

structure which would hold upwards of 6,000 persons. It was not easy for him to give them an idea of its size, but suffice it to say that it was twice as large as Exeter Hall, and one third larger than the Surrey Music Hall. Many might say, why build it so large? In answer to this he would say that it was a growing conviction in the minds of many of his congregation that it would not be large enough. Seeing that they had 1,600 members for the church, they could pretty well guess what the congregation was. Their present number of members more than filled their chapel. Their conversions also were more numerous than at any previous period; they were going on at the rate of 300 every year. Many might ask also, "Why have it opened free of debt?" In answer to this he would say, because he had said it must be so, and he did not like to draw back. Their chapel would stand for generations as a representative chapel of Dissenters, and therefore he would not like it to be said, "that is all very well, but they had to borrow the money, and they are still in debt." If, therefore, he could get his friends to pay for it now, they would have no burden. But let them not imagine that because they subscribed now they would not have to do so hereafter, because they would be most mightily mistaken. Other things would occupy their attention, which if they were in debt they would not be able to perform. They were all aware that he had undertaken to prepare a few young men for the ministry. But he hoped when their chapel was paid for to raise his present number to 100. He believed he had a call in this matter. He aimed not to bring out scholars but rough thunder men, that could preach and be understood. He had often felt that there was a lack of these men—men who suited the people and spoke to them in their own language. The sum they originally wanted was 30,000l.; 24,000l. of this had been subscribed, so that 6,000l. was now all they wanted. This amount they were desirous of raising by the end of March, about which time they intended to open. He intended to be a beggar that night—a beggar as bold as brass. It was a matter that would only occur once in his life, and he therefore felt like the man who said, when he was doomed to be hanged, "It's only once, and I would like it done thoroughly well."

European and Foreign News.

United States.

The great excitement, consequent on the Southern Secession, has been somewhat eclipsed by the discovery of an enormous robbery of Funds in the hands of the U. S. Government, called the Indian Trust Fund. The following account of this affair is from papers by the *Europa* on Friday last.

**GREAT ROBBERY OF INDIAN TRUST BONDS.**—Washington Dec. 23.—Secretary Thompson arrived from North Carolina last evening. At half-past eight o'clock he called on the President and had an interview. Secretary Tompson, during his absence, received a letter informing him of a robbery in his department. Upon going to his department he attempted to examine the safe in his office, where the Indian bonds were kept, but discovered that the key was missing. He made several attempts to find it, but failed. He at once suspected that something was wrong, proceeded at eleven o'clock last evening to the office of Mayor Berret, communicated to him his suspicions, and solicited a special police force and returned with the mayor and police to the Interior Department, and put a guard at every avenue leading to it. The clerks of that department were then summoned, and orders given to the police not to allow any one of them to pass out. The safe was then broken open with an axe, and the bonds were missing. The register of the bonds was found to-day, when Bailey was missing.

The funds supposed to have been stolen are known as the Indian Trust Fund, which has accumulated for the benefit of various Indian tribes, under our treaties with them. According to the provisions of many of these treaties a certain sum is stipulated to be paid to the Indians for their land, the sum to be paid in annual payments, equalling in amount the interest that would be due upon the principal. In order to avoid the necessity of being compelled to pay these annual sums out of current receipts of the revenue, the government has been in the habit of investing the principal in State stocks, and making the interest on these stocks meet the annual payment due the Indians, thus really realizing the money ultimately for the several States. It was these bonds or stocks thus acquired, amounting to over three millions, that are missing.

An attempt may be made to give this robbery a political aspect. This view is utterly unfounded. The robberies commenced as late as last July, and the confession of Bailey, the clerk to Secretary Thompson, points to the conclusion that a millionaire of New York is in fact the guilty party. The United States Marshal of New York, Rynders, has already been apprised of the fact.

Upon investigation in the presence of Bailey, his statements were unfortunately found to be but too true.

Out of three million dollars in bonds, eight hundred and seventy thousand had been feloniously abstracted.

The robbery of these bonds has been going on since July last. A New York millionaire, whose name has not yet been officially disclosed, prevailed upon Mr. Bailey, the Clerk of the Interior Department, who has the charge of matters of this description, to give him the North Carolina and Missouri bonds, with the assurance

that they would be returned within a specified time. The financial revulsion occurred, the bonds depreciated in value, and their return at rates current when they were given was entirely out of the question, and meantime the party to whom they were given failed. In this extremity Bailey, who is a warm personal friend of the Secretary of the Interior, knowing that any further secrecy was useless, and that an explosion must sooner or later occur, unbosomed himself to Secretary Thompson in a letter.

To-day, 24th, Mr. Bailey was arrested at the instance of the Government and required to give bail in \$3000 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

**NEW YORK, DEC. 24.**—The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post telegraphs that another loss of \$80,000 has been discovered in the Department of the Interior to day.

SOUTHERN SECESSION.

The work of secession appears to be making rapid progress and may well cause alarm for the future of both North and South. The operations of the Government indicate no settled determination to use force to prevent this rupture. Force must, however, be used subsequently and probably it will be attended with more disastrous consequences than if applied promptly. The following paragraphs will give our readers some idea of the gloomy prospects.

**Pittsburgh, Penn., Dec. 24.**—Intense excitement exists here to-day in consequence of its being made public that United States Quartermaster Taleafero was negotiating for the shipment from the Alleghany Arsenal of seventy eight guns to Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas, and forty-six more to Ship Island, near Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, the apparent object being to strip the Alleghany Arsenal and place the guns where the Secessionists could get them.

A report prevails that muskets, shells, balls, and cavalry accoutrements have already been shipped South.

**Washington Dec. 22d.**—General Cushing arrived here this morning from Charleston. He represents the condition of affairs there to be fearful and alarming, and thinks that civil war is imminent. If the Commissioners, who are expected here on Tuesday morning next, fail in their mission of negotiation for the Government property within their limits, and other arrangements, postal, &c., with the Government a conflict may shortly be anticipated, for as soon as that is known in Charleston there will doubtless be an attempt to seize the forts and arsenals, and all other Government property in the State.

**Charleston Dec. 24.**—Gov. Pickens has, agreeably to the Ordinance of Secession, issued a proclamation, proclaiming to the world that South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free and independent State, and as such, has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues or covenants, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State.

**ANOTHER SECESSION.**—The Palmetto Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, at Charleston, no longer affiliate with the Massachusetts Divisions, but declare that their doors will be henceforth and forever closed against them.

**EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE!**—Boston, Dec. 27, 1860.—*Charleston, S. C.*—Fort Moultrie was evacuated last night, and the guns spiked. The fort is now being demolished by fire. The troops have all been conveyed to Fort Sumpter. Intense excitement.—*Express.*

The following despatches were received by Mr. Hunter, Agent of the Associated Press:—*New York, Dec. 27, (8 p. m.)*—Fort Moultrie evacuated, and the Garrison concentrated at Fort Sumpter. Nothing additional received.

The Secession of Louisiana is inevitable. An address will be sent by South Carolina to all the Slave holding States to join in a Southern confederacy.

Fort Moultrie has been abandoned voluntarily by the Federal troops, who have entrenched themselves at Fort Sumpter in Charleston harbour, expected an attack from the South Carolina forces.

Commissioners from the Sovereign State of South Carolina, have arrived at Washington to treat with the Government.

New York Stock market is lower, and the money market very irregular.

**THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.**—From the *Christian Pleader* of Oct. 20th we have the following:—

By the mail steamer Lord Worsley, we have news from Taranaki (New Plymouth) to the 12th instant.

The commander of the Lord Worsley reports that on October 12th, at 7.30 a. m., he spoke H. M. S. S. Cordelia laying to off Kaihihi; saw the British camp on shore, the troops working up to a pah in skirmishing order. At 9.30 a. m. arrived at New Plymouth. During the day news came in of the capture of three pahs without the loss of a man—the loss on the side of the Maories being unknown. General Pratt is going to follow them to Waria, seventeen miles south of New Plymouth. He has sent for ten days' provisions.

On the same day news came in that the Waikato tribes, from 800 to 1000 strong, are on the way to the Waitera as a fighting ground, and have sent a messenger to tribes south of New Plymouth (the Ngatiruanui and Taranaki), to meet them at the Waitera, as the advance guard will be up in a week.

European News.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

Count Persigny has addressed to the French Perfects another long circular, this time with respect to the liberty of the press. It has always been urged by the friends of the Emperor Napoleon that if the press were free in France as in England, it would not exercise its freedom in the same way, but would attack his dynasty, which has not yet had time to consolidate itself; and it has been pointed out that the House of Hanover exerted great severity for a very long period. Count Persigny, in like manner, while he expresses his admiration of our liberty of writing, points out in great detail that as regards its present extent it is comparatively recent; and that our laws are still very stringent with respect to attacks upon the Crown and the settled order of things. He intimates that if these be respected he shall encourage free discussion on the acts of the administration and on abuses in the state. There are, as usual, conflicting opinions on the motives of the Emperor in making this concession. It is stated, non-officially, that an amnesty for all infractions of the press laws is about to be granted.

The death of Mr. Poinso, one of the judges of the Imperial Court of Paris, is a piece of romance quite novel and startling in its effect. The deceased is said to have been a first-class passenger by the night train from Troyes to Paris, and at one station on the line a strange man got into the compartment occupied by him. They were alone. At Paris M. Poinso was found stabbed to the heart, and with his watch and purse missing.

ITALY.

REACTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

The work of the reactionary agents in Italy has become apparent, and through the brief accounts which are furnished to the public, it is easy to see that the country is by no means settled. At Caserta serious disturbance broke out about the 5th instant. Caserta is notoriously a royalist place, and, as the report goes, stimulated by royalist agents, the inhabitants broke out into rebellion. This movement was met by a counter movement, and all that is left of the Garibaldi force hastened to the spot to crush the opposition. They were successful, as the telegram informs us; but not before several ringleaders were shot, and a hundred other persons arrested. At Aversa, a town not far from Naples, there was also an attempt at insurrection against the Garibaldians, who, however, in the language of the report, "remained masters." Numbers of the people of Caserta, it should be said, have taken to flight. At Isora, too—as the telegram calls it, but which is more likely to be Isola, or Sera, —a reactionary movement has taken place; but that also has been suppressed. If these things show that Francis II., or the old state of things, has some friends, a little incident in Naples proves how deeply seated is the feeling in another direction. The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, who had taken flight, was invited back to his diocese by Victor Emmanuel, probably to evince the desire of the King to do justice to the Church and as a means of quieting the religious outbursts which had taken place. The presence of the Archbishop was, however, the signal for a riot. A mixed mob, one portion of which shouted for the Pope, the other for Garibaldi, besieged the episcopal palace, and evidently the "Nationalists" had the better of it, for the Archbishop was obliged to appear at the balcony of his palace, and when he waved the tri-coloured Italian flag before him, the riot was at an end. The people were satisfied when they saw that the bishop had national sympathies.

By the accounts received from Naples, the Anglo-Italian Legion, which may properly be called unfortunate, has been disbanded.

**PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE.**—The *Nationalities* of Turin publishes the following proclamation by Garibaldi:—

"Italy and Victor Emmanuel! The Italians must not on any account abandon this programme. Victor Emmanuel is the only indispensable man in Italy, around whom all the men of our peninsula must rally. I do not care whether the minister's name be Cavour or Cattaneo (the latter is preferable); but what I care for, and what all Italians must inexorably demand, is that on the 5th of March, 1861, Victor Emmanuel be at the head of 500,000 soldiers."  
"Nov. 28. "GARIBALDI."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The *Presse*, not a very good authority, although it positively asserts that what it says is true, tells us that Austria is about to annul the *Papal concordat*, and to grant full liberty to all Austrian subjects. The Austrian government is willing, so says the *Presse*, to cede Venetia, on condition that they receive some Danubian provinces in exchange.

A telegram from Pesth states that the public excitement is increasing in Hungary; and that at Waitzen, a town twenty-one miles north of Pesth, a serious conflict had actually taken place between the military and the people, in which numbers were wounded on both sides. Four other places are named where demonstrations had been made, but the movements were confined to the manifestation of political feeling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the thousand rumours afloat in Venetia, there is one to the effect that the crown of Hungary has been offered to Prince Napoleon by Kossuth and the Hungarian committee at Milan.

**DEATH OF BARON BUNSEN.**—We regret to announce the death of Baron Bunsen, who had acquired a European celebrity by his great literary works. For a period of thirteen years he represented his country at our Court, we were almost accustomed to regard him as one of our own countrymen, and his death will, therefore, occasion more than ordinary regret throughout Great Britain. The event took place at Bonn, on Wednesday 28th Nov.

**MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.**—The negotiations for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, which have from time to time been informally mentioned in the newspapers, are now completed, and the wedding is to take place in the spring. The affectionate interest which the public take in all that concerns the happiness of the royal family is in a very slight degree complicated in this instance with considerations of national policy. Prince Louis will be twenty-four years of age next September.

**ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF MARSHAL O'DONNELL.**—An attempt has been made on the life of Marshal O'Donnell, at Madrid. The Marshal was wounded in the left shoulder by a pistol shot as he left the Senate. The assassin was immediately arrested.

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