as possible, to pronounce from their pulpits "a strong warning against the opera, the theatre, circus and other amusements of a similar nature which at the present moment are a real scandal to our city and country districts."

THE CANADIAN VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The foundation stone for the last pier for the Victoria Bridge was laid on the 13th inst., in the presence of about three hundred ladies and gentlemen from Montreal, who visited the scene of operations and descended the coffer-dam for the purpose. General Williams assisted in the ceremony.—Col.

United States.

The Boston Daily Traveller says:—"The abundant harvest throughout the Union will cause all kinds of breadstuffs, vegetables and provisions to fall to the lowest figure known for years."

An ingenious rascal posted himself by the railroad track at Moorsup station, when a Methodist excursion train was returning from Providence to Norwich, Ct., a few days ago, and as the ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the car windows, he reached up and caught a whole armful of them at once. He escaped with his plunder.

ELECTIONS were held last week in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Texas. From the last named State the returns, not yet fully received, indicate the election of the late Senator Houston as Governor. The Opposition appear to have gained some three Congressmen in North Carolina and Tennessee. The Democrats maintain their ascendancy for the most part, electing their Governors, &c.

President Buchanan has written a letter expressing his determination not to consent under any circumstance to a re-election.

A horse belonging to Mr. George Smith, of Middlefield, was attacked by a swarm of bees, and although they were driven off, the horse was in intolerable pain, and entirely insensible to surrounding objects, groaning terribly, and died after five hours.

La Mountain, the balloonist, is building a new aerial ship at Lansburgh, N. Y., to cost \$5,000, with which he promises to try a voyage across the Atlantic. Some New Yorkers furnish the money.

The Boston Daily Ledger, after sinking between thirty and forty thousand dollars, has been suspended for want of patronage.

Commodore Hudson, who assisted in laying the Atlantic telegraph cable, believes that the break is near Trinity Bay, and that it will be underlaid, and eventually be made to work.

Near Philadelphia, the 27th ult., during a severe storm, the lightning descended among a flock of sheep, killing eight of them.

A safety railroad car has been constructed at Paterson for the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It is of iron, with braces and girders, and is intended to be strong enough to stand a heavy shock, even the rolling down a precipice.

A printer, of Niagara Falls, one day last week, swam across the river under Blondin's rope, making the perilous trip in ten minutes. He landed several rods farther down stream than his starting point, but went across safely.

The corner stone of the Pilgrim Monument was laid at Plymouth, Mass., with imposing ceremonies on the 2nd instant.

A colored woman, named Juliet, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment at Germantown, Ky., for endeavoring to free two of her own children. She was the nurse of Rev. John G. Fee, the anti-slavery missionary of Kentucky, and several years ago he bought her and established her as a free woman in Ohio. It was while endeavoring to steal and carry away her children that she was caught and sent to prison. Such is slavery.

THE GOLDEN IMAGES OF CHIRIQUI.—The last steamer from Aspinwall brings news of a curious discovery in Chiriqui, Central America. It had been ascertained that the Huacas, or burial-places of the Indians, of which there are great numbers, contain curious golden images, and it is asserted that over \$100,000 have been taken out. So great was the rush for these novel mines, that all the ordinary avocations of life were deserted. Already the merchants of Panama have put up vessels for the new gold fields.

THE YO-HAMITE VALLEY.—Among the natural curiosities of California, we are informed by a correspondent of the Independent, is the Yo-Hamite valley. This is the Indian name of a wonderful rift between two perpendicular mountains three thousand feet high. The Merced river flows through it, and has been explored twenty miles, though its entire length is not stated. It is from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width; the level bottom being covered with luxuriant vegetation,—grass, flowers and trees. It contains six cataracts of more than fabled sublimity. One of the lesser, which falls five hundred feet perpendicular, is called The bridal veil, being lost in mist long before it reaches the bottom, and resembling a waving curtain of gauze. The other, the Yo-Hamite fall, plunges twenty-eight hundred feet, in three leaps, the first being eighteen hundred. The river at the summit of this fall is eighty-seven feet across, but from the bottom appears only a few inches wide. Besides others of six and

eight hundred feet there is one which is seen from a distance but has not yet been reached. The writer vouches for the truth of his statements from personal exploration. This, if the account is true, is one of the wonders of the world, and must rank even above the sublimities of the Saguenay river. It is worth crossing an ocean to see.

A CHAPTER OF SUICIDES.—The N. Y. Daily Times, of Aug. 3rd, contains a report of no less than twenty-six recent suicides. Of these eleven were accomplished by hanging, six by the use of the razor of knife, six by poisoning, and three by drowning. The alleged cause in six cases was insanity; in two, rum; one victim, by a letter found in his pocket, charged his reputable wife with his ruin; one, lately widowed, was living with a lewd woman, and his pure wife's ghost haunted him; one was tired of humbugs and hoped they would spare his remains the humbug of a funeral; one was hard up for money; one died of the slander that an unfriendly neighbor uttered; two—wealthy men—were shattered by excessive anxiety about their business; and one, a lady of good character, chose to sink rather than navigate longer a sea so shut in with clouds and fogs. Only three were women; most of the men were unmarried. Only one, a butcher, pleaded the knocks and bruises of poverty; most of them, their neighbors thought were in comfortably competent condition. Mr. Hemmenway, of the People's Insurance Company, (Mass.) was worth \$100,000 John Smith, of Berre, oppressed with excessive business cares, and worth \$300,000, hung himself.

European News.

THE PEACE.

Vienna gossip already assumes a friendly tone towards Napoleon, who is supposed to have now linked the three European Emperors together, with the double design of making Austria supreme instead of Prussia, in the German Confederation, and of humbling England—the common topic of Continental gossip, when it has got nothing more profitable to dilate upon.

THE RETURN OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Emperor arrived on Sunday morning at St. Cloud. He reached the Lyons terminus at ten o'clock, and proceeded by the railroad round Paris (Chemin de Fer de Ceinture) to his destination. The imperial carriage stopped at St. Cloud at 10. 15, and in five minutes more was at the Orleans-gate, which communicates with the Palace. His Majesty's coming had been announced for nine o'clock, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial, and the attendants, male and female, of the Palace, assembled at the entrance. The child was dressed in the uniform of the Imperial Guard, and held a crown of laurel in his hand, ready to present to his father. Numerous groups of persons waited near the same spot. When the imperial carriage appeared, it was hailed with cries of—"Vive l'Empereur!" which rose from both sides of the railroad. The Empress, holding her son by the hand, came forward to meet the Emperor, who embraced her affectionately, and pressed the Prince repeatedly to his bosom. The persons who accompanied the Emperor were warmly saluted by the attendants, who congratulated them all on their safe return; no one belonging to the military household of the Emperor fell in the campaign, with the exception of General Cotte, and he died of apoplexy. The Emperor then gave his arm to the Empress, and taking the Prince by the hand entered an open carriage, and, after saluting the spectators, drove to the Palace. The Emperor attended mass at twelve o'clock in the chapel attached to his residence, and received the ministers at one o'clock.

HOW THE PEACE WAS RECEIVED IN TUSCANY.

The following intelligence appeared in the Monitore of Tuscany on Wednesday:—"The news has arrived that peace has been signed between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, on the following basis:—"An Italian confederation, under the honorary presidency of the Pope. Lombardy to be put into the hands of the King of Sardinia. "Venice to the Emperor of Austria, but to form a part of the Italian confederation."

Within a few minutes of the publication of the Monitore the news seemed to have spread from one end of Florence to the other. From every street and piazza the population poured forth, and some thousands were soon gathered together under the walls of the Palazzo Vecchio, the official residence of the members of the Government. The utmost exasperation animated the whole assembly. The crowd was composed of hundreds of people, each listening with violent gesticulations to its own orator. Presently a rush was made to the office of the Monitore. All the copies of the journal that remained undistributed were seized and burnt before the Palazzo Vecchio. The greatest excitement continued to prevail throughout the evening. The French banners that hung side by side with the tri-colour of Sardinia in all the cafes were torn down and trampled under foot.

The Gonfaloniere, or mayor of the city,—the following morning issued an address.

A letter in The Times says:—"The change which has taken place since the publication of the conditions of the Peace of Villafranca in public opinion in Italy is something marvellous for its rapidity and extent, and as terrible for the intense hatred called into play towards former allies. The Italians say that they have been basely betrayed, and that they have been made the tools of Imperial ambition."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

DEFENCES OF THE COLONIES.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Adderley called attention to the military defences of the colonies and to the source from which those defences were supplied. He contended that we not only supplied men for the defence of our colonies, but also undertook the greater portion of the expense occasioned by that force. The colonies only bore one-tenth of the cost of defending their own coasts, which was a most inadequate proportion for them to defray. The taxation on the inhabitants of these islands were fifty times greater per head than that of any of our colonies. It was, therefore, high time that we should make some alteration, instead of teaching them to be ever leaning upon us. There was another reason for considering this matter. The colonial troops were best adapted for the defence of the colonies, for in many of them it was a waste of life to send European troops to climates in which they were swept away by disease. The number of the European troops sent to our colonies was too small to be available against foreign aggression, and could be therefore only available to keep the peace of the colony, which should be done by a local force. The right hon. gentleman repudiated the notion that we should lose the colonies, which would declare themselves independent if left to pay for their defence themselves.

Lord A. Churchill quite agreed in all that had fallen from Mr. Adderley, and said some scale should be adopted by which assistance should be given to the defences of our colonies.

Sir De Lacy Evans then moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this House, taking into consideration the relations existing between some of the great military powers of the Continent, it is advisable that a commission be appointed, consisting of civilians and military and naval officers, to inquire into and collect information concerning the present condition of our national defences; to ascertain what improvements may be made therein in order to ensure the utmost efficiency combined with economy; and to report thereon to her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Danby Seymour called attention to the undefended state of the coast between Weymouth and Southampton.

Mr. S. Herbert said he cordially concurred in most of the observations of Mr. Adderley; but there were many difficulties in the case. The right hon. gentleman entered into explanations as to the arrangements entered into with various of our colonies, in order to show that an immediate settlement of such a matter should not be expected, but said that the utmost attention would be directed to the subject. In reply to Mr. Danby Seymour, he said it would be impossible to defend every landing-place in the kingdom; and attention must be, in the first instance, directed towards defending our great ports and arsenals. In reply to the motion of Sir De Lacy Evans, he said he could not agree to it, for if he did there would be an end to supply for the evening, and because, also, the words in which it was drawn up were objectionable. In substance, however, the gallant general's motion would be adopted and a mixed commission would be appointed.

Mr. Haliburton said the colony in which he had lived had hitherto protected itself, and would do so again; but the knowledge that, if needful, this country would lend its aid was in itself a protection. If, however, they withdrew their troops, and left them to depend upon themselves, they should give them their independence. He was glad to hear from the Secretary of War that if the troops were to be withdrawn there would be ample time and notice as to the time and manner in which it should be done.

Mr. Horsman said that the official element should be admitted on the commission as sparingly as possible. He also thought there should be a limit as to the time within which the commission should make its report.

Mr. C. Fortescue said the Government would not be prepared to adopt any extreme measures, would endeavor to rectify, as far as possible those inequalities between our home and colonial military expenditure, as far as it related to the military forces in the colonies.

Lord Palmerston said he hoped that Sir De Lacy Evans would be satisfied with the course proposed by the Secretary at War. It was impossible to lay down any arbitrary rule as to the number of troops or ships sent to any colony, as that must always depend upon circumstances arising out of the terms on which we stood with other nations.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Rome, of the 23rd inst., states that M. de Meneval, aide-de-camp of the French Emperor, had arrived, bringing a letter from the Emperor, insisting on certain reforms, substantially the same as those ineffectually urged by the French ambassador in 1857. The following points are specified:

- 1. Admission of laymen into Cabinet of Ministerial offices, under the Premiership of a Cardinal Secretary.
- 2. A State Council, on the model of the French Conseil d'Etat.
- 3. A Consulta of at least 40 members, whose vote shall not be simply consultatif, but indispensable for all laws or taxes.
- 4. The members of the Assembly to be elected by the municipal bodies.
- 5. Centralisation to be abolished, and the remote provinces to be under the bona fide control of their respective municipalities.
- 6. A code to be drawn up similar to that of Lombardy, or the Code Napoleon.
- 7. Lay tribunals, with a court of appeal sitting at Rome, half composed of lay and half clerical judges.
- 8. Native army to be raised by conscription. Copy of these terms is to be laid before the Congress at Zurich.