

## Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

## The Mission to the Acadian French.

MR. EDITOR,

We have just held a meeting of the French Mission Board, and as matters came before us involving the reputation of our Missionary and the welfare of the mission, we felt it to be our duty to give the subject a searching investigation, and to publish our proceedings in the *Messenger* for the information of the churches. When our esteemed brother Normonday came, in compliance with our invitation, to labor as our missionary among the French, he brought with him satisfactory testimonials as to his qualifications. He was especially recommended by Rev. N. Cyr, in whose judgment we had great confidence. Since he has been in the mission he has gained the esteem of the people generally, and has given abundant proof that he was fitted for his work. Judge then of our surprise and grief when letters from our brethren eastward informed us that rumours were being circulated that he was incapacitated for his work, and was exceedingly illiterate. We felt that such ungenerous and baseless statements would seriously injure the cause, unless contradicted by the board, and that it was due to our brother that we should sustain and defend him. The resolution passed by the board will show their united and deliberate convictions on this matter. The opinions expressed by myself recently in your paper in reference to Brother Normonday's literary attainments were endorsed by the Board, and although he may not be a profound scholar, we all rejoice that he has enough education to enable him to proclaim the gospel to the French people with encouraging success. I trust that from whatever source these reports originated, our brethren will not allow themselves to be prejudiced against the mission, but will encourage our brother by an increase of sympathy and support. It is due to Brother N. that he should receive assurances of our confidence, as these reports tend to discourage him, and if his heart had not been in the work, he would ere this have left the field.

It was thought desirable that Brother N. should visit the churches in the eastern portion of the province, and present the claims of the mission before the people. He will leave home for this purpose early next month. We trust he will meet with a warm and cordial reception, and will return to his post cheered by the sympathies and supported by the prayers of the churches amongst whom he shall travel.

Yours sincerely,  
HENRY ANGELL.

Yarmouth, Nov. 22nd, 1860.

Minutes of the meeting of the French Mission Board convened in the Baptist Vestry, Yarmouth, on Wednesday, Nov. 21st., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Joseph Shaw, Esq., in the chair. Opened with prayer by Rev. W. Burton: The following brethren were present. Revs. W. Burton, E. N. Harris, J. A. Stubbart, J. H. Saunders, H. Angell, M. Normonday; Brethren Samuel Brown, W. Churchill, Jos. Rogers, B. B. Moses, W. Gridley.

Brethren John Tooker and A. S. Lent were invited to a seat with the Board.

The Chairman stated that letters had been received stating that certain reports were in circulation calculated to injure the mission unless contradicted.

After careful deliberations and inquiry the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Moved by Rev. W. Burton, seconded by Rev. E. N. Harris.

Whereas, certain unfavourable rumours have been circulated concerning brother Normonday's incompetency for his work, as missionary among the French, and whereas said rumours are likely to be injurious to the mission, therefore resolved that having investigated these charges we find them to be unfounded, and believe brother Normonday to be qualified for his work, and diligently devoted to it.

Moved by bro. Samuel Brown, seconded by bro. B. B. Moses.

Resolved, That brother Normonday be requested to visit the churches in the Eastern part of the province for 6 or 8 weeks, in order to enlist their sympathies, and to collect funds for the support of the mission, and the liquidation of the debt upon the mission house.

Moved by Rev. J. A. Stubbart, seconded by Rev. H. Angell.

Resolved, That we express our thanks through the *Messenger* to the Home Mission Board for their recent grant of £10 towards the mission, and also our entire agreement with the resolutions recently published by them in the *Christian Messenger*.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

HENRY ANGELL,  
Secretary.

Yarmouth, Nov. 21st., 1860.

For the Christian Messenger.

## Female Education.

A Public Meeting was held in the Academy Hall, Wolfville, on Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Among those present were the following ministers and gentlemen, most of whom took part in the proceedings of the meeting, viz: Revs. A. S. Hunt, A. M., James Parker, William Hall, D. M. Welton, A. M., T. H. Porter, E. O. Read, S. W. deBlois, A. M., D. Freeman, A. M., S. T. Rand, T. A. Higgins, A. M., Dr. Cramp, C. R. Bill, Esq., Mayhew Beckwith, Esq., J. W. Barss, Esq., Simon Fitch, Esq., &c. &c.

J. W. Barss, Esq., was called to the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Hall.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, Dr. Cramp read a statement which had been prepared by the Executive Committee of the Education Society. The following is a copy:—

"The subject of Female Education has been repeatedly and anxiously considered by the Executive Committee of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society. They have felt the desirableness of establishing a Seminary in connection with Horton Academy, or of taking such steps as might ultimately lead to the accomplishment of that object. It appears to them that the time for action is now come, and they respectfully solicit the co-operation of the members of the Society, and of the friends of education generally.

"As a preliminary measure they have resolved that Horton Academy shall be open to Female pupils, who will have the opportunity of joining any of the classes, either in the Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, or General Literature, under special arrangements for that purpose.

"But they are desirous of doing much more. The success which has attended other efforts of this kind, both individual and denominational, encourages them to believe that an Institution amply supplied with the means of instruction, and so ordered as to combine intellectual culture with the formation of active and industrious habits, will be patronised and sustained by the friends of education in this Province.

"They propose, therefore, the establishment of a Female Seminary, in which, in addition to such studies and accomplishments as are peculiar to females, and for which suitable teachers of their own sex will be engaged, provision will be made, under the superintendance of the Principal of the Academy, for instruction in the various departments of solid learning.

"Partly with a view to lessen expense, and thus bring the Institution within reach of all classes—and partly for the purpose of securing the formation of domestic habits, the Executive Committee deem it highly desirable that the plans and arrangements of Mount Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts, shall be as far as possible adopted. They feel assured that this proposal will be acceptable to the friends of education in Nova Scotia.

"The Executive Committee think themselves justified in expressing their belief that the Institution will be ultimately self-sustaining. But considerable funds will be needed for its establishment. Buildings must be procured, and furniture, apparatus, &c., purchased. For all this it will be necessary to appeal to the public. The aid required may be supplied either in the form of donations or of loans, as may be hereafter decided. The attainment of an object of so great importance will be regarded, it is hoped, with such favor, that the pecuniary expenditure will be cheerfully provided for.

"With these explanations the Executive Committee commend the whole to public zeal and liberality."

Nov. 28, 1860.

In the discussion which ensued much valuable information was communicated. The desirableness of the proposed Seminary was admitted by all present. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting the establishment of a Female Seminary in connection with the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society is greatly to be desired, and that measures ought to be immediately adopted with a view to the attainment of that important object.

2. Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society be recommended and encouraged to proceed with this undertaking, in the use of such means as shall appear to them best adapted to secure ultimate success.

3. Resolved, That the Ladies connected with the Baptist Denomination be especially and earnestly solicited to give to the enterprise their warm sympathy and valuable aid, and thus lay the foundation for the intellectual advancement of the youth of their own sex, by their participation in the advantages of a sound and useful education.

It was also resolved that an account of the proceedings of the meeting should be forwarded for insertion in the *Christian Messenger*.

The Executive Committee of the Education Society will no doubt adopt prompt measures in order to ascertain the views and feelings of the members of the Denomination generally in reference to this subject. May it not be confidently expected that there will be a favourable response to any appeal that may be made?

The erection or purchase of suitable premises for a commencement of the undertaking, together with the expense of furniture, library, &c., would probably require about two thousand pounds. A contribution of twenty pounds each from one hundred gentlemen or ladies would accomplish the object. Why should not the ladies have the honour of founding the Institution?—*Com.*

For the Christian Messenger.

## English Correspondence.

From our own Correspondent.

Manchester, Nov. 17, 1860.

MR. EDITOR,

The safe arrival of the Prince of Wales has, happily, quieted the national anxiety which, for a week past, has been daily increasing. Knowing the *Hero* to have had only a limited supply of coals, and that very strong easterly winds have prevailed on the Atlantic for the last three weeks, there was ground for some fear, and by command of her Majesty two of our noblest ships were despatched early in the week to look after the missing squadron. On Thursday morning at half past nine, the *Hero*, and *Ariadne*, together with the *Himalaya* and *Orlando* came safely to anchor in Plymouth Sound and the Prince by special train was enabled to dine at Windsor the same evening. The Prince has experienced some of the inconveniences of sea life, the stock of fresh provisions was exhausted some days before reaching England and only about a week's supply of salted and preserved stores remained. This miserable winding up of his summer tour will prove a useful corrective to the extravagant excitement of the previous two months. We are glad he is safe and can only look with feelings of satisfaction on the general results of his trip. The Canadians are pleased with their future ruler, the Americans have acted nobly, republicans as they are, to have received the representative of monarchy so kindly, and we are pleased too. His royal brother Prince Alfred arrived safely from the Cape a week earlier. The plan was admirable to send these two important young princes to see something of the world, to open their eyes and inform their minds in a most effective way, and at the same time to cement friendly feeling between England and her Colonies.

Italy has grown vastly in European importance lately. In an astonishingly short time Italy has thrown off its yoke of despotism and now presents itself to the world as a Constitutional Kingdom. The "balance of power" between despotism and freedom is greatly changed. The powers that have so long trodden on the neck of Liberty are quailing before the indignant scowl of the rising genius. Before Garibaldi's victorious army, Capua has fallen. Its garrison of 20,000 men has laid down its arms, opened the immense stores of warlike material in the fortress to the army of the people and submitted to be marched prisoners of war to Naples. While the remnant of royal troops now left to Francis II. in Gaeta is in great straits for food. Another 20,000 of his troops were cut off from Gaeta on the north by the advancing army of Victor Emanuel and rather than meet their foe in conflict fled across the Papal frontiers and after advancing some twenty miles in the Pope's territory were stopped and disarmed by the French and Papal officials. It is curious to reflect on the easy way in which the very large army of the late king of Naples has been evaporated. And how mysterious is the action of the French, one day forbidding the Neapolitan fleet from operating against the army of Francis II. and the next by a clever manoeuvre, but under peculiar circumstances depriving him of by far the larger portion of his troops. It was quite natural that the refugees should be disarmed. It could never be allowed that an army of 20,000 men, with officers, and artillery be permitted to retain their associated character in a foreign land. That Louis Napoleon is no fast friend of the Pope is abundantly evident. Were he determined to retain to the Pope his temporal power he would have found it an easy matter to have won over the runaways to the Roman cause who would not probably have raised any objection to a transfer of their allegiance from Francis II. to Pio Nono. Nobody professes to understand the mysterious Napoleon. At a public meeting a few weeks ago a gentleman professed to know the very bottom of the heart of this wary man but we thought him silly and vain. Our wisest men look with suspicion on his devious ways. His conduct one day is no safe criterion for the next. War material is being stored in Rome, and the army of occupation is augmented. The Pope is safe in Rome, as safe as any other prisoner in the hands of his jailors. It would not be safe for the French policy to let his Holiness have the chance of making a great noise and a disturbance anywhere else. Once let him be free from French protection, his sympathizers would increase and might prove a formidable opposition to the carrying out the remainder of the game in Italy.

Universal suffrage by a majority of 900,000

votes has placed Victor Emanuel in the proud position of *King of Italy*.

The Kingdom of Sardinia with its recent enlargement by the addition of Lombardy,—the duchies of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, the States of the Church, and the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily may now be considered as swallowed up in the comprehensive Kingdom of Italy. There are still three black spots which mar the outline of this newest kingdom. In the north-east there is the Austrian possession of Venetia, ripe for revolt, and only waiting a chance. Venetia is looked upon by Europe as lost to Austria. As a means of preventing the otherwise certain effusion of blood, it has been suggested that Sardinia, or we will now say Italy, should purchase Venetia of Austria. But Austrian pride would hardly submit to that.

The next black spot is Rome, so much disaffected towards its sovereign that the people have found means secretly to imitate their southern brethren in a vote of universal suffrage, to show their sympathy with the cause of Italian unity. Then the third blemish is the impregnable fortress of Gaeta, where remains the man who is hated by millions and loved by few, who holds most tenaciously the form of royalty when the substance has slipped from his grasp. It is not likely Gaeta will hold out long. It is closely besieged by the Italian troops, and must soon give up from poverty and famine if its walls and guns do not previously fail. Already we hear of a partial evacuation by sea. Some ships have gone, it is said to Civita Vecchia, with men to beg food and shelter which cannot be found for them in Gaeta. The end is near.

Simultaneously with the acceptance of the kingdom by Victor Emanuel the Dictator, honest Garibaldi resigned his title and his military position and true to his promise has retired to his humble home at Caprera. Previous to leaving his troops he issued a farewell address, in which he utters ominous words. There is something in store for 1861. In March, or if needful, in February, he appears again on the stage, when he hopes to meet a million of men in arms ready for further victories. Where are they to be won? There is Rome that place can probably be secured by diplomacy. Next stands Venetia where no doubt a terrible conflict must ensue. The Austrians are expecting it and preparing for it. Then there are indications of a movement going on in and in connection with Hungary. Garibaldi, in a recent speech to a corps of Hungarians in his devoted army pretty clearly indicated his settled purpose to give some aid whenever he has opportunity to assist the Magyars to do for themselves what the Italians have done for themselves. It is reported indeed that contracts are already out for equipping a regiment of Hungarians in the Italian army. We must wait the winter and shall feel some anxiety in the movements of diplomacy in the meanwhile. One thing is particularly gratifying, our own statesmen are wide awake to their position and well able to maintain a dignified reserve, not afraid to express their views openly and unequivocally. The very frankness of our Government seems to shock the tender susceptibilities of the continental and to thwart the designs of the secret diplomatists of foreign courts.

The failure of the Warsaw Conference to bring about any united action between Russia, Prussia and Austria has reassured us. Could they but decide to join hand in hand we should really have a formidable set of foes to deal with in case of a European War, but as each has designs of its own, antagonistic to the interests of the others, we shall I hope be permitted to carry out the non-intervention system, so carefully practised for the last year or two. Our national activity in warlike preparations especially the very general formation of Volunteer regiments of riflemen all over the country has given us a high moral position in the councils of Europe where material power is the measure of the respect which ought to be paid to any state.

Lately we have been puzzled with some very contradictory telegrams respecting the movements of our forces in China. On the capture of the Taku forts we were to have peace at once settled and an early return of the troops, then we heard of a resumption of hostilities. It is now ascertained that after some ten days delay with a view of negotiating a peace, and its failure through the usual duplicity of the astute Chinese, the army has marched towards Peking and will probably have reached that city by the 12th of September, unless indeed some satisfactory agreement be come to on the army reaching Tang-chou some 10 or 12 miles from Peking. The accounts of the Chinese towns, villages, fields and gardens, markets and habits are very interesting, and clearly indicate, that provided we be permitted to enjoy any commercial relations with them, there is abundant room for large benefits to be mutually conferred.

HASTINGS.