

For the Christian Messenger.

What is to be done?

MR. EDITOR,—

I have been somewhat surprised, not to say grieved, at the little attention paid to the interests of our Home Missions at the late Central Association. After the numerous and urgent appeals that have been made by the Home Missionary Board and correspondents in your pages, on behalf of the Mission, and the repeated statements of the bankrupt state of the Funds, the pressing claims for Missionary labour from so many parts of the Province, and of arrears due to Missionaries who had faithfully performed their engagements, and were suffering for their dues, I cannot but think there was much want of consideration somewhere, or more would have been done at our Annual meeting, to impress on our churches their obligations to meet emergencies so pressing. I was not at the Association myself, but if I am rightly informed, little was said, and nothing done, to any effect, on the subject. I can well recollect the time when, on such occasions, the interests of the Home Mission and the preaching of the Gospel in destitute parts of the Province, formed a large, if not the most prominent feature at our Associations, nor would the denomination have willingly suffered any other object to have usurped its place. As regards my own views of Home Missionary efforts, I can hardly use language too strong to express my sense of their importance. They have unquestionably been, of all other means, by far the most efficient in bringing us to the position of usefulness and influence which we now enjoy among the various bodies of our fellow Christians in Nova Scotia. That any relaxation of our energies in such a cause should be allowed, under such circumstances, and at such a juncture as the present, is a very serious evil, in the opinion of

A BAPTIST.

Religious Intelligence.

THE GOSPEL IN ITALY.—How wonderfully has been the Providence which has so directed the desires and ambitions of monarchs, that while struggling for their own fame or aggrandizement, they have partially dispelled the darkness with which the shadow of the Papacy has covered Italy, and opened the way for the entrance of a pure Gospel! Now that it has entered there, we anticipate speedy and glorious triumphs for the religion of the Bible in Italy. Already much has been done. There is an evident readiness, even eagerness, on the part of many of the people to receive the light, and Bibles and tracts are in many an Italian cottage. One of the agents of the Foreign Aid Society, of London, says that while travelling in the north of Italy last autumn, he was amazed at the eagerness with which persons of all classes sought for information on questions connected with their eternal welfare. On one occasion, after having landed at Porlezza, he and his friends were surrounded by a crowd of the inhabitants, who clamored for religious tracts and books in the Italian language. The scene was one which he could never forget. Young and old surrounded them, and the demand for books and tracts was so great that they could not fully meet it. Groups were formed round the more fortunate, to hear the message of salvation by Jesus Christ read aloud. Again, on descending the steps of the wondrous cathedral of Milan, he saw stalls for the sale of Bibles. In the great square of one of the hotels, he offered a tract to an intelligent young man. This person, on looking at it, said, "That is what we want!" He then held up the tract and said aloud, so that a dozen persons could hear what he said, "Si, Cristo solo" (Yes, Christ alone), and then fervently repeated as he looked upwards, "Si, si, Cristo solo."

DEATH OF A TUSCARORA INDIAN BAPTIST MINISTER, REV. J. CUSICK.

We copy the following deeply affecting notice of the labors and death of a converted Indian minister, from the Canadian Baptist:—

DEATH OF REV. J. CUSICK.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of this servant of God, on his field of labour among the various Indian tribes located on the borders of the Grand River. C. W. James N. Cusick was born at Oneida, N. Y. August 15, 1805. He was converted to God at the age of nineteen, and soon after united with the Baptist Church, his views having changed from the Presbyterian to the Baptist faith and practice. Blessed with more than ordinary abilities of mind, he felt it to be his duty to warn his brethren to fly from Paganism to Christ, in which he was very successful. He spoke frequently in the English language, but was said to be very eloquent in his own native Tuscarora tongue. He has laboured as a missionary during the past sixteen years, twelve of which were spent in Canada West, often receiving aid from the Baptists of this section, and especially was he sustained and encouraged by the constant sympathy and assistance of the Rev. Charles Walker, when settled as pastor of the Hartford church. He made frequent visits to his native state, when he received aid from the Home Missionary So-

ciety, and other sources, with which he built a house for God, in which his brethren might worship the great Spirit made known to them through faith in Christ. The messenger of death came suddenly, but he was found at his post of labour with his armour on. He possessed in common with us all many imperfections and infirmities of the flesh; but grace reigned and triumphed over them all. And having lived to the Lord, he died to the Lord. Just before he expired he called for the Bible, and read the 3rd chapter of John's Gospel, and committing himself, his family, and his charge, to God, died in great peace. His funeral was held in God's own temple, the tall forest trees towering to the skies, and the blue dome of heaven above reminding us of the calm serenity of heaven. The Indians sang hymns of praise in their own native tongue. A discourse was preached by the writer in English from Psalm xc. 1.—"Lord thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations." After which the Rev. J. Longfish, an Indian minister, preached from the same, in Tuscarora. The Rev. J. Hanlon, Sen., prayed, and the procession moved for the grave. The Indians sang on the way, and as the coffin was lowered, mingling ashes to ashes, and dust to dust, stalwart men wept like children. It was the most impressive scene we ever witnessed.—He had been married three times, and left a sorrowing wife and weeping orphans to mourn his death, at the age of 56 years.

"Soldier of Christ, well done,
Rest from thy blest employ,
The battle's fought, the victory's won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT occurred last week on the Railway. A cow got on the track which was knocked down and killed, but it threw the cars off the track and they were near being precipitated down a steep high embankment. Judge DeBarres was in one of the cars at the time. Judge Dodd was one of the passengers when the last accident occurred.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday the 16th, the dwelling house of Mrs. Benjamin Taylor, of St. Croix, Hants County, together with all the furniture, bedding, wearing apparel, farming utensils, harness, provisions, &c., were burned to ashes, while the family were at work a short distance in the fields. So rapid and fierce was the progress of the fire that no part of the building could be entered.—*Journal.*

AN EXCURSION PARTY propose to come from St. John, N. B., to Tangier, by way of Windsor, in company with Mr. John Middleton, a practical engineer of that city. He has visited the diggings and makes a very favourable report.

SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL TROLLOPE.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that it is not unlikely that Major General Hastings Doyle, now Inspector of Militia in Ireland, will be the successor of Major General Trollope, in the command of the troops in Nova Scotia.

IMMORALITY IN BRIDGETOWN.—The *Register* gives a sad account of some of his neighbors. He says:—"While a portion of the community are publicly engaged in devotional exercises, others are desecrating the sanctities of the sacred day by mingling in bacchanalian orgies within the walls of low tippling houses, where profanity and obscenity make up the substance of the drunkard's utterances. Last Sabbath, from morning till night, men, under the inebriating influences of intoxicating drinks, were seen reeling through the streets. To say nothing of the eternal Laws of morality, do the laws of the land sanction such disgraceful scenes? Within a mile of these open violations of all law—human and Divine—are no less than nine magistrates, sworn to perform the required functions of their office—to render the law for the suppression of vice effective. What are they doing?"

THE DIGGINGS AT NICTAUX, ANNAPOLIS CO.—The Editor of the *Bridgetown Register* gives an account of an attack of gold fever through which he has passed. The principal means of his restoration were a visit to the Diggins at Nictaux. He pronounces himself convalescent, his spirits cool, and adds, "there is nothing in store for us, so far as we can see, but to print newspapers, and dun subscribers; and however gloomy and disheartening may be the prospect before us, we have no idea just now of abandoning our vocation for the mines—and it is our purpose to pray more earnestly than ever to be delivered from temptation—especially from the love of Mammon."

But to be serious, we are not quite sure that a particle of well-authenticated, genuine golden ore has yet been detected in the locality in question. In the quartz rocks there are shining particles which appear to us to be either sulphate of iron or mica. These may have been mistaken for gold. The Hon. Mr. Howe, who was present and who, a few months ago, officially visited Tangier, stated that the mineral aspect of the "Nictaux Diggins" was very similar to that of the spot referred to, where considerable quantities of auriferous ore has undoubtedly been found. And it may be that some of the specimens may contain gold; but of this, to our mind at least there is no certainty.

DIGBY WHARF.—The *Register* says, We are glad to learn that the "long-talked-of" low water wharf at Digby is to be constructed during the present season—to be completed by the contractors in November. It is said that the Government have directed the expenditure of \$5000 to defray the expenses of its erection; and that contractors have obligated themselves to finish it for this sum.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN HALIFAX.—The French man-of-war steamer *Foudre*, with Prince Napoleon on board, arrived on Monday. His Royal Highness, immediately after his arrival, paid his respects to the Lieutenant Governor.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The St. George with H. R. H. Prince Alfred on board, arrived in our harbor yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock.

The store of Mr. Benj. Crowe was entered on Friday night last and robbed of £15.

The new American Consul for Halifax, Mr. Vinton, lady and family, arrived on Saturday evening last. They have taken up their quarters for the present at the Halifax Hotel.

We are informed that Madame Anna Bishop, the great English Singer, will shortly give some Concerts of Sacred Music in Halifax. Her husband is, we learn, the author of the Music of "Home sweet home."

At a meeting of the City Council, held on Friday last, a communication from the Water Company was read, agreeing to the sale of their works. A committee was appointed to see to the perfection of titles, &c., before the works were finally purchased by the City.

Latest from the States!

[Per Telegraph to Monday's Evening Express.]

Terrific Battle at Manassas Junction.—Government Troops defeated. Three Thousand killed.—Government Troops retreating to Washington.—Rebel loss not known.

BOSTON, July 22, 1861.—Intelligence has just been received that a terrific battle was fought yesterday at Manassas Junction.

The Rebel army led by Jefferson Davis encountered sixty thousand of the Government troops, repulsing them with great slaughter.

The Government troops retreated to Washington.

The loss of the rebel troops not known, but supposed to be great.

The loss of Government troops 3,000 killed and a large number wounded.

There is great excitement here, and the list of killed and wounded anxiously looked for.

It is said that there were 90,000 of the Southern troops in the engagement.

Still Later.

A despatch appeared in the *Reporter* last evening, confirming the above and giving further details. The following are the principal items additional:—

The Federalists' loss alone is reported at least from four to five thousand men with a large number wounded.

The Union army were driven back; and whilst in the course of the retreat, a portion of it became panic stricken.

Some of the New York regiments suffered fearfully. The gallant Fire Zouaves were terribly cut up and only two hundred of them remained alive. The rebel Black Horse Guard fell upon this remnant. The Zouaves then turned upon the cavalry and committed such havoc amongst them that only six escaped alive.

The 69th, New York Irish Regiment, was also badly cut up.

This panic was undoubtedly caused by false orders issued by traitors in the army. When the retreat became general many threw away their knapsacks, and guns; and the road through Fairfax and Centreville was strewn with such articles.

PEACE PETITION.—Two copies of a petition to President Lincoln for calling a Peace Convention and deprecating civil war were taken possession of by the Police of New York. They had received 483 signatures. Several of the parties who signed have since called at the Superintendent's office and erased their names.

The Members of Congress generally set their faces against any terms of pacification, short of actual submission by the Revolutionists, and the rebel leaders hanged.

The captain of a Southern privateer has been tried and convicted in New York and sentenced to be hung. The Government at Washington has been notified by Jefferson Davis that if the sentence should be carried out, he should immediately retaliate on any officers in his power.

The British Consul at New Orleans has published an indignant exposure of the compulsory enlistment of British subjects in the Southern States. He declares that there have been "sixty cases of impressed British subjects" reported at his office. There will be no more such impressments!

Latest from Europe.

Second Edition.



ARRIVAL of the ARABIA.

The R. M. Steamer *Arabia* arrived yesterday afternoon with Liverpool dates to the 18th Inst. Several items of news will be of interest to Nova Scotia.

The bars of gold sent to England from Tangier are described as of the average quality of that coming from Australia.

In the House of Lords, recently, the Earl of Carnarvon preferred a complaint against the American Customs authorities for open-

ing and searching British packages sent to Canada by way of Portland. This will doubtless call the attention of the British Government to the importance of forthwith commencing the great Intercolonial Railway.

The indifferent health of the Emperor of the French is producing considerable uneasiness.

The Queen was on the point of visiting Ireland.

The illness of the Pope has increased, and no hopes of his recovery are entertained.—His successor is named, the Cardinal Vannicelli, Archbishop of Ferrara.

Russia is greatly disturbed, and the Czar has been coldly received at St. Petersburg on his return from Moscow.

An affray had occurred in Rome between the people and the Pontifical gens d'armes. Several persons were wounded.

A monetary crisis was imminent in St. Petersburg. Money was scarce at 9 per cent.—Gold and silver had disappeared from the market.

It was reported that the French had evacuated Civita Vecchia and were about to evacuate Vitarbo.

Advices from Peking of April 29th via Russia say the insurgents were making considerable progress. They had beaten Imperialists in a battle and were marching rapidly on the capital.

On the discussion of the loan bill in the Turin Chamber, Signor Musaligno said he had no confidence in a Ministry that maintained the French alliance. He said that England was the only true friend to Italy, and insisted on the immediate evacuation of Rome by the French. Farini supported the French alliance as the foundation and shield of the popular rights of all Europe.

Cialdini has been made commander of the southern army.

The *Patrie* says that disturbances have taken place at Naples.

An English frigate has been anchored at Constantinople, after obtaining from the Porte, the fireman required by the Convention relative to the Straits of Dardanelles.

The Sultan has introduced great reforms in the imperial household.—500 servants have been dismissed. He has reduced the civil list from 75 to 12 millions.

Canada.

SHARP EARTHQUAKE AT MONTREAL.—July 12.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here at 9 o'clock last evening, which lasted for several seconds. It was felt at the same time in various places in Canada West. In Ottawa city chimneys were thrown down and vessels shattered.

SENDING TROOPS TO CANADA.

In the British Parliament some questions were asked as to the object of sending the *Great Eastern* to Quebec with so large a body of troops. In reply to these, Lord Palmerston spoke in vindication of this act of the Government, as follows:—

"Undoubtedly, we have no reason to suppose that the Northern States of America would commit such an act of folly as to add a contest with us to the internal contest in which they are at present engaged. Her Majesty's Government have professed their intention to abstain from taking any part in the dispute now unfortunately subsisting between the Northern and Southern States. We rely implicitly on the loyalty of the people of Canada of all races—a loyalty that was manifested in the most unequivocal manner during the visit of the Prince of Wales to those Provinces. Therefore, none of these reasons could be the occasion for sending a large force, the dispatch of which would be a momentous measure. But it is the ordinary practice of all Governments in all parts of the world, when war breaks out and great military operations are commenced in neighbouring States, to take the small and usual precaution of strengthening in some degree their military force in that portion of their territory which is in closest proximity to the scene of hostilities. That is an ordinary precaution, the neglect of which would be blameable in those who are answerable for the interests of the country—[hear, hear.]—and that we have not gone beyond that reasonable limit is proved by the honourable and gallant member's own description of this force in the latter part of his speech as a very small one. It is a very small force; and to talk of 3,000 men being a large and momentous expedition is, I must say, an amount of exaggeration hardly to have been expected from a military officer of so much knowledge and experience as the honourable and gallant gentleman. [Hear, hear.] Well, if we have sent out only that small reinforcement, which according to his own statement, was necessary in common prudence, because he himself complained that the garrison of Quebec and Montreal had been brought down too low by former operations, then the question arises whether they have been sent out at the proper time and the proper manner. The honourable and gallant member admitted that reinforcements ought to be dispatched. He said it was impossible to leave those garrisons the winter through as they had lately been, and he added that reinforcements could not be sent out in winter, but must go in summer. Well, we are sending out in summer, and why does the honourable and gallant gentleman complain? [Hear.] One thing that he said certainly a little surprised me. On former occasions we have heard complaints made that troops have been provided with insufficient means of transport, and have conse-