

Religious Intelligence.

The Wesleyan Conference opened their Annual session at Charlottetown, on the 22nd inst. There were about fifty ministers present. Amongst the changes made of ministers, we notice the removal of the Rev. Mr. McMurray to St. John, and the Rev. Mr. Brewster to Halifax.

United States.

RETURN OF DR. HACKETT.—A letter has been received from Dr. Hackett, dated at Athens, March 24, 1859. He was about to leave Greece, in two or three weeks from that time, intending to pass through Germany and England, and to arrive in this country by the end of June or early in July. He says:

"I have never had a moment's misgiving as to the utility of this journey. I feel much stronger for the work, and am sure that I can now perform it with much more satisfaction to myself, and that the result will vindicate fully the wisdom of the course.

"I visited Macedonia during the winter, chiefly in order to see Philippi, and settle some questions of interest in relation to that place and Neapolis. As they both lie considerably aside from the ordinary route of travelers, they have seldom been visited, except by those attracted to them as places of Biblical interest. I was able to make some observations which will be of value, I trust to the cause of Biblical studies. On the same tour, I visited Thessalonica; so that I have seen, with my own eyes, almost every one of the places from which or to which, Paul addressed the epistles of the New Testament written by him."

A copy of a modern Greek newspaper whose name in English is: *The Star in the East*, has been sent to us containing an article from the *Chronicle* translated into the vernacular. In an article on the character and value of the modern Greek, the editor says:

"Dr. Hackett came here for the sole purpose of studying our language, and thus qualifying himself more fully for the great and noble work of translating the New Testament into the English tongue. And we doubt not that the continuous and unremitting study of it, to which he has devoted himself with youthful ardor from the time of his arrival here, has placed him in a more favorable situation than that of many others for judging of the worth and utility of our language."—*N. Y. Chronicle*.

SYMPATHY WITH THE REV. MR. POOLE OF AFRICAN CONFESSION NOTORIETY.—We learn from *The Guardian* that "the address of sympathy with the Rev. Alfred Poole, which has been for some weeks in circulation, was presented to him on Wednesday (25th ult.), in the dining-hall of St. Barnabas, Pimlico. The roll containing the address, and encircled with bands bearing the words, 'Truly God is loving unto Israel, even unto such as are of a clean heart,' was itself enclosed in a handsome velvet case, surmounted with the following inscription and text:—The enclosed address of Christian sympathy was presented to the Rev. Alfred Poole, at St. Barnabas' College, May xxv., MDCCCLIX. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake.' The occasion was rendered the more interesting by its being, by quite an undesigned coincidence, the anniversary of the revocation of Mr. Poole's license by the Bishop of London. The testimonial was (it is said) signed by many hundreds of the clergy and laity from all parts of the kingdom. The address was presented by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, in a very feeling speech; to which Mr. Poole responded. Several of those present afterwards partook of the Holy Communion, which was specially celebrated in the church of St. Barnabas."

The Island of St. Helena is made the see of a bishop, and the Rev. Mr. Claughton is nominated to the island episcopate.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.—The Vicar of Christ cannot check the passions of the Imperial son of the Church. His sympathies are with his Austrian child, and he would flee to his protection, but his Gallic son says no. A correspondent of *The Derry Journal* tells us that his Holiness is under the protection of the French Government—in other words, a prisoner in his own dominions. Predictions were rife that the Immaculate Virgin would shower down blessings on his Holiness and the Church for his affirming her sinless nature. Rumour says, "that the venerable Vicar has been invited to visit England, and has determined upon accepting the invitation on the first favourable opportunity."

GERMANY.—A comparison of the religious statistics of Germany in 1840 with those of 1858 shows that the number of Protestants in nearly every State has increased in a larger ratio than that of Roman Catholics. Whole congregations of Catholics, or at least a majority of them, have in a number of instances become Protestant, and Rome has lost to Protestantism four times as many priests as she has gained proselytes from the Protestant clergy. The whole number of Protestants in the States of the German Confederacy is at present 20,000,000, that of Catholics 23,150,000.

AUSTRALIA.—In our religious world the most important event of the month has been the consummation of an union of the several Presbyterian bodies under one Synod, to be called "The Presbyterian Synod of Victoria." Hitherto the Presbyterians have been divided into four separate sections, viz., the Church of Scotland, the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church of Australia, and the United

Presbyterian Church of Victoria. After patient and prayerful conferences these several bodies agreed to unite and form one Association. The union was inaugurated by devotional services, and a public meeting, at which about sixty ministers were present, and earnest congratulations were exchanged upon the accomplishment of an object so important. As the Presbyterians constitute a very numerous and influential body, there can be no doubt that their incorporation into one powerful church will be attended with most satisfactory results, and greatly aid the general interests of religion in the land. A few of the old United Presbyterians have declined to join the new Synod, while it sanctioned the acceptance of pecuniary aid from the Government, upon the ground that, to yield on this point, pending the settlement of the State-aid question, would amount to a compromise of principle.

The Rev. Thomas Binney is again in Sydney, having just completed a tour through Tasmania. Prior to his last leaving Melbourne he delivered a lecture in the Baptist Church, which was enthusiastically received. The proceeds—over 40l.—were presented to charitable institutions. Mr. B. will now very shortly return to England and from the facilities afforded him of gaining information he will henceforth be a safe authority on Australian matters.

"UNBAPTIZED" PERSONS IN SKYE.—The members of the Presbytery of Skye having been instructed to find out, as nearly as possible, the number of unbaptized persons within their respective parishes. Six did so, and the number given by them was 2,370 unbaptized persons. Most of them profess to belong to the Free Church, and many of them are above twelve years old. Matters are verging to the same state in some parts of the north-west Highlands.—*Inverness Courier*.

THE VIRGIN MARY IN AUSTRIA.—*The Times* Vienna correspondent writes, on the 4th inst., "As the arms of Austria have not yet been so successful as could be wished, the clergy have to-day addressed themselves to the Holy Virgin, and humbly requested her, as 'Generalissima' of the army, to take the matter in hand. Already, at eight o'clock this morning, the streets of the city were filled by women walking in procession behind the rectors of the different parishes, who were attended by stalwart beadles bearing flags on which were saints, martyrs, &c., worked in tapestry. Towards ten o'clock the different processions united, and went to the cathedral, and thence to the Church of Maria-hulf (Our Lady of Help), which is in the suburb of the same name. Among the notable persons who walked in the main procession were the Archduke Francis Charles, the Archduke Ludwig, his son, Minister of the Home Department, the burgomaster, &c. The people, having a wholesome fear of the agents of the chief of the police, committed no excesses, but many of them evinced their disapproval of what was going on by gibes, jeers, and disrespectful gesticulations. It is utterly impossible that such mediæval observations can further the interest of true religion. The exhibition we have had here to-day will not be to the taste of the army, which detests the 'clique' that is now all powerful in Austria."

Colonial & Foreign News.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.—A despatch has been received at St. John's, N. F., countermanding the ordering to England of Col. Law, who is commander of the forces, his services being necessary on the island. The troops on the station are to be considerably augmented, and the forts fortified with heavier metal.

ST. JOHN'S Nfld., June 29.—The steamship *Argo*, from New York 23d inst., for Galway, via St. John's Nfld., went ashore last night at Trepassy. It is feared that she will prove a total wreck. Passengers saved. We have no particulars.—*Sun*.

A New Carlisle letter of June 22, says: "Salmon very plenty, codfish in abundance, and the accounts of the North Shore Cod fishery are most cheering. The weather for this season of the year is cold, and very backward."

United States.

A NEW HOTEL is to be opened in New York about the 1st of August, at the junction of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, which promises to excel in size and magnificence anything they now have. The fronts are of white marble, and the accommodations are for eight hundred guests. Its cost will be \$1,144,000. A novel feature in the hotel is a luxurious car, or ladies' carriage, which glides from the lower floor to the uppermost story, easily conveying eight or ten persons at a trip. This car is propelled by steam, and passes up and down upon a revolving spiral shaft, nearly one hundred feet long and about ten inches in diameter; and so perfect is this invention that under no circumstances is there a possibility of accident.

Some elephants belonging to a company now travelling in Massachusetts, broke into a garden at Fall River, and tore down trees, ruined bushels of vegetables, and destroyed about 100 feet of fence.

A gentleman who had the curiosity to observe the ladies passing him in the streets of Boston, noticed that not one female in twenty, of high or low degree, passed who was not dressed in foreign fabric.

1,476 dogs were captured and killed in New York last week.

On the 12th of June the Millerites of Newark, N. J. spent all day and night in solemn meeting, waiting for the end of the world, that day having been fixed as the limit of the continuance of earthly things.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Mrs. Hudson, wife of Capt. Hudson of the Niagara, a magnificent diamond cluster brooch, valued at \$5000, as an acknowledgement of the courtesies extended by the Captain to several Russian officers who were on board the ship when she was laying the Atlantic Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The new gulf squadron is to consist of the steam frigate *Roanoke*, sloops of war *Saratoga*, *Savannah*, *Jamestown*, *Preble*, and *St. Louis*, frigate *Sabine*, steam sloop *Brooklyn*, steamers *Fulton*, *Waterwitch*, *Mohawk*, and *Crusader*, and storeship *Relief*, making an aggregate force of 13 vessels, mounting 215 guns, and manned by 219 officers, and 2680 men—truly a formidable fleet.

The hope of cultivating tea in the United States is not abandoned. A case of seed from Hong Kong has been received at the agricultural department of the Patent Office. More is on the way. Many applications for the seed are received, chiefly from the Southern States, but the climate of the more Northern States is adapted to the cultivation. The experiment is worth a full trial.

Two young ladies, bathing at Ravenswood, were borne away by the current beyond their depth. At the peril of their lives, three boys who were near by plunged into the water, and rescued the young ladies, who were borne, insensible, in the arms of their friends, to the Mansion House, where all the parties are spending the summer.

The Salt Lake Valley *Tan* notes a great temperance reform in the army of Utah. It seems to be a general movement, and covers the entire camp. By a special order settlers are required to discontinue the sale of all ardent spirits and intoxicating drinks.

The Twin daughters of Abraham Guise, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, died recently, at the age of forty-four years. "Born and raised together, they never separated for a single night during their lives; took the same disease, (measles;) died within a few hours of each other, and were buried side by side in the same grave. They travelled life's path hand in hand, and in death they were not parted."

A serious railroad accident had taken place on the Michigan Southern Railroad, by which a large number of lives were lost.

INDIA.

The news by the Calcutta mail is of little interest. The Sepoys who escaped into Nepal yet give trouble and harass our troops in the hot season, on the northern frontier, by the weather rather than their military qualities. They are continually defeated, "out to pieces," and so forth, when parties of them are met with—still there they are, and the NANA is not yet taken. *The Friend of India* notices as a "Revolution in Madras," the abolition by Sir C. TREVELYAN, the new Governor, of the old system of the East India Company, which required every paper, even of the minutest details, to be copied and recopied, and sent to the Home Government, till Indian despatches were the encumbrance and obstruction of business, not the means of transacting it. "Once, he adds, 'rid of the record in triplicate, and India may yet hope to be rid also of the Council whose only utility was to comment on forgotten papers.'"—*Frigeman*.

DEATH OF PRINCE METTERNICH.

Another remarkable death. The last of the European celebrities of the Holy Alliance died this week; the veteran METTERNICH. His life would be the history of the modern system of European despotism. Personally he appears to have been an amiable, certainly a pleasing and insinuating man, but his whole life has been devoted to degrading his fellow-men politically, to repressing every aspiration for liberty and nationality, and he has passed away with the reputation of having done all he could, in a life extended to eighty-six years, to aggrandise despotism with the spoils of freedom. He saw his system of "Thorough" shattered once in 1848; and he breathed his last, amidst a second attack upon it in the country he aided to enslave; the last sounds he heard were those of the cannon of Italian independence, fired too by the hand of a NAPOLEON, whose family he thought he had crushed for ever in 1815. So may all the foes of human progress quit the world they have cursed.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

The Red Sea Telegraph has been completed as far as Aden, at its entrance; unfortunately, the attempt to lay the submarine wire between Candia and Alexandria failed about sixty miles from the island; the communication, therefore, of Aden with the European system of telegraphs is still incomplete. Still it is said seven days will be saved, and we may hope that the wire between Aden and Kurrachee will soon be laid down, and our Indian Secretary be enabled to converse with the Governor-General of India.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor of the French entered Milan at eight o'clock last Wednesday morning amid the warm and enthusiastic greetings of the populace. The following day the Emperor and the King attended mass in the cathedral of Milan, during which a *Te Deum* was sung. Their Majesties subsequently traversed the streets on horseback, followed by a numerous staff. The Imperial Guard was drawn up on both sides of the way, and the general enthusiasm was indescribable. The following is a summary of the proclamation addressed by the King of Sardinia to the Lombards:—

"Victories have brought us to Milan, and your good wishes make my Government the stronger. Our independence being secured, a regime both liberal and durable will be established. Every one has made great sacrifices to support our army and our volunteers. Italians have given proof of their worth, and have gained the victory. The Emperor, our generous ally, the heir to the name and the genius of Napoleon, has been willing to command his heroic army to liberate Italy. Second on the battle field his magnanimous intentions, and show yourselves worthy of the destinies of new Italy after a century of suffering."

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Milan, June 9, 1859.

ENTRANCE OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS INTO MILAN.

The Times correspondent gives the following account of the entry into Milan:—

"With the institution of the Provisional Government, if we can call it so, all the trammels of the police, censorship, &c., the well-known engines of repression, have ceased to exist. A town intoxicated with joy—this is the aspect of Milan at present. Ever since the entrance of the French yesterday morning the frenzy has continued. I was not here when this happened, but from all one sees now it is easy to imagine what the first sight of the French troops must have caused, those showers of flowers, that clapping of hands, those shouts and hurrahs, in which the Milanese seem far better up than any Italians I have ever heard! The carnival lasted till late in the night, an illumination was improvised by placing on the balconies all the lights which were inside the apartments. The effect was striking, for it was the illumination of the whole town at the same moment, so spontaneous and sudden that it showed better than anything else how united the Milanese are in feeling, at any rate at this moment. But it was this morning that the excitement and frenzy attained their culminating point. At eight o'clock the Emperor and the King made their entry into the town. It would have been a pardonable vanity if the two Sovereigns had made their triumphal entry into the Italian capital of the enemy with all the pomp which such an entry admits. Well, not only was no advantage taken of such an opportunity, but every showing off was studiously avoided. Nobody knew up to the last moment when the entry was to take place, and an early hour was chosen in order not to leave the people time to prepare for the reception. No troops preceded, giving notice before-hand that the moment was approaching. No splendid uniforms or gaudy carriages. It was simply the entry of two commanders at the head of a body of their troops. They came from the last station, Bobbiate, which is about three leagues distant, dusty and hot; a small body of cavalry and Guides preceded and closed up the rear; in the midst the two Sovereigns, the King of Sardinia in the middle of the road, and the Emperor to his right, both followed by their staff. The shortest road was chosen to pass through the town to the Villa Bonaparte, which is near the *Giardini Publici*; but it was all in vain. The news of their arrival spread with the quickness of lightning, and was made patent by one frantic shout of joy, with which I might almost say the whole town gave vent to its feelings; the thousands who were already thronging the streets began with one impulse to hurry in the direction from which the shout first arose. The scene itself, while the two Sovereigns actually passed, it is impossible to describe. Imagine the madness of enthusiasm, the whole heart of a people poured out before those who had delivered it from long thralldom. Such may have been the reception of those demigods of old, after killing some wild monster which had desolated the world. Not an eye remained tearless, and proud must have been the moment for both. One such moment is almost sufficient to repay for all the cares, sacrifices, and risks, without which a great work like theirs cannot be accomplished, and necessary, too, are such moments, for they give strength for new efforts. All the outward decorations disappeared before the greatness of the people; the flowers, so long prepared for the occasion, were almost forgotten in the emotion of the moment, and fell often long before those had passed for whom they had been intended. For the first time I saw emotion pierce through that mysterious and impenetrable countenance of the Emperor—who would have been more than a man had it been otherwise. After the Sovereigns had passed, the troops came and marched through the streets to the different quarters assigned to them. Among these were the first Piedmontese who had come this time into the town. Although one might have thought that after such a gush of enthusiasm as that which greeted the Sovereigns nature must have been exhausted, the sight of the feathers of the Bersaglieri and the modest gray dress of the Piedmontese infantry seemed to have reanimated the spark. Very likely memory flew back to the year 1848-9, when this same brave little army entered the lists for Italian freedom, and perhaps a little feeling of shame arose about the last greeting Milan gave to it when it was in adversity. At any rate, there was a marked difference in the degree of warmth with which the Piedmontese troops and the French Guards were received this second day. The country of laurels seems to have been stripped of that ornament, which twined into wreaths, showered down on the heads of the Sardinian soldiers. A great deal of this distinction must be attributed to the numbers of Lombard youths who have already entered as volunteers into the ranks of the Piedmontese army. It was her own children, as well as her neighbours and friends, whom Milan greeted in the Piedmontese, and one can scarcely grudge a little more warmth in the greeting."