

was allowed to proceed; and the *meag.*, being thus destroyed, a vast concourse of people began to cheer.

On Sunday morning His Royal Highness attended Divine service in the Anglican cathedral. The Churchwardens, the Rector, several clergy attached to the cathedral, and the Bishop, went to the door to meet him and conducted him to his place. The Bishop of Montreal preached from I. Corinthians ix. 25. "And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things, now they do it, to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible." Throughout the sermon there was not the slightest allusion to the presence of His Royal Highness.

On Monday morning the first item on the programme was a visit to the great cricket ground, where a game at Lacrosse and other Indian sports were held.

During the games the Boston Fusiliers marched into the ground, preceded by their band. They took up a position at the right of the Prince's platform. Their band first played "God Save the Queen," the men uncovering, and the American flag drooped. Next they struck up "Yankee Doodle," and the Prince returned the compliment just paid by taking off his hat and remaining bareheaded until the strains were over.

When the amusements had continued for about half an hour, it suddenly began to rain heavily, and the Prince's carriage being sent for, His Royal Highness left, as did also most of the other spectators. The morning having been very fine but few had brought umbrellas, and many ladies' silks and laces must have suffered considerably.

The Levee was held in the Court House. Upwards of 2,000 gentlemen paid their respects to the Prince and inscribed their names in the visiting books of himself and suite.

The *Gazette* and *Herald* have published illustrated editions, containing cuts of the arches and other decorations.

United States.

The Chicago farmers have generally secured their grain, and some have already turned it into money. The yield is immense, from an eighth to a quarter more than was anticipated. The head is full, the kernel large. Farmers are greatly encouraged—so are merchants and mechanics.

THE PRAIRIES ALIVE.—The prairies in the vicinity of Chicago fairly swarm with grasshoppers. There seems to be seven grasshoppers to every blade of grass. In some places gardens have been literally devoured by the hopping insects. We in this vicinity, have been favoured thus far, by the absence of such unwelcome visitors.

John B. Gough has returned to the United States. On his arrival at Boston he was waited upon by the Rev. H. M. Dexter of Boston, who presented to him a letter of welcome—conveying the expression of their cordial esteem and love, and inviting him to a public reception in Boston, signed by four hundred and eight clergymen of different denominations in Massachusetts.

European News.

FRANCE.

The *Independence Belge* of the last week in August, says:—"News of a very sombre character has reached us to-day from Paris, relative to the probability of an early war between Austria and Piedmont. The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs—and it is explained all the rumours of the last few days—has addressed a note to M. Cavour, in which he recapitulates the events which have occurred in Southern Italy since the spring, in order to establish the complicity of the Sardinian Government with Garibaldi. M. de Rechberg concludes by declaring in the most formal manner that if Garibaldi or his followers make a demonstration upon the continental possessions of the Neapolitan monarchy, Austria will consider that fact as a *casus belli* furnished by Piedmont. Concurrent with this menacing demonstration of Austria are various acts of the Cabinet of Turin, which have their importance. There is, in the first place, a circular from the Minister of the Interior, dated the 13th, recommending governors of provinces and intendants-general to treat rigorously all illegitimate interference with State affairs, to prevent preparations for attack against neighbouring Governments, and to punish all attempts to excite the royal soldiers to desert. Orders have been given at the same time to hasten the completion of the fortifications at Bologna, Austria having declared, it is said, in the note of M. de Rechberg, that if she was obliged to march to the succour of the Neapolitan monarchy she would pass through the Papal States; that is to say, that she would cross without hesitation the Romagna."

ITALY.

There is no doubt that forces commissioned by Garibaldi have at length effected a landing on the mainland of Italy. The first detachments from Messina were landed on the evening of the 8th of August, in darkness thick as that of Erebus, the moon which should have been shining keeping back her light, as if anxious to aid the enterprise, by hiding the invaders from the fire of the enemy's guns. They mustered 350 in all, under the command of Captain Misiroli. After penetrating the country, they were met by a Neapolitan force which they compelled to retreat, and proceeded to Aspromonte, a town at the top of a high mountain, where the Calabrian insurgents joined them. The latest telegraphic news from Faro, the head-quarters of Garibaldi, is that now more than 2,000 men have been landed. Garibaldi, before leaving, issued the following order of the day, dated Palermo, 12th August:—"General Sirtori.—I leave to you the command of the land and sea forces, being obliged to leave for a few days."

In his address to the troops, Sirtori trusts that

they will obey him as they would obey General Garibaldi. Another telegram (French) says that Garibaldi is reconnoitering, and that tranquillity prevails in Calabria and the Abruzzi.—There are three opinions as to whether Garibaldi has gone since issuing the above order of the day—one, that he has proceeded direct to Naples *incoy*; another that he steamed off to Genoa, to personally confer with King Victor Emmanuel; and a third, that he has put himself at the head of a force which will land at Castellamare, in the expectation that the revolutionary forces will join him in the final assault upon the Neapolitan monarchy. The committee of the Union of Italy party has issued a manifesto, its three watchwords being "Union," "Liberty," and "Sovereignty of the nation." It says, "Let the country constitute itself in the name of its own right, and then in the name of that right let it declare Victor Emmanuel to be king of regenerated Italy, and let it establish his throne in the eternal city of Rome."

Meantime, Garibaldi is collecting reinforcements, evidently with a view to extensive operations. One token of his earnestness in this effort is the address to the Sicilian women: from which we give extracts.

TO THE SICILIAN WOMEN.

"Liberty! the most precious gift of Providence to peoples, has been gained for Sicily, thanks to the manly resolution of the Sicilians, and the generous aid of their brethren of the Continent. Liberty, difficult to gain, is more difficult to keep, as all Italy for ages has experienced to her cost. Sicily is such a country that there is no need in her case to recur to foreign histories to find examples of all kinds of civic virtues, and the women there have at all times displayed a courage which has astonished the world. From the women of Syracuse, who cut off their tresses to make ropes of them in the old Roman days; to those of Messina, who encouraged their relatives to attack a bombarding host, there are valiant deeds of this sex in this island. The Wespers, also, an event unparalleled in the history of nations, saw the fair islanders fighting by the side of the combatants for national independence.

"I myself (I recall the occasion with emotion), in denouncing from the Palace of Palermo to this generous people the humiliating pretensions of their tyrant, heard a groaning repeated by the women who crowded the balconies, deep enough to turn an army pale, and that groaning was the death sentence of tyranny.

"Sicily is free, it is true; a single citadel only remains in the power of the enemy! but eleven years ago, Sicilian valor achieved the same result! and yet that free land, through not having chosen to make a last effort, fell back into slavery, was trodden once more under mercenary feet, and brought to a worse condition than before the glorious revolution. Dear and gracious women of Sicily hear the voice of the man who loves your beautiful country, to which he is bound by the affection of his whole life. He asks of you nothing for himself, nothing for others! but for the common fatherland he asks your powerful assistance. Call to arms the inhabitants of this island, and shame those who cling to their mother's or sweetheart's apron-strings.

"Women, give us your sons, your lovers! Few—the struggle will be long and doubtful, and full of danger for all! Many—we shall conquer without battles: and you will see realised the hopes of twenty generations of Italians; and I shall restore to you your dear ones, bronzed by the battle-field, crowned with the aureole of victory, and blessed even by those enslaved and suffering peoples who have sent forth their sons to win back for you your country.

"G. GARIBALDI."

The following is a proclamation of Garibaldi:—"TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NEAPOLITAN CONTINENT.

"The opposition of the foreigner, interested in our abasement, and internal factions, have prevented Italy from constituting herself a country. Now, however, it appears that Providence has put an end to so many misfortunes. The exemplary unanimity of all the provinces, and victory smiling everywhere on the arms of the sons of liberty, are a proof that the suffering of this land of genius are drawing near to their termination.

"Yet another step remains; and that step I do not fear. If the slight means which have conducted a handful of valiant men to these straits are compared with the enormous means at our disposal at present, every one will see that the enterprise is not difficult. I would, however, that the shedding of blood amongst Italians should be avoided, and therefore I address myself to you, sons of the Neapolitan continent. I have proved that you are brave, but I desire not to make further proof of it. Our blood we will shed together on the bodies of the enemies of Italy; but between us let there be a truce. Accept, generous men, the right hand which has never served a tyrant, but which is hardened in the service of the people. I ask of you to constitute Italy without the slaughter of her sons, and with you to serve her and die for her.

"G. GARIBALDI."

With respect to the enthusiasm manifested by the Italian people for the cause of Garibaldi, a writer in the *Constitutionnel* gives an extraordinary account. He himself he says, saw 7,000 Volunteers enrolled last week. The Government cannot prevent these enrollments, for the prevention might create a popular *furor* which would be turned to the serious disadvantage of Piedmont, but they put a "cooler" on the popular enthusiasm by levying an export duty, on the plea of paying for the uniform, of twenty francs on each Volunteer. The mania, notwithstanding this impost, is general. Boys at school are seized with it. One case is quoted of a father advertising for his son, a boy about thirteen years

of age, who had run away to join the Sicilian expedition.

In a letter from Turin, in the *Constitutionnel*, M. Grandguillot, after remarking that Italy has staked her all on a single card, adds that she "will within two months be either free and completely independent, or Austria will again reign, and this time from Messina to Turin."

The *Giornal di Roma* says that the sum total of St. Peters pence, which has reached the hands of the Pope from different parts, amounts to 5,992,000 francs. It adds that the subscription to the Roman loan has proved most successful.

It is positively stated that 3,000 soldiers, formerly in the service of the Duke of Modena, have entered the service of the Pope.

THE POPE'S CLEMENCY.

The *Opinion National* says:

"We receive from Rome numerous letters which all agree in contradicting the news circulated by several journals that all the political prisoners belonging to the Romagna have been released. The fact is that they all, with a single exception, remain in irons. Some few prisoners (the *Opinion* gives their name) were set at liberty on June 24, but none of them were from the Romagna. Of these very few, almost all, had but a few weeks or days to remain in prison before the term of their sentence would expire, and the majority return to their confinement. 'What matters?' said the priest, 'we have done our best to save their souls!' A favourite device of the Roman Government, when it wishes to gain credit for clemency, is to remit an illusory portion of a heavy sentence particularly in cases where the recipient of the favour has already suffered so much that he is not likely to live to enjoy it. For example, four years have been struck off the sentence of hard labour to which young Mezzopreti, of Tochi, was condemned. But he is now nothing but a rich merchant. Since his imprisonment he learned the death of his father (who died of grief), of his two sons, and the utter ruin of his house. His young and beautiful wife has been obliged to go out to service to provide for the sustenance of his only remaining child. In most countries when a criminal is thought to deserve more than twenty years' imprisonment he is sentenced for life, or sometimes which is more humane, to death. But here forty years of the galleys is quite a common thing. But this is not all; political vengeance inflicts a sentence of fifteen or twenty years in irons even after death. In these cases the skeleton of the prisoner, when he dies, is kept unburied and in irons. When the Pope thinks it desirable to show mercy, the number of years of imprisonment remitted is deducted in the first instance from those to be suffered after death, so that many whose names are paraded as instances of his Holiness's clemency have no hope but to die in the galleys, and have no other ground for rejoicing than this—that the fetters will be removed from their bones while their rottenness is in a somewhat less advanced state than they whelp originally led to anticipate. There is no country in the world but Rome where these refinements of cruelty are indulged in. To conclude with an individual case—Giovanni Lucenti, a Roman, now lies in prison, working out a sentence of thirty-six years in irons. He was a prosperous tradesman and the father of a large family, whom he brought up in the enjoyment of ease and comfort. The Pope has just granted him a remission of twenty-five months out of his thirty-six years! What a mockery! Lucenti, since he has been in prison has lost a leg and an eye, has become deaf in one ear, has a tumour in his liver, a chronic disease of the chest, and a squarrose affection of the epigastrium—is not this killing by slow torture?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW STUMP ORATOR.—A friend of mine, walking in Hydepark, on a late bright Sunday, paused to listen to one of the open-air orators or preachers, so many of whom "take the stump" in the park on Sundays. This particular speaker was denouncing the lately opened ride in Kensington Gardens as an abominable sacrifice of the people's rights and comfort to "a bloated aristocracy." As the orator wound up a peroration of unusual grandiloquence with a torrent of abuse of the Honourable William Cowper and his works, my friend was astonished to see a well-dressed pleasant-looking person emerge from the crowd, mount the bench from which the popular orator had been spouting, and, taking off his hat to the audience, began—"Ladies and gentlemen, I am the William Cowper in question." The First Commissioner of Works—for it was really he—then proceeded, with much humour and good sense, to undo the work of the astonished *stump* orator—who never thought to be so encountered on his own "walk"—and ended (said my friend) in getting decidedly the best of the battle.—Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.

LADY HAWLOCK AND THE 78th.—The gallant 78th have been presented with medals in commemoration of their services during the late Indian mutiny. The ceremony took place on the 9th, at Edinburgh; and by a most appropriate coincidence it so happened that Lady Hawlock, the widow of the heroic general, under whose command the regiment served both in the Persian campaign and arrived a few days previously. Her ladyship visited the castle for the purpose of seeing the men and was then informed of the approaching presentation, which she was requested to make with her own hands. After distributing the medals, Lady Hawlock walked between the lines, visibly affected; and subsequently she visited the hospital, and handed their medals to the invalided soldiers. The number of medals presented was 345.

MARRIAGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN GERMANY.—Marriage in Germany is preceded by the following ceremonies and forms: 1st, proposal; 2nd, betrothal; 3rd, public family dinner or supper of announcement; the protocoling, or testimonials required by Government, being—1st, a certificate of vaccination; 2nd, a weekday school ticket, in proof of regular attendance there; 3rd, a certificate of attendance upon a religious teacher; 4th, a certificate of confirmation; 5th, a conduct certificate; 6th, a service book; 7th, a wanderbuch (this refers to the compulsory travels of their handiworksmen, or handicraftsmen); 8th, an apprentice ticket; 9th, a statement made and substantiated as to property which, if not considered satisfactory, accordingly to circumstances, destroys the whole thing; 10th, a permission from the parents; 11th, residence permission tickets; 12th a certificate as to due performance of militia duties; 13th, an examination ticket; 14th, a ticket of business or occupation at that time. The higher classes have even more difficulties than these. Thus a Bavarian officer cannot marry until he has provided 40l. per annum for his future family.

PROPOSAL FOR A "QUEEN'S LETTER" INSTEAD OF CHURCHRATES.—Mr. Potts, M. P. for Barnstaple, has given notice that early next session he should move a humble address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to command the archbishops and bishops in their several dioceses to so order that sermons may be preached in every parish or district church in England and Wales on the first or any other Sunday in the year, and that collections may be made after such sermons, for the support of the fabric of the church and for the necessary expenses usually met by the grant of a Church rate.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO GERMANY.—The Queen's approaching visit to Germany is beginning to excite some interest. Her visit will be specially paid to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and it is expected that in that principality the interview between her Majesty and the Princess Frederick William will take place. According to present arrangements the Queen will embark on the 22nd of September.

The ceremony of the coronation of the King and Queen of Norway took place on the 5th inst, in the ancient Cathedral of Drontheim. The solemnities were favoured by beautiful weather, and the loyalty of the people was expressed with the warmest enthusiasm.

Sir Benjamin Brodie has become totally blind.—*Taunton Courier*.

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A. S. HUNT, Secretary. Wolfville, July 20th 1860.

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