

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

English Correspondence.

From our own Correspondent.

Manchester, June 15th, 1860.

MR. EDITOR,

Sicily still stands forth as the most prominent object in the panorama of European politics. Little else is talked of, or read about, or rather, the glory which surrounds the astonishing success of the famous Garibaldi casts a shade for the time on all other events. The city of Palermo soon gave shelter and victory to the noble troops of the Sardinian hero. His small band of daring adventurers has already swelled to the dimensions of a respectable army. Many thousands, perhaps by this time as many as 20 thousands of volunteers are at his command. The whole country gives him welcome, and everywhere he is met by demonstrations of joy. Truly he has been a deliverer to the Sicilians, and has already proved himself to be a scourge to the despicable tyrant who rules over Naples. Garibaldi is no longer merely a leader of a small band of filibusters. He is already the Commander-in-Chief of a well disciplined army, and can command the respect due to a victorious general. He has fairly beaten the Royal troops, wrested Palermo from them,—obliged them to evacuate the island with the exception of Messina and perhaps Syracuse. At Messina the royal troops will possibly make a stand, but the soldiers of Francis II. are so demoralized and craven that it is not likely they will long trouble Sicily at all with their presence. The best of them even now are seizing on every chance to desert and go over to the insurgents, and the longer they remain on the island certainly the fewer there will be to carry over the straits to Naples.

I thought, ere now, the opposition to the king would be more decided on the mainland; a rising in Calabria has been reported but not lately. The animosity to the king seems less deep there than in the island. Nevertheless, let Garibaldi gain complete possession of the whole island and feel free to leave it safely, and there is no doubt he will march on to the rescue of Italy from the bitter bonds of Bourbon tyranny. He is not the man to leave his work half done, and every day gains for him immense accession of moral power. The sympathies of England are very decided, and find vent in more than words. Help from all quarters he is getting and will get.

Francis II. has been obliged to eat humble pie pretty freely lately. He tries to coax the great powers to step in and save him from the vengeance of his subjects, but I shall be greatly mistaken if he gains any help. The feeling is pretty decided that England was properly represented by Lord John Russell when he declared our determination to adhere to non-intervention. And it is to be hoped France will not lend itself to anything so inglorious as to continue such odious rule in defiance of the wishes of the people. Louis Napoleon has so often declared his confidence in universal suffrage, he will be most inconsistent if he turns his back on that principle by which he professes to hold his own position. Soon I trust the noble Sicilians will be called on to express their wishes as to future rule by universal suffrage. There is every probability that they will elect to be annexed to Sardinia, and by recent information Count Cavour is anticipating such a result by making certain suggestions to France, that it would be magnanimous, on her part, in such an event to stand aside and allow free action as in the case of Lombardy and the duchies. The king of Naples has made some puerile proposal to France soliciting her aid to quell the rebellion, offering a liberal Constitution to Sicily, or, if requisite, a partially independent existence of that island under a petty prince of his own choosing. 'Tis not likely he will succeed in securing help on such terms, for Garibaldi, with the island and its people at his disposal, and with England protesting against interference with him, can give them more than all the king so tardily offers.

The papal army so recently raised under Lamoriciere bears not a high character. Some hot headed Irish lads have been induced to emigrate to Italy to join his army, and he may from the same source have some material help, still there is the difficulty of want of money to support them. We may soon expect to hear of disputes and disappointments there. With Naples in turmoil in the south and the northern states enjoying liberty, Rome cannot long escape some sort of conflagration. A story is related in the Sardinian capital that the Pope has exhausted his balance at his banker's; and that

Cardinal Antonelli has embezzled no less than eight millions of pounds or scudi. It is said that Cardinal Wiseman already acknowledges that the temporal power of the Pope must suffer a speedy downfall. *There appears to be a close connection between despotism and dishonesty.*

Paris is making itself happy with the official announcement of the annexation of Savoy and Nice. On Thursday there was a grand review, and an illumination in honor of the occasion. The settlement of the details of the commercial treaty with this country is making satisfactory progress in Paris. Here of course we have many grumblers, and none more violent than the *Times* newspaper. In the early days of the present session of parliament, that journal anticipated the measures about to be introduced by Mr. Gladstone, and laboured hard to prove to the country that a very extensive revision of our customs' tariff, approaching very closely to entire Free Trade, would be a decided gain to this country, and now, when the reality turns out to be quite as favorable as was predicted, the same journal is beside itself at the prospect of national ruin arising from an increase of commerce with France. It would be easy to refute the statement and argument of that versatile paper from its own columns but quite useless, for the *Times* goes on the principle of saying what is suitable for the day, ignoring what it said yesterday. Considerable interest is taken in the movements of the German Princes. Some extraordinary meeting is about to be held at Baden between Louis Napoleon and the Prince Regent of Prussia. What the occasion of this visit of these important persons to that quiet city may be is not yet told. The other royalties of Germany have had some preliminary communication. We may be on the eve of some new move, some scheme of further aggression on the Rhine borders,—some proposal to enlist Prussia on the side of France in a contemplated arrangement of the dominions of the "sick man" of Europe. It is a pleasure to hear from Holland a desire of commercial intercourse more free and direct with France, and from Portugal some overtures for a treaty with Britain. *Not quite all Europe is absorbed in thoughts of war.* We hear from China some bad news. The Celestial government spurns our offers to settle the disputes between us. This is nothing wonderful. With their exalted notions of themselves and contemptuous rank in which they place us, it might be expected that they would refuse terms of humiliation from us. So we are to have a costly Chinese War.

The Defences Commission have reported, and we find ourselves quite at the mercy of our enemies! Nothing less than an immediate outlay of 12 millions in some seven or eight fortifications of our southern coast will save us!! and a dim outline of some further ten or twenty millions to erect a cordon of forts round London is held up to our view! The prospect of an estimate of twenty or thirty or forty millions may very likely be used to frighten John Bull into an easy humour, and then by and bye he will be delighted to find that he can be let off for a while for the smaller sum. It is time indeed for our extravagant government to begin to save its hundreds and thousands out of the education grant, which is not to be extended beyond its present limits, when such enormous claims for military and naval purposes press upon us!

June 20th, 1860.—An accident prevented me posting in time for the preceding to go by the Boston packet, I shall therefore forward this by the Quebec Steamer which left Liverpool this morning.

Some account of the meeting of the Emperor of the French with the Prince Regent of Prussia and half a dozen German monarchs on the 16th at Baden Baden, has reached us but we are left to conjecture the object of the brief Conference. The *Moniteur* of yesterday would have us believe that it was simply to express in the utmost possible friendly way the good intentions of France towards Europe, especially Germany. I must confess I cannot readily accord confidence in the Emperor. The more precious his words the more inclined am I to suspect a sinister design. However in the absence of any positive evidence to the contrary let us try to believe that the interests of peace were thereby greatly strengthened. Certainly there is less fear of conspiracy with eight Sovereigns than with two or three.

A few more spasmodic struggles and Naples will be free. The chains of despotism will be burst, and where can they again be riveted? In all the countries of Europe political freedom is acknowledged as man's birthright. Russia perceives the necessity, and is giving liberty to her captives quite as fast as they can appreciate it. Austria is putting off her evil day by many promises of reform, and some degree of performance.

In England even we are now carrying on a warfare of opinion. The people against the aristocracy. The Lords have refused to carry some important measures which the Commons agreed to pass. They have openly challenged the power and opinion of the people. Their conduct will be most beneficial to the masses whose minds have been set a-thinking. Some time for sober thought must be allowed the intelligent Englishman. He will balance the arguments for and against a thing, but as soon as he is thoroughly convinced that he is right, he will be prepared to pursue his end through any danger. I trust the good sense of parties will prevail to compromise the matters in dispute.

HASTINGS.

Letter from Australia.

We find by a letter to the *Borderer* that the Rev. Mr. Hobbs has stopped at Australia instead of proceeding to New Zealand, as he proposed. It was written by Mr. Silas F. Page, brother of Mrs. Hobbs we believe. Many of our readers will be pleased to read the following extracts:—

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA,
April 12, 1860.

MR. EDITOR,

"Dear Sir.—In the letter I wrote you from Cape Town, I told you I would not write until I could give a description of New Zealand, but on arriving here we heard such startling accounts of the war that is now being carried on between the British and the Maories in New Zealand, that most of the passengers have stopped here, and will not proceed further until the war is over, and the land question is settled. Two battles have already been fought, and very little signs of peace yet; some think it will be a long and bloody struggle. It appears that they have been prepared, and have taken this opportunity while the British troops were away to China, to make the attack. The Maories are an intelligent and warlike people, and the land they are fighting for is the richest in the colony, and extensive gold mines have been discovered there.

The Governor has sent to Tasmania and Australia for all the help they can afford them; one large steamer left Sydney last Tuesday, with troops for the seat of war, and others are preparing to go.

Scores are arriving here in every boat that comes from New Zealand, and they say that times are very dull in Auckland.

It may be interesting to some of the readers of *The Borderer* to learn that new gold fields have been discovered about 200 miles south from Sydney, at Snowy River, called the Snowy Diggings. It is supposed they are the richest gold mines yet discovered in Australia, but the snow which falls on the mountains and then slides down into the valley, will stop the miners from digging from the first of May until the first of October, then the rush will be great; thousands are leaving other diggings now, and going there, but many are disappointed and are returning to the old spots. Some of our passengers have gone prospecting—we have not heard from them yet; others have gone to work on the railroad. Those that are in Sydney are doing well; ship-carpenter's wages are 14s per day; house-joiners' 10s to 12s per day. Sydney has been in the back ground for some time, but the Snowy diggings will bring it up something near to Melbourne. This is a healthy part of Australia, and the soil is rich and fertile. Land is cheap in the country, and farmers can do well. The markets are always good, and anything that the farmer can raise will sell."

"We sailed on Sunday, 19th February, and were 43 days to Sydney, and 32 to Tasmania."

"The passengers all landed in good health and well satisfied with the passage they had. It seems to me, now that it is past, just like a pleasant dream, and it is but a small matter compared to what I thought it was, to come from Nova Scotia to Australia."

The Rev. Mr. Hobbs, M. D., who took passage for New Zealand, on his landing here had a church offered to him, and a salary of £500 a year, which he has accepted, and entered into the work, and there are fair prospects of labors being blessed.

Last Friday being Good Friday, he and I went up the Parumatta, a distance of 18 miles. We went up in a boat, and returned by rail. The country up there is splendid; large orchards of all kinds of fruit could be seen all the way up the river, and fine farms along the railroad, down. We were also out to the Botanic and Horticultural Gardens, and I think they eclipse the Cape Town gardens for varieties of flowers and trees: the climate is better adapted for the growth of tropical shrubs and flowers. Everything in Sydney is English, and carried on in English style, so therefore the city is quiet compared to what some of the American cities of half the size are. The harbor contains over one hundred vessels, at present, and about seventy steam boats are running in and out, most of them very large."

For the Christian Messenger.

Letter from Burmah.

HENTHADA, April 3rd, 1860

My dear Dr. Tupper,

Your letter of December 21st, 1859, with the second of exchange of Draft for £100, previously received has come safely to hand. Many thanks.

We are now experiencing here the hot season, and as all travelling is out of the question, I have called together all the younger native preachers, and are daily continuing the course of instruction commenced last year. We are now engaged upon the last ch. of Matthew. When that is completed I intend to take up the Epistle to the Romans—[urging in the explanatory exercises on that, the same plan which I have hitherto found to work so well. *The whole number of assistants supported by your Board, is seven.* I have one other most promising young man in prospect. He will attend the Assistants, class, and by another season, I hope, will be actively engaged in the work of preaching. The majority of these native preachers have sacrificed worldly comfort, and the prospect of accumulating worldly store, for the sake of preaching Christ to their countrymen. Surely the Master will not fail to acknowledge this spirit, and give success to these self-denying laborers. Bro. Bently will indeed be a great loss to the churches. But he lives still in the example and fragrant memory he has left.

You say you are feeling the advances of age, in the necessity of limited activity, but I know you find great comfort in the assurance that all our moments and all our opportunities are measured out to us by Him who knoweth our frame, and requires of us only to do with our might what our hands find to do. I am most sincerely rejoiced to hear that your Mission Treasury has received so large an accession to its funds,* and most fervently pray with you, that such accession may be frequent, so that you may soon be in a position to send a missionary family to Burmah. A word or two now respecting the female school. A few weeks since we had a brief visit from Mrs. Kimp, a widow lady connected with the Rangoon mission. She has been, and still is engaged in teaching a school in Rangoon. But as she finds attendance upon the school there, owing to its being situated a long way from the mission premises, and to other circumstances, too great a tax upon her strength, I proposed to her to come to Henthada, and commence the female school, we had projected here. She seems inclined to consider the proposal favorably. Hence I hope you will be able to send me all the funds you have in hand for that object as it will be necessary to make considerable outlay for buildings at once. Also please agitate the subject again that the school, after being initiated, may not languish for want of funds. This new arrangement I can not but to regard as providential—for late letters from Mrs. C. tell me that she will probably be compelled to bring back all our children to Burmah—and in that case, it will be impossible for her to carry on the School single-handed. I receive the *Christian Messenger* and *Christian Visitor* regularly, and need not say with what deep interest I read all the news of the churches in my native land. If I am not greatly mistaken you have cause for thankfulness to God that a pious as well as talented young ministry is rising all around you, ready to receive the falling mantle of the fathers, as one by one they are called home. I can't understand how any young minister can be willing to expatriate himself from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and cast behind him all that promises so much to the faithful labourer—unless he does so to go to the heathen.

Please remember me most kindly and affectionately to Mrs. Tupper, and any of your church members who care to hear from me. And oh! implore them to pray—PRAY—PRAY much for me and my work.

Ever yours in Christ,
ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

*A Bequest estimated at £50. C. T.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MRS. ELIZA ZINK,

The beloved wife of Mr. James Zink, died June 15th, aged 28 years. In January last, Mrs. Zink was taken sick with measles, accompanied by a severe cough, which brought on consumption. She was a great sufferer, but was never heard to murmur. When sympathy was offered, she would say, "It is not what I deserve."

Her mind was soon loosened from earthly objects, though she had a thousand ties to earth. Concerning her husband and children, she said "Thy will be done!"

Our sisters religious experience took place under the ministry of Rev. R. Morton. From the time of conversion till her death, she led an humble consistent life. In her last sickness that hope which she had so long cherished proved "an anchor both sure and steadfast." Death had no terror to her. After bidding her friends farewell and exhorting them to follow Jesus, she exclaimed, "I have overcome! I have overcome all!" and then fell asleep. Let me die the death of the righteous." Her funeral was attended on Lords day, 17th, by a numerous concourse of persons, and a sermon was preached founded on Revelations, xix 13.—*Com. by Obadiah Parker Esq.*