

youths, indeed all feel, to possess at all times a meetness for heaven, more especially, when death's summons comes to call them hence.—Communicated by Rev. Wm Chipman.

For the Christian Messenger.

English Correspondence.

From our own Correspondent.

Manchester, Oct. 19th, 1860.

MR. EDITOR,

With regret I have been compelled to omit my usual letter for a few weeks. This will the less have been missed, for you have no difficulty in filling your columns, your numerous and able correspondents afford you abundant resources. Still the glorious events of the past two months would have afforded me intense pleasure to write about, as they have for meditating on.

Six months ago the most ardent imagination could hardly have anticipated such grand results as have followed the victorious path of Garibaldi. Despotism and Priestcraft have received a terrible blow. They have almost fallen in that peninsula. Their existence is looked upon now as bordering on the ridiculous. It is a great point gained to have the huge deception of the Papacy ranked with such a monstrous tyranny as the Bourbon dynasty of Naples. Francis II. and Pius IX. are well matched. They have each ruled with a rod of iron. They have each crushed the aspirations of progress of their people. The liberty-loving nations have used entreaty to obtain some relaxation of their oppressions and have been treated with contempt and now both are alike forsaken, and almost universally condemned. Can it be possible for Rome again to lift its head as the mistress of the world? Is it possible that the minds of men, which have seen how completely helpless the Pope is, and have felt how little the Pope himself possesses of that charity which is the glory of Christianity, that they can again be held in bondage so inglorious. Perhaps the downfall of Popery is at hand.

GARIBALDI AND HIS VICTORIES.

The rapid progress of Garibaldi from the landing of his little army in Calabria, to his peaceful entry into Naples,—the astonishing power of his name to drive the tens of thousands of Neapolitan troops before him—the cowardly flight of the king—the welcome with which he and his faithful followers were met by the populace—the excellent judgment which he has displayed in deposing his authority in place after place, so as to leave himself at liberty to follow up his victories, and closely to pursue the common enemy, these will one day form the materials for a history full of interest and incident which must far exceed tales of imagination. Whilst Francis II. still holds just the northwest corner of his dominions at the strong fortress and port of Gaeta, his troops to the number of perhaps 20,000 hold Capua and the country north of the little river Volturno. Here on the 1st of October Garibaldi met with his first check. Universal success had perhaps given his people too much confidence, and had weakened their discretion. His officers were taken by surprise and had to fight a hard and long contested battle which ended in the loss of some 4000 of the Patriots and probably nearly as many on the side of the Royalists. Since that eventful day the opposing armies stand watching each other and now and then casting a few shells to keep the game alive. It seems that Garibaldi is not willing to risk the heavy stakes in his hands by an extensive engagement which might prove fatal to him and his army. Perhaps he considers the odds too much against him. If he could but rid the soil of Italy of its traitor king he might then commence the great work of reorganization of the nation. Honest Garibaldi has constantly acknowledged that he was fighting for Victor Emmanuel and through evil report and through good report has he persevered in carrying out his designs in his own way, regardless alike of the smiles and of the frowns of the powers around him.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION AND ITS RELATIONS.

There is no doubt that several of the nationalities of Europe would gladly have allied themselves with Garibaldi but each is kept in check by all the others. Every one jealous of the other, lest some undue advantage might be gained. So soon however as Garibaldi had possession of Naples and the king had commenced his flight, Sardinia could no longer stand idly by. Austria was concentrating its troops in Venetia and on the coast of the Adriatic it was evident some interference from that quarter was meditated and to stop such an unfortunate

catastrophe it was politically necessary that the troops of Piedmont should be amassed in the Romagna and it was time that the position of Garibaldi should be accepted by Victor Emmanuel. Garibaldi with all his strength was kept at bay at Capua, and to prevent the king from returning to Naples it was necessary he should stay there. Then there was the motley army of Lamoriciere holding the central and eastern portions of the States of the church. This army raised especially to oppose the grand idea of Italian unity was in the way and must be annihilated now it had done the work for which it had been permitted by France and Sardinia to exist. The eastern port Ancona, so conveniently situated for the Austrians to use in case of any movement from that quarter by sea, must be taken. It was defended by papal troops and attacked by the Sardinians simultaneously with the bombardment by the navy of Southern Italy. Lamoriciere was entrapped and most ignominiously lost his army though it had a short time previously been enriched by a brigade of warm-hearted Irishmen and lads with more zeal than good sense. Thus Ancona fell and the country was cleared of the opposing army and the road lay open for an easy march to Naples. In a few days we shall hear of the triumphant reception of Italy's future king into the southern Capital, and in a few days too will the people of Naples and separately the people of Sicily have the opportunity of expressing their opinion and desires of the great question of annexation with their brethren in North Italy or not. There is no fear of not having many adherents. The carrying out of this principle of universal suffrage in taking the sense of the people is of great future moment. An acknowledgement of the principle is enough. It will bear fruit in due season. Teach a man that he ought to be consulted and may express his views on given a question and it will not be easy to act the despot over him.

I suppose the Sardinian army is now about to effect a junction with that of Garibaldi to try to dislodge the king and his retainers from Capua and Gaeta. That done the question is what next. Will Rome be attacked? Not whilst it is so well protected by French troops. That would be the height of folly. Will the French wear out the Pope's patience, make his stay there intolerable, and under the garb of friendship persuade him to go off quietly, as our Punch says? Yes that surely is the game. Then France has a design to accomplish, I never had a doubt, in being so liberal to Sardinia. How nicely she has taken care of Rome to prevent any alliance of that power with Naples. How cleverly has she allowed Rome to exhaust itself in raising an army of 25,000 men. Indeed was so liberal as to give permission to one of her brave generals to command it. Such an army in Rome, of course no other power could have an excuse to lend its troops in time of danger, for did not Rome show the world it could raise and support an army of her own. Now without men, without money, without territory to govern, the poor Pope is completely at the mercy of Louis Napoleon. Of course while the game has been playing there has been a convenient degree of animosity assumed. Protests against Garibaldi's progress—Threats of increasing the army of occupation of Rome to 60,000,—Proclamations of being determined to attack whatever force sets foot on Roman territory—a refusal to recognize the blockade of Gaeta, &c. The probability is so very great that I could fancy France saying to Sardinia,—Go on and conquer Italy,—It is as much to my interest as to yours,—My idea is not yet a reality,—Italy must be free from the Alps to the Adriatic,—Europe would not let me actively assist you but I will stand by and prevent any external interference with you. Your way is clear, Sicily first, then Naples then the Roman States, then Venetia and I will hold Rome safe for you. When all is settled and Europe gets use to the new order of things you can quietly hand over that useless island of yours to me. It is close to mine and will be far better off under my government than under yours, for you have and will have such extensive coasts and so many fine ports and harbours that you can easily spare it.

The other day Count Cavour, in the Sardinian Parliament gave a most positive denial to the existence of any promise or most remote calculation to cede the island of Sardinia or a single inch of Italian Territory to France. We heard the same denials last year from Paris and from Turin respecting Nice and Savoy, and yet the thing was done. We cannot believe that France would put itself to such enormous trouble and expense in rendering a negative assistance to Sardinia to enable it the more easily to accomplish its revolutionary scheme on the Italian

peninsula without some recompense being tacitly promised.

To-day the intelligence from Italy states that the Austrian Forces are preparing to cross the frontier of Venetia. If this be a fact there is no doubt that the Sardinian troops are also in that neighbourhood to watch their movements. This would account for the absence of all mention of Cialdini and the other Sardinian generals in our news from Central and Southern Italy. It is a pity that Austria should thus precipitate the event. Venetia must be free, that we will say is settled, and diplomacy might accomplish this in a few months and leave Austria stronger than she is, but Austria never knows the right time to do a thing for its own peace, and must now run into extreme danger. Should Austria take the initiative in a war with Sardinia, other nations must be drawn into the vortex. France must side with Italy and will not Prussia lend its aid to keep Hungary down? In this intricate game, of war I trust England will only do the part of a neutral. We cannot join with either of the nations without breaking our alliance with others. But as neutrals we should have great moral power to check and perhaps at a point put a stop to the contest.

GREAT BRITAIN—ITS ARMY AND COMMERCE.

Perhaps in anticipation of hard times, France has certainly won our admiration, for her earnestness in carrying out the commercial treaty. Its operation has already been salutary. A greater interchange of commodities and larger intercourse of railway travellers speaks of the growing importance of such a treaty. We can do very well with commercial alliances and would extend such connections, but may we be kept out of an alliance to aid in case of war. War certainly is looked for by many of our savans and diplomatists, but we may console ourselves with our insular position and our unrivalled preparedness for emergencies. With an army 30,000 stronger than it was a few years since, and with a Volunteer force of riflemen numbering over 120,000 men, and material of war almost beyond calculation we ought to feel safe enough. This feeling of safety is pretty extensive, as is evidenced by the state of our commerce and the money market generally. Trade and manufactures continue to enjoy much prosperity. The unfavorable state of markets in India which followed the exposition of Mr. James Wilson's financial scheme and the gloomy appearance of affairs in China produced some stagnation in the shipping department of the Manchester trade, and struck off a good percentage of the vast profits of the fortunate exporters of the last two or three years, but it had only a slight effect on manufactures. With them the rule seems to be to make goods to supply orders. Few are obliged to seek a customer when they are made. Prices have thus kept up to more than a paying point. We have consequently a population well employed and well paid. Most trades are doing well, and as a whole the English are making very rapid progress in social well-being.

THE HARVEST.

The summer is past, and very unusually wet and cold it has been,—much uncertainty has attended the culture of the ground, and very irregular has been the production. Of corn we have nearly an average crop. Of grass a full average. Hops have almost failed. The farmers will be complaining of rain as usual but the fact is, they have had such a long period of prosperity that even moderate returns would not now satisfy. The habits of our rural capitalists are much more luxurious than they were ten years ago; thanks to Free Trade. We have been unusually free from epidemic disease this summer, notwithstanding the wet and cold season. Providence has supplied abundant food in many places this year, so we are under no apprehension of scarcity, and prices of bread-stuff is not much enhanced.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

The last mail from China brings the news from the allied expedition up to the 12th of August. The forces had effected a landing unopposed at the town of Pehtang about 12 miles north of the Peiho and of the Taku Forts. At the date of the despatches all that had been accomplished was the turning out of 20,000 inhabitants from the town to make room for 20,000 troops and followers. It was expected that an attack would be made on the 15th of August, on the old spot of last year's defeat. We await next mail with much concern. The poor Chinese innocents will have to endure much tribulation. May the war there soon be ended and a state of friendship and confidence be restored!

HASTINGS.

Home Missionary Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

“And Jesus came unto them, saying, all power is given unto me in heaven and on earth, go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.”

To Members of Baptist Churches composing the Eastern and Central Associations of Nova Scotia.

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS,

I entreat you to think of Him who uttered the words prefaced to this address, of the circumstances under which they were spoken, and to which they refer and of the feeling they breathe towards a ruined and benighted world. Think too of the value of the Gospel and of the honour conferred on those who are permitted to work and pray for and contribute their means towards its spread and then say what have you done for your own Home Mission cause which is now in debt and languishing for an amount you could easily contribute, or at least contribute without a sacrifice that would be worthy of the name, when made for such an object.

Now from loving hearts and liberal hands may such a response come as will rebound upon yourselves with blessings from the God of all grace, who rewards so profusely such acts of obedience and tokens of his love.

God can and will cause his word to accomplish that whereto he has sent it whether you co-operate or refuse. But will you refuse by withholding? God forbid.

Yours affectionately,  
ONE OF YOURSELVES.

P. S.—It may be well to state here that our Society's field embraces the Central and Eastern districts of Nova Scotia, and the Islands of Prince-Edward and Newfoundland (though in the last named nothing has as yet been done) and that should the future increase of the Society be four times greater than hitherto, use could be found for all, within the sphere of its operations. And would four times the amount of present receipts be too much to give? Let each answer for himself, or herself, but whatever you may give please remember that not only can we not send more missionaries, but that those now employed are calling for their wages, and some, it is to be feared are straitened for the want thereof.

Religious Intelligence.

Canada

It is stated that a portion of Father Chiquy's colony have applied to Bishop Whitehouse for Episcopal supervision, about one hundred of them having given in their adhesion to the Church. One young man is also desirous of being educated for the ministry. About five hundred prayer-books have been donated, and the Church in Canada has volunteered assistance for the erection of church buildings.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION, OF C. W.

The Regular Missionary Convention of Canada West, held its ninth Annual Meeting, in the Baptist chapel, in the town of Ingersoll, on the 10th and 11th days of Oct.

The papers prepared for the Convention were: On Family Religion, by Rev. John Crawford.

On Prayer as connected with Revivals, Rev. W. Stewart.

On Systematic Benevolence, by Rev. Anthony Scott.

The following are the subjects of papers to be read at next annual meeting:

On Church Discipline, by Rev. Wm. Fraser.

On the Work of the Spirit in Conversion, by Rev. Thos. Ure.

On the Advantages of Permanency in the Pastoral Relation, by Rev. William Lacey.

The amount received was - - - - \$2124.02

The amount expended - - - - 1943.68

Leaving a bal. in the Treas's hands of - \$180.51

WORK OF GRACE IN SCOTLAND.

“Almost every day,” says the Northern Herald, “we are privileged to hear good news of the kingdom. There is scarcely a parish in Scotland in which there has not been some stirring among the dry bones. Among our scattered rural population and in the crowded streets and lanes of our cities, the same hallowed influence has been more or less extensively felt. Within the loom of the church, and among those who have been strangers to her ordinances, God has been manifestly putting forth the power of His grace. Believers have been refreshed and quickened; those who were as ease in Zion have been aroused; and multitudes have been added to the church of such as shall be saved. A new solemnity pervades the meetings of religious assemblies, and they are realizing more fully the presence of God, and waiting for the fulfilment of His promises. New instrumentalities are being put into operation, and men are becoming less afraid of speaking to one another of the things that belong to their peace. The streets and open fields have been converted into tabernacles of worship. The work of preaching and exhortation is no longer merely official and routine. Everywhere men of all conditions who have a word to speak for Christ are not ashamed to say it. And the word is accompanied with power from on high.”