

Home Missionary Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Gaelic Mission in Cape Breton. To the Home Missionary Board.

DEAR BRETHREN, I have finished the Mission of four weeks through the Island of Boularderie and neighbourhood in preaching the Gospel of Jesus in my native language to my countrymen.

In one of my rounds I met with some young girls two sisters who were sprinkled by one of the island ministers. He took for his text the passage where the eunuch was baptized, and publicly said that Philip put his hand into the water and baptized him by sprinkling. After close examination, the girls doubted the certainty the matter and they spoke to me in earnest about what they had been told, saying they could not see it in the word of God—and that people should look for themselves. I left them searching the Word. May they be convinced and brought to behold the beauty of Jesus and his gospel and ordinances.

I preached at the several stations at Boularderie, where I have before preached, except two where the measles and hooping cough were prevalent. I crossed the Big Bras d'Or to Cape Dolphine, preached and visited the sick and prayed in the families. May God bless the effort of his messengers in the conversion of sinners. I preached at the Big Glen of Baddeck to a good congregation and made my way home after travelling 116 miles. Preached 15 times, besides reading and expounding the Word. Made visits to 38 houses. Received in aid of Society £2.

Yours, &c., RONALD MACDONALD.

Margate, 22nd Nov., 1860.

[We omit the names as they will be published in the annual Report.—Ed. C. M.]

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MRS. JERUSA TUPPER,

Relict of the late Thomas Tupper, Esq., died in Lower Aylesford, on the 14th day of November, aged 80 years.

Our departed sister, whose maiden name was Scovil, was led to embrace the Saviour while in her youthful days, and to confess Him before the world. She was baptized by the late Rev. Theodora S Harding.

With her beloved husband, whose death occurred November 5th, 1856, she was permitted to live upwards of 56 years. Their children, six in number, all professed religion; and one of them, Rev. James H. Tupper, is an esteemed minister of Christ.

Sister Tupper was especially attentive and kind to the sick and afflicted. To promote their comfort she frequently subjected herself most cheerfully to much inconvenience, toil, and hardship. Very readily would she wait upon the Lord's people, for whom she entertained a strong affection. She delighted to unite with them in religious exercises.

During many of the latter years of her life she suffered greatly from a diseased state of her eyes; and ultimately lost her sight entirely. She generally possessed a firm confidence in the Saviour; and frequently expressed an ardent desire to depart and be with Him.

In accordance with her request, Rev. Abraham Stronach preached at the time of her interment. An appropriate discourse was delivered from a text expressive of the state of her mind, namely, Job vii. 16, "I would not live alway." Truly, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—Communicated by Rev. C. Tupper.

SYDNEY B. DALY,

Son of Mr. M. M. Daly, died at Kingston, Aylesford, Nov 17th, in the 19th year of his age. He came from the United States not long before, and was attacked with diphtheria, while attending on persons sick with that dreadful malady, on the 20th of September. His sufferings were great.

On visiting him, and perceiving that he seemed unconscious of the need of a preparation for eternity, I remarked to him, that I hoped—certainly I had fears—that he had not imbibed any such pernicious idea as that the Bible is not true, or that all will be saved. From his silence I naturally inferred that he had.

While I was on a remote part of my circuit he became extremely ill. He then stated to Bro. D. M. Welton, of Windsor, that he was once impressed in a time of revival, and united with a religious body; but that some contention arose, and he withdrew, and embraced Universalism. He added, "I find it will do to live by, but not to die by." After a season of deep distress, he trusted that he obtained consolation by relying on the Saviour of sinners.

A little before his decease he requested me to attend his funeral, and to preach from the passage that relates the conversion of the malefactor on the cross. The night prior to his departure he expressed to a young man attending upon him an ardent wish that he should be a Christian, and meet him in heaven.

The solemn occasion was improved, in accordance with his request, by a discourse addressed to a numerous and attentive congregation from Luke xxiii. 39-43.—16.

Religious Intelligence.

YARMOUTH.—Rev. H. Angell writes:—"I baptized 1 person last Lord's day, and expect others shortly to follow their Lord in his appointed way."

PREACHING UNDER GROUND.—Bishop Spencer (late of Madras) while at Wednesbury recently expressed a wish to see one of the mines, and upon being asked to address the miners, most readily consented. At noon the descent was made into a lime one pit, six hundred feet deep, belonging to Messrs Lloyd and Co. After having explored the pit and seen the men engaged in their laborious occupation, the Bishop and his party adjourned to what has been called (and may now very appropriately be called) "the chapel," and waited for the congregation to assemble. It was a most striking sight. Each miner approached the place of meeting slowly and silently, with a candle in his hand, by the dim light of which he had been working. He sat down upon the ground, and stuck his candle upon some point of the limestone; while on every side was heard the blasting of the rocks, which one or two had been left behind to superintend. Although there were nearly a hundred men present, scarcely a word was uttered during the whole meal. When it was finished, at the Bishop's request, prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Twigg, and then his lordship addressed them from a platform of rock, whilst the miners were sitting, standing and lying around him, on the parable of the Prodigal Son. After the Bishop had left the miners, they said that it was time now they began to think of their souls and another world; and they agreed together to read a chapter of the Bible every day at dinner time, and to offer up prayer. Some of them also promised for the time to come to attend church regularly.

France forbids the collection of Peter's Pence.

PREACHING IN THE LONDON THEATRES.—The following were the preachers at the various theatres on Sunday, Nov. 4th: Standard, Rev. J. Patteson; Sadler's Wells, Rev. T. E. Thoresby; Pavilion, Rev. T. Dugard; Victoria, Rev. W. Chalmers; Britannia, Rev. J. Graham.

COLLEGE, REGENT'S-PARK.—We are glad to hear that a "Carey Scholarship" has just been founded at the College, Regent's park, by Mrs. Blair, of the Bridge of Allan.—Freeman.

GARIBALDI GIVING A SITE FOR A PROTESTANT CHURCH.—A letter from Messina, of the 22nd, states that Garibaldi has given permission to the English to build a Protestant church, and also that he presented the ground as a gift, although they were willing to purchase it.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, Nov., 21st, 1860. APPOINTMENTS.

John Gibson, Esquire, to be a Commissioner of the Board of Works, in place of George Mitchell, Esq., resigned.

Henry W. Johnston, Esq., to be a Notary and Tabelion Public.

Inverness County:—Edward D. Tremain to be Collector of the Customs at Port Hood, in place of Hiram Blanchard, Esq., resigned.

James Austin to be a Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands.

Guysborough County:—William Hartshorne to be a Commissioner for Schools, in place of John Campbell, resigned.

Charles Taylor to be a Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands.

William Henry Wyde, Donald McKenzie, Robert Bruce, Samuel Akins Robertson, and Alexander McDonald, to be Justices of the Peace.

Cumberland Co.—Thomas Lusby to be Justice of the Peace.

Digby Co.—Basil Robicheau to be an Officer for the Protection of the Revenue, and Collector of Light Duties at Montegan.

Hants Co.—James H. McLean to be an Officer for the Protection of the Revenue.

RIFLEMEN'S PRIZE MEDAL.—Mr. William H. Newman, Jeweller, of this city, has just completed a very beautiful gold medal, ordered by the officers of the Chebucto Greys—Volunteer Rifles—as a prize for the best marksman in that Company. It is about the size of a hallo-crow and bears upon the obverse what it has been customary of late to call "the arms of Novascotia"—we are not aware by what authority—i. e. on a field argent, a lion rampant or no a St. Andrew's cross, azure. The white and blue colors are done in very brilliant enamel. Over the arms is the motto "Pro aris et focis" in raised and ornamented letters. On the reverse which is plain, the inscription will be engraved. The whole thing is in excellent taste and is executed in a style which reflects the highest credit on Mr. Newman. This medal is yet to be completed for.—Recorder.

Upwards of £50 was paid on Monday at the Halifax Police Office, fines for selling liquor without license. A great business truly!

The trial of William Mumford for murder of a mulatto girl, took place in St. John, N. B., last week. The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

The Provincial Treasury of N. B. was robbed on Sunday night of a large sum of money in bronze cents. \$100 reward is offered for the apprehension of the thief.

Thursday, the 13th Inst, is appointed a Day of Thanksgiving in New Brunswick.

The St. John river is closed for the season ice formed during the past week. The Augusta made her last trip on Monday, 29th ult.

Vessels drawing 21 feet of water may now safely pass up the River St. Lawrence to Montreal.

The Canadian Banks shew an increase of circulation last year over the preceding one, to the amount of two millions of dollars.

European & Foreign News.

ITALY.

The entry of Victor Emmanuel into Naples, took place on Wednesday, the 17th ult. Torrents of rain were falling at the time, but they could not damp the joy of the people nor restrain the popular enthusiasm. Immense crowds assembled, and universal joy was manifested. His Majesty was accompanied by Garibaldi. The King and the General went to the cathedral together, and afterwards to the palace. There his Majesty was presented with the official result of the annexation vote, and, as the telegram states, he ordered an act of annexation to be drawn up. The Minister, Signor Comfari, addressed the King thus:—"Sire, the Neapolitan people, assembled in their electoral comitia, have proclaimed you King by an immense majority. Nine millions of Italians are uniting themselves to the other provinces which your Majesty governs with so much wisdom, verifying your solemn promise that Italy should belong to the Italians." The King replied in a few expressive words. The following is the text of King Victor Emmanuel's proclamation on entering the city:

"TO THE NEAPOLITAN AND SICILIAN PEOPLE.

"Universal suffrage gives me the sovereign power over these noble provinces. I accept this solemn decree of the national will, not from any ambition to reign, but from the consciousness of being an Italian. My duties increase with those of all Italians. More than ever a serious accord and a constant atonement have become necessary. All parties must bow with devotedness before the majesty of Italy, which God has rescued. Here we must establish a Government guaranteeing a life of freedom to the people, and strict honesty of purpose in the face of public opinion. I rely upon the efficacious co-operation of all honest men. Wherever the law imposes a curb on power and secures liberty, the Government can do as much for the public good as the people for virtue. We must prove to Europe that, if the irresistible force of events has conquered the treaties established for the secular thralldom of Italy, we know how to restore among the united nation the empire of those immutable principles, without which every nation is diseased; and every authority meeting with opposition is unstable.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL."

A telegram from Naples announces that Farini, whose success and wisdom as Governor, and afterwards Dictator, of the Duchies previous to the annexation with Piedmont, admirably fits him for the post—has been invested with the Viceroyalty of Naples. Among the councillors to the Viceroyalty is the name of the venerable Poerio—formerly minister during the short-lived constitution in 1848—whose terrible sufferings under the late King's rule have become known all over the civilised world.

The Daily News correspondent gives the following account of Victor Emmanuel's entry into Naples:—

"I am delighted to say that both King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi entered Naples together, for it would have been a grievous thing if, as had been feared, the apostle of Italian liberty, the man of the century, had not been united with the sovereign on this great occasion. When they left the railway en route for the cathedral, there were Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi on his left hand; and the Pro-Dictators of Sicily and of Naples sitting opposite them in the same carriage. The suite followed, and all along the railway to the Duomo there was a perfect ovation. The streets, which are very narrow, and scarcely wide enough to admit of more than two fat persons abreast, were festooned with flowers and evergreens hung from window to window; pictures, tapestry, banners, and all the other adjuncts of a great fete in Naples were there, but looking as triste and downcast as heavy rains could make them. On arriving at the Duomo or the Cathedral, the Piazza of which was beautifully decorated, his Majesty was received by the authorities and conducted to the high altar amidst such a storm of shouts and applause as could only be compared to the storm which was raging outside. "Viva Victor Emmanuel!" "Viva Garibaldi!" "Viva Italia Unita!" Such were the cries which rose, not from one, but from a united body of many thousands, who waved their hats and handkerchiefs and flags, as the Royal party advanced to the high altar; and this in the cathedral church of San Januarius, the special protector of the Bourbons, whose favour (the saint's) Baron Brenier not long since requested as an honour for M. Thouvenel. There was some attempt to silence the multitude, but you might as well have told the waves of the sea to be silent, and the shouts rose louder and louder by some irresistible necessity which no human power could control.

"The King did not take his seat on the throne, but stood a little below it, and wiped—aye, even kings perspire—yes, wiped his hands, and then his face, with his pocket-handkerchief; and then looked round with that bold, undaunted aspect which indicated an iron nerve. Shortly after the ceremony began, and his Majesty

knelt at the prie-Dieu, whilst Garibaldi, the Pro-Dictators, Farini, and others stood behind him. The Te Deum was sung in magnificent style; and, as soon as over, the Royal party descended from the altar amidst the same long-continued and increasing shouts, and went to visit the treasury and the chapel of San Januarius, where the blood of the saint is kept. Of course it was to be visited, but who can imagine either of those men bowing down in reverence before this chemical houbg?

"As soon as this ceremony was over they came down the aisle, and I had an admirable view of the King and the Liberator face to face, and as a gleam of sun shone out on the monarch every line was visible. 'Humanity' came first, and 'Divinity' after. The difference in the two expressions could not fail to strike the most insensible. I looked at Victor Emmanuel's unvarying face and bold glance, and said—he is the Re galantuomo, true to his word, and ready to maintain it with his sword, but I looked on Garibaldi, and felt all the moral grandeur of his character—not a statesman, because he is something much higher—he carries in his face his character, an amiability which wins all hearts and an energy which overcomes all difficulties. The crowd around each was immense, though the soldiers round the church on either side did all they could to keep the path open, but it was all of no use; one of the poorest of the poor laid hold of his sovereign's hand and walked with him; and the people clung to Garibaldi and kissed and embraced him as a father. He was the greater idol in a temple of idols; and so the royal party walked down the church, and entered their carriage in the midst of the hursts and long-continued storms of applause, as heretofore. The King was dressed, let me say, as a General of Division, and Garibaldi in the same simple dress in which he had conquered the Two Sicilies and given away a kingdom.

"As the cathedral clergy refused to officiate on this occasion the clergy of the palace offered their services."

After the arrival of Victor Emmanuel in the Neapolitan kingdom, and the formal abdication of the Dictator's power into the hands of the King, Garibaldi seems to have remained but a few hours in the capital, for on Friday morning he took leave of the King of Italy, and set out immediately afterwards for the island of Capri. It says a great deal for the character of Admiral Mundy, the British commandant on the Neapolitan station that he was the last official on whom Garibaldi called.

Garibaldi visited Naples on the 31st October to present colours to the Hungarians. He addressed the people from the Foresteria. Padre Gavazzi was standing by his side, and it was easy to perceive what were the feelings of Garibaldi when he spoke—sympathy with Gavazzi, who has been checkmated by the clerical party, and a longing after Rome as the only possible centre of Italian unity. [A crowd surrounded the house of Padre Gavazzi on the 31st October, exclaiming "Death to Gavazzi!" A body of the National Guard coming to the rescue were asked if they came to arrest him, when they said their duty was to protect him. I am glad to say that his power has been confirmed by Garibaldi.] The following was the speech of Garibaldi:—

"This is a beautiful day—a great day. It is beautiful, it is great, because it binds together with a new tie the fraternity which unites Italy to Hungary. Free people are bound together. Free Italians cannot, ought not, will not forget it, never will forget it. (Here the people break into a storm of applause.) Italians free! Yes, all shall be free, and that quick. From a life consecrated altogether to the cause of liberty, to the thought of our nationality, I have gathered nothing else. I desire to gain nothing more than the right of telling the truth at all times—of telling it alike to the powerful and to the people. Hear me, then, generous people of this great and beautiful metropolis, and if I deserve anything of you, believe my words. The canker, the ruin of our Italy has always been personal ambition, and still it is so. It is personal ambition which blinds the Pope-King, and urges him to oppose this national movement, so grand, so noble, so pure. . . . Yes, so pure that it is unique in the history of the world. It is the Pope-King who retards the movement of the complete liberation of Italy. The sole obstacle, the true obstacle, is this. I am a Christian, and I speak to Christians—I am a good Christian, and I speak to good Christians—I love and venerate the religion of Christ, because Christ came into the world to rescue humanity from the slavery for which God has not created it; but the Pope who wishes that men should be slaves—who asks from the powerful of the earth fetters and chains for the Italians—the Pope-King does not know Christ; he lies against his own religion. In the Indies they recognise and adore two genii, that of good and that of evil. The genius of evil for Italy is the Pope-King. Let no one misunderstand my words—let no one confound Papism with Christianity, the religion of liberty with the avaricious and bloody policy of slavery. Repeat that! repeat it; it is your duty. You are here, a portion of the educated and cultivated population, it is your duty to educate the people—educate it to be Italian. Education gives liberty—education gives the people the means and the power to assure and defend its independence. On a strong and healthy education of the people depend the liberty and the grandeur of Italy.—Viva Vittorio Emmanuel! Viva l'Italia! Viva Christianesimo!"

TURIN, Nov. 12.—The Gazette publishes the official appointment of Farini as Lieutenant-General of the King at Naples.

There is no news from Gaeta.

NAPLES, Nov. 12.—King Victor Emmanuel leaves to-morrow for Sicily, and will return on the 17th inst. Great festivities are to take place