

her armies held Rome. Speeches and explanations were made by General Fanti, the minister of war. Count Cavour and General Bixio. A ter vent had thus been given to long pent up feelings there seems to have been a common agreement to forgive and forget. Nothing yet has transpired of an intended campaign this summer. The Turkish authorities have seized a brig laden with arms and ammunition which was sailing in the Adriatic under the Ionian flag. It is rumoured that the Porte has at last agreed to the union of the Danubian Principalities under Prince Couza. Further outrage has been perpetrated by the savage government of Russia on the devoted Polish population of Warsaw. Both government and people seem determined to stand their ground, the one at any cost of blood, and the other at present by passive resistance. The people show a religious devotion to their cause, and suffer freely rather than bend to the yoke of despotism. There must be an outburst for liberty some day.

From Austria and Germany we have no news of consequence. Denmark still prepares for war but there is hope yet for a settlement of her disputes with Prussia.

A great effort is being made to unite Russia, Prussia and Austria in a strong alliance to withstand the dreaded aggression of France, but they cannot decide upon a common ground of agreement. Prussia grows less and less like her neighbour Austria, and it is hardly likely will be induced to ally herself with such a state.

HASTINGS.

Manchester, April 5th, 1861.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Revival at Chester.

MR. EDITOR,—

How delightful is the return of Spring, after a long and dreary winter. When the snows disappear from the hill-side, and the fields are mantled with verdure—when the song of the feathered warblers salutes the ear and all inanimate nature seems to breathe forth her silent adorations to Almighty God; the contemplative mind seems to catch the inspiration and almost involuntarily exclaim, "Bless the Lord O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name."

With how much more joy does the Christian—after a long season of declension—hail the dawn of a revival of religion, and welcome with sweet delight the time of the "singing of birds" and the "voice of the turtle" in the land. Such has been the experience of the Baptist Church in Chester.

During the past winter many of the brethren and sisters have been led to "sigh and cry for the abominations done in the land" and to exclaim, "hath God forgotten to be gracious?" and "will he be favorable no more?" Many fervent prayers have been offered to the God of Zion that "the time to favor her" might speedily come. Those prayers we trust have been heard and answered.

On Monday, 15th April, we commenced holding daily meetings for prayer, conference and preaching. It was soon evident that God was in the midst of his people to comfort the mourners in Zion—to heal the backslidings of the returning wanderer, and to give rest and peace to the heavy laden sinner. On Lord's day, 21st, seven young persons were baptized and on the 28th twelve more, of whom nine were heads of families, followed their Saviour in that holy ordinance. Several others have professed faith and are waiting the next opportunity to obey Christ.

The work still goes on. There has been no undue excitement, but a deep solemnity seems to rest on the minds of the community generally.

May the Lord carry on his own work.

Yours faithfully,

Chester, May 4th. I. J. SKINNER.

ROME.—The political state of the country did not prevent the spiritual shows of the Easter season. Multitudes witnessed these delusions. Many were drawn from curiosity, and were heard to exclaim, says a correspondent of a Romish journal—"Let us see the last of the old Pope!" Strangers have left the city. The Pontiff is improving. The following scene transpired on the recovery of the Pope from his fainting fit. In six or seven minutes' time the Pope revived. The servants brought the chair, and Pius IX. rising and leaning on the two cardinals, slowly descended the seven steps of the throne. Being seated in the chair, and finding himself, before the bearers moved, facing the assembly, the Pope drew himself up to his full height with inexpressible majesty, raising his left hand on high, "as if" said one of the prelates, "seeking the blessing in heaven itself," and made a great sign of the cross, turning both to left and right, with a slow and solemn movement, which so affected the spectators that all, not only Patriarchs, Bishops, Prelates, and Priests, but the Cardinals themselves, fell upon their knees.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the United States.

The following are the principal items given in the despatches of the past week:—

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—From the *British Minister at Washington*, to the *Earl of Mulgrave*. Washington, April 30, 1861.—The Light Houses at Cape Charles and Cape Henry show no lights, and a schooner is sunk in about five fathoms water, about six miles north of Wolf Trap Light Ship, Chesapeake Bay. The light boat off Windmill Point has been removed, and also the light boat at Smith Point.

(Signed) LYONS.

WASHINGTON, 30th.—There has been not the slightest disturbance of the peace, notwithstanding the large number of troops here.

The ladies of the city have tendered their services as hospital nurses should they be required.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Mobile Advertiser*, the day after the reception of President Lincoln's proclamation for 75,000 troops.

75,000 COFFINS WANTED.—Proposals will be received to supply the Confederacy with 75,000 Black Coffins.

No proposals will be entertained coming North of Mason and Dixon's line. DIRECT TO JEF. DAVIS, Montgomery, Ala.

ANNAPOLIS, April 30.—Evening.—Steamers Monticello and a gunboat arrived to day from New York. They have gone down the Bay to participate in the blockade of the Virginia ports.

The Maryland brought down from Perryville a large number of transport cars for the railroad, and 600 men of the 8th New York regiment, with two pieces of artillery, who are entrenching themselves on an elevation two miles from here, completely commanding the road to Baltimore.

The Union sentiment is rapidly gaining ground.

VIRGINIA.—A private letter from Virginia to the Chaplain of the Naval School says the Virginians are wild with excitement, and everywhere rushing to arms. It says there are 7000 South Carolina troops in Richmond, and 1500 Georgians at Norfolk. On Sunday the summons to arms reached Lexington, and before sundown five companies left. A pressing want of provisions is already experienced, and the paper currency of the State is almost worthless.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—There was a spontaneous Union meeting last night at East Baltimore. There were from 1500 to 2000 persons present.—Great enthusiasm was manifested. Strong, straight-out Union resolutions were adopted.—The national banner was unfurled.

The *Philadelphia Press* has the following special despatch from its Washington correspondent:

Lord Lyons is advised, I understand, to proffer to the United States Government, for the suppression of the slave States rebellion, arms, and ammunition, and troops from England and Canada. By the Persia he sent out orders for three hundred thousand stand of the improved Minnie musket, and for a vast number of the celebrated rifled cannon. Orders in future are not to be filled in England for the rebel government for arms or ammunition, or ships of war.

It is believed that an English and French fleet will be sent to the southern ports at an early day to co-operate with the United States fleet in the blockade of secession ports.

BOSTON, May 3rd.—Intelligence has just been received that North Carolina had seceded and joined Secessionists.

Jeff. Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, will command the Southern army. For a short time vessels will be allowed to leave blockaded ports.

Ships having emigrants on board will not be permitted by the blockading force to enter Southern ports.

NEW YORK, May 3rd.—20,000 Federal troops are in Washington.

All travel South of Philadelphia is stopped, by order of General Patterson.

Major Anderson passed through Philadelphia to-day, en route for Washington. He received a very enthusiastic greeting.

Vessels are allowed to clear for Baltimore to-day, without touching at Norfolk.

It is reported that the Governor General of Canada had made a requisition to the home authorities for five thousand troops.

WASHINGTON, 3 P. M.—The Gulf States are demanding an attack on Washington, but Virginia opposes the movement.

Southern troops are said to be uncontrollable. President Lincoln has issued a proclamation for 65,000 additional troops and eighteen thousand sailors.

It was rumored that a conference of all the Governors of the rebel states is called to meet at Montgomery.

Fourteen companies of Kentuckians have tendered their services to the Federal Government, and ten have been accepted.

In Western Virginia 26,000 men have been enrolled under the American flag.

A special session of the Massachusetts Legislature will be convened on May 14th.

BOSTON, May 6th.—It is said that the Federal Government will commence active offensive demonstrations to-day by taking possession of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia.

European News.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French is carrying forward his reforms with all the steadiness and persistency which is known to be characteristic of him. Now he is about to establish municipal liberty in France.

The Duke D'Aumale has created a new "sensation" in Paris by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The History of France," in which as the correspondent of *The Daily News* says, appears the "concentrated essence of all the most violent articles which have appeared in the English, Italian, and German papers for ten years past." The Government have seized the pamphlet, but rather too late. They were in fact, taken by surprise. There was a difficulty in getting a printer for the pamphlet, and it was therefore printed at Saint Germain. The consequence was that the pamphlet was printed, published, and forward to Paris before the Government got notice of it, and nearly every copy was sold before the police arrived. Such, however, is the excitement that the pamphlet has occasioned, that the premium on a single copy has risen to thirty francs.

ITALY.

Garibaldi, in consequence of his rheumatism, is not able to appear in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, but the noble and honest-minded patriot thought that a letter to the President of the Chamber would answer every purpose of Parliamentary arrangement. Accordingly he addressed a letter to the President, which was read to the House. Though no sign of approbation or disappointment marked the reading of the letter, yet the fact of its being read in the House was highly complimentary. In his letter Garibaldi defended himself against the aspersions of those who accused him of being false to Victor Emmanuel. He said, what, indeed, is apparent to everyone, that his devotion to the King and his love for his country were too well known to allow the aspersions which had been cast upon him to be believed by the country. But the patriot general said his "soul" had been filled with disdain in consequence of the way in which the southern army had been treated, and he made a proposal that a vast national armament should be prepared. The letter was received in the House, but it was not commented on, but the Government have taken steps to fulfil the gallant chieftain's wish. A volunteer corps will be formed for the kingdom. This is officially notified in the *Turin Gazette*, and the Garibaldian officers will hold rank in the three divisions of which the volunteer army is to be composed.

THE POPE.—The health of the Pope is not by any means in a satisfactory state just now. The first account comes from Turin, the second from Paris. The latter adds that the cardinals are speculating upon his death as an event not likely to be long delayed. This is probably a piece of Parisian gossip, but the late sudden illness of the Pope, the constant worry and agitation which he has endured, and his increasing age, are sufficient to justify the rumours which we hear of the failing health of his Holiness.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent says it is generally believed in Paris that war is not only probable, but inevitable, but this story has been repeated over and over again, and people in England are probably better able to judge of the truth of it, than those living on the spot where it originated.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Affairs at Warsaw continue in the same unsettled and unsatisfactory state, and the breach between the Czar and the Poles is becoming wider. Arrests are made; two of the former delegation of citizens have been arrested, and the Governor has refused to grant an audience to citizens of high standing. It is even stated that Count Zamoyski has been ordered to leave Warsaw, but this intelligence, which is of a very important character, is fortunately only reported. At the same time, troops are continually arriving at Warsaw, the Council of the Municipality has been restricted in its operations, there is no further account of the recall of Prince Gortchakoff, and serious agitation is said to prevail at Lublin, another Polish centre.

The Paris papers publish ample details of the recent lamentable occurrences at Warsaw, a telegraphic summary of which has already appeared.

Yesterday (April 7) a body of 60,000 persons assembled to go in procession to the pastoral fete of Powonski, but the idea was afterwards abandoned. This morning a great number of persons attended the churches, and at the close of the service assembled in the streets. The crowd collected was immense and very agitated, and went in a body to the hotel of the Agricultural Society. Over the principal entrance is the double-headed eagle, the arms of Russia, having on its breast the white eagle of Poland. The Russian eagle was not injured by the crowd, but they covered it with black crape, so that only the Polish eagle could be seen. The people also covered the front of the hotel with branches of palms and wreaths of immortelles. The people demanded Count Andre Zamoyski, but on being informed that he was not in the hotel they went to his private residence. The Count, seeing the crowd approach, went down into the street, and addressing the leaders, recommended them to observe calmness and moderation, as such conduct would constitute their greatest strength. They promised that his advice should be followed. About five o'clock the mass of people went towards the chateau of General Gortchakoff, who had from the previous

day kept an imposing force under arms. The crowd called loudly for the General, who came out on horseback at the head of his Staff, and, advancing towards them, asked what they wanted. "We want our country, and a Polish army, for a country without an army is like a hand without fingers." The General replied that they had not adopted a proper mode of asking for it, and advised them to dispense without disturbance. "The Emperor," added the General, "has already made several concessions to you, and will make more if you remain quiet." "Promise us to transmit our wishes to the Emperor," replied the leaders of the crowd. At this moment the front ranks of the people were so close to the troops that no one could have passed between them. The crowd manifested no aggressive disposition, and did not show any intention of retiring, but, on the contrary, kept gradually increasing in number. To all the summonses to disperse, the answer made was, "Promise us, on your honour, to transmit our demands to the Emperor." General Gortchakoff then re entered the chateau, and the situation became more and more critical. The arms of the troops had been loaded without the people appearing to take any heed of it. At the expiration of a quarter of an hour General Krouleff came, and in the name of Prince Gortchakoff promised to agree to their request and transmit their demands. Some of the citizens then addressed the people, and recommended them to retire. The answer given to them was, "Let the soldiers first be withdrawn; they have not eaten for the day, and it is a pity to fatigue them so much for nothing." The troops were accordingly ordered back to their barracks, and the people began to disperse, saying, however, as they went, "We shall return to-morrow, and bring our demands in writing."

A letter from Warsaw, of the 9th, says:—

"Yesterday, between five and six o'clock, a numerous crowd again assembled before the Royal Palace, in accordance with the intention announced the previous evening, to repeat its demand. At the same moment a postchaise crossed the square, and the postilion played on his horn the national air of Dombrowski, 'Poland has not yet perished!' This, so to speak, electrified the people, and, though without arms, they attempted to force their way into the court-yard of the Palace. Then the cavalry charged them and the infantry fired. Several young men, some of them carrying crucifixes, attempted to separate the people by leading part of them into the streets, in the vicinity of the Podwale and the Senatorska, but they found the entrance to the streets occupied by infantry. New volleys were fired at the people. The number of persons killed and wounded is not yet known, but it must be considerable. The soldiers carried many dead bodies to the Palace, and other victims were sent to St. Roch's Hospital and the European Hotel. While these sanguinary scenes were taking place in front of the Palace, between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, and among them many women and children, collected round a statue of the Virgin at the opposite end of the square, and on their knees began praying and singing hymns. Detachments of infantry made several attempts to disperse them, but without success. At length, at nightfall, the troops were withdrawn, and the crowd quietly retired. In the evening, a deputation of the citizens went to the Palace, and requested to see Prince Gortchakoff, but he refused to receive them. General consternation prevails. It is feared that bad news will come in from the provinces, as the dissolution of the Agricultural Society has there caused great exasperation. In the course of the demonstration of the 7th an aid-de-camp of General Chrulow committed suicide by blowing out his brains at the Palace. The Director of France, M. Leniski, the Director of the Bank, M. Miopokojzycki, and the Governor of Lublin, M. Machiewicz, sent in their resignations on the morning of the 8th."

ANOTHER CONFLICT WITH THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

BERLIN, Tuesday 16th ult.—Disturbances have broken out at Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, in consequence of a funeral service for the victims of Warsaw.

A bloody conflict took place between the inhabitants and the Russian troops.

There were many killed and wounded.

BRESLAU, Tuesday.—Letters from Warsaw state that in every district petitions are being signed expressing gratitude towards and confidence in Count Zamoyski, formerly president of the Agricultural Society, recently dissolved.

M. Lewinski having been called to assume the functions of Minister of the Interior for Poland, has made his acceptance of this office dependent on the fulfilment of three conditions, viz.:—That Count Zamoyski should be appointed president of the Council of State; that the troops should be withdrawn into the citadel and barracks; and finally, that citizens should be again allowed to do duty as constables.

The women of Warsaw refuse to discontinue wearing mourning and are organising a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Virgin at Czenstochowa.

The Russian authorities have left Lublin; authority is exercised by the municipality, under the presidency of the bishop of the city.

General Chruloff is marching upon Lublin.

LEMBERG, April 15, evening.—The Galician Diet has been opened. It demands the autonomy of this part of Poland.

THORN, Tuesday.—All dealers in arms in Warsaw have received orders to deliver the whole of their stock to the citadel.

Count Zamoyski will only accept the vice-presidency of the Council of State, which has been offered to him, on condition of the military being withdrawn to their barracks, and civic guard