

emotion to the testimony of the Messiah in the words, "This is He whom ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain."

Thus while the admiring eyes of the world are in the present day fixed on that hero of liberty, Garibaldi, the church of Christ has still greater cause with wonder and delight to contemplate Jesus Christ, the "Captain of our salvation."

Beloved brethren, shall we not aid Him in his purpose of love to the world? You have already done much to promote the Redeemer's glory in Germany.

Canada.

BAPTISM OF A FREE CHURCH MINISTER &c., &c.—Last Sabbath was a high day with the Baptist Church in Brantford. The Rev. Mr. Alexander, the pastor of the Free Presbyterian Church in that town, his wife, and a former deacon of the Congregational Church, having adopted Baptist sentiments, were all baptized by Rev. Dr. Fyfe.

We expect to be able to give in our next issue Mr. Alexander's argument and reasons to our readers. Our prayer is that God may bless this change to us, and that He may bless the people whom the reverend gentleman has left.

MONTREAL.—The Baptist Church worshipping in St. Helen Street in this city, we learn, have sold their place of worship for \$9000 and are about to build a new one in a more eligible part of the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REVIVAL IN JAMAICA.—The London Freeman contains a letter from Mr. J. E. Henderson, giving some account of the great work going on in Jamaica.

For the last eighteen months many of us have remarked a degree of seriousness amongst our people that pleased and encouraged us. There was also an increased and more regular attendance upon the means of grace, and at several stations the most decided proofs that God's Spirit was amongst us.

Few, however, if any, expected such a manifestation of God's power, as is now being put forth. The awakening seems to have appeared first in the lowlands of St. Elizabeth's and amongst the Moravians, and then to have spread to Westmoreland, Hanover, Manchester, and was gradually extending itself to St. James and Trelawny.

Mr. E. Hewetta also writes to the same paper: The Rev. C. Sibley, November 6th, 1860, writes:—"I would have written to you by the last packet, but I was in the midst of a mighty, mysterious, but glorious work of revival at Bethel Town, &c., &c."

I gave out that there would be another meeting in the evening, but to that I could not stay. I desired Mr. Atkins to preside. The meeting was held; the people crowded in; prayers were offered; and when the last petition was being put up the answer came; the Spirit was poured out, and the mighty revival movement commenced in real earnest.

Rev. J. Clark, to one of the inland newspapers, writes:—"Until the evening of the 22nd of September, no particular feeling was observed in the town of Savanna-la-Mar; but on the days following, I found that a few young persons and one of them of immortal life, had become impressed with a concern for their souls."

On the borders of St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland, near to Windsor Forest and Lennox, the deep impressions were perceived about two months ago; and amongst the first of those who felt the burden of his sins was a man who had been strong in the service of the evil one.

G. W. Gordon, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Mount Carey, November 2nd, 1860, writes:—"When I wrote you a few lines from Kingston, I did not then know what waited my arrival at Mount Carey, truly 'God moves in a mysterious way.' Mount Carey has been a pleasant, and will after this be a memorable place to us, but most memorable for God's glory, when you shall have learnt all that has transpired, and is transpiring here."

"I feel convinced of the sincerity of the movement; this is indeed a time for prayer and supplication, a people neglected, a people wronged, a people burdened, we have prayed for their relief, and the Lord is about to answer our prayer. He is sending His own word which is the sword of the Spirit, oh may it have free course and be glorified, may it penetrate through the length and breadth of this land, and may the wicked be brought to an end!"

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE PERSECUTIONS IN SPAIN.—A Deputation of gentlemen representatives of five different Protestant societies had an interview at the Foreign office with Lord John Russell on Wednesday the 5th ult respecting the recent persecution of Protestants in Spain.

"I believe it unnecessary for me to say anything on the general subject of religious liberty, or to state my opinion that religious persecution is equally hateful whatever may be the government or the religion of the government that enforces it. I suppose that we are all of the same persuasion upon the point, and are all agreed that persecution is equally hateful, whatever may be the government or the religion of the country in which it is practised, and that whether the country be Protestant or Roman Catholic, it is equally hateful."

It is impossible to quote—in reference to the persecution of the Waldenses, where, by the use of moral influence they obtained if not the extinction at least the cessation of the persecution of the Waldenses. On this subject I have no reason to think that the Spanish people generally have changed those opinions they have long held as to keeping the faith of the country one and entirely undisturbed by any difference of opinion; but if I find that any step I can take, either by remonstrance, or in any other way, will be effectual, you may depend upon it that my feelings will prompt me to adopt it.

PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN ITALY.—A private letter, dated Florence, Nov. 8th, says:—"You can scarcely have an idea, how the poor Italians are flocking to hear the Gospel. There are at present, two pastors and two large rooms which they call 'Italian Protestant Churches,' in connection with Mr. McDougall's church, Schools are also established. There are constantly springing up fresh interests, and it seems that this nest of error may ere long be a bright light in the world."

Dr. Robertson, Professor of Church History at Edinburgh, has expired after a week's illness. He was a distinguished member of the Church of Scotland, and was the author of a scheme for building one hundred churches, which he lived to see nearly successfully carried out.

ARE THE CHINESE REBELS CHRISTIANS?

The great movement called the "Rebellion," which has now for so many years been going on in the Chinese empire, after having been partially lost sight of among the western nations, is again beginning to attract attention.

In continuation of my last letter on the subject of the Chinese rebellion, I beg to apprise you of some matters of interest. Three American brethren went to Suchow, about ten days ago, and returned in due time.

There was a strong guard standing at the gates, and the officers in charge conducted them inside, and placed them speedily in communication with the head men. They were received by these very kindly, and treated in a hospitable manner.

Our brethren informed them that they were preachers of the gospel, and came from Shanghai simply in that capacity. They were desirous, they said, to ascertain the religious sentiments of those connected with the insurrectionary movement, and did not wish to be regarded as spies or as emissaries from any foreign State.

ities, which, with their deliverance out of them all, they attribute solely to the intervention of their heavenly Father.

The rebels say that their first object is to gain the victory, the second to seize the plunder, and the third to destroy idolatry. As to the last, it seems that they proceed to it in a very formal manner. The king, as he is called, marches with a number of adherents to the temple, and pronounces a curse of this nature:—"In the name of God, the heavenly Father, and of his Son Jesus Christ, this idol temple is devoted to destruction."

As to their religious ceremonies, they have a Sabbath on the same day as ours. One of the native Christians who went with the missionary brethren, was present on the occasion of their holding worship. His account of it somewhat accords with the description given of it by the late Dr. Medhurst.

There is a universal brotherhood among them, and they regard foreigners in a similar light.

There was no indication of that arrogant spirit which they evinced in their communications with Lord Elgin and others; and while they spoke of coming down to Shanghai, they expressed a firm determination not to interfere with us, but only to take the native city.

Much more might be said in regard to them; but the above will suffice to show the light in which our American missionary brethren looked upon them.—Though there are many drawbacks in their conduct and character, our brethren were most agreeably surprised at what they heard and saw of them. Save, of course, the blood-stained evils of war, these brethren are convinced that elements are in existence, and at work, which indicate the movement to be fraught with good, and to be intimately connected with the future Christianization of China.

The following are some of the forms of devotion (translated by the late Rev. Dr. Medhurst), which according to the testimony of the American missionaries, are still in constant use among the insurgents.

A PRAYER TO GOD FOR MORNING OR EVENING.

I, thine unworthy son or daughter, kneeling down on the ground, pray to thee, the great God, our heavenly Father, that thou wouldst grant me thy merciful protection, and constantly bestow upon me the Holy Spirit, to change my wicked heart, and nevermore allow me to be deceived by demoniacal influences; but, perpetually regarding me with favor, that thou wouldst forever deliver me from the evil one, through the merits of our Saviour and heavenly Brother, who redeemed us from sin.

PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO BE OFFERED AT MEALS.

We thank thee, O God, our heavenly Father, and pray that thou wouldst bless us with daily food and raiment, exempt us from calamity and affliction, and grant that our souls may go up to heaven.

DOXOLOGY.

We praise God, our holy and heavenly Father. We praise Jesus, the holy Lord and Saviour of the world. We praise the Holy Spirit, the Sacred Intelligence. We praise the Three Persons, who united, constitute one true Spirit, (God).—Sunday School Times.

American and Foreign News.

United States.

A southern paper gives the following curious receipt for settling the present troubles:—

"There is no proposition the South can accept short of the entire and unconditional relinquishment of all claim to the Presidency and Vice Presidency by Lincoln and Hamlin. That is our ultimatum of acceptance, and there is no likelihood of its being proposed."

An extract from a Mobile letter says:—

"The times here are getting more exciting. Fight now we must. The stars and stripes have been run down, and the lone star sent up. While I now write the town is illuminated, bells have been ringing, and cannon firing. I have written to our friends in Illinois twice, but received no answer. I do not think the letters left Mobile. Springfield in that quarter is the residence of old Abram, and the hot bed of black Republicanism. Until matters are more settled there will be but little communication between Alabama and Illinois."