

beloved Church, and directly unting our exertions on her behalf.

Accept my best wishes for your personal welfare, and my humble prayer to Almighty God that He would prosper, with his blessing, our exertions, in whatever portion of His vineyard it may be our privilege to labor, to extend His Church, and promote His glory.

A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., D.C.L., Arc. of York.  
London, C. W., July 9th, 1857.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1857.

The following extracts of Letters from the Bishop of Labuan, printed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, giving an account of the recent outbreak, and of the losses sustained at the Borneo Mission, will be read with much interest. A special fund has been opened at the Society's Office for the relief of the sufferers:—

79, Pall Mall, July 10, 1857.

The Society has just printed some letters from the Bishop of Labuan, giving an account of the recent outbreak and of the losses sustained at the Borneo Mission. A special fund has been opened at 79, Pall Mall, for the relief of the sufferers. The following extracts are taken from the Bishop's letters.—

Sarawak, April 3, 1857.

"My own view of the state of things is, that though I am personally a great loser, we shall, if God spares my health (which is now doubtful), in a year or two recover our losses; that the country will, in the end, be made securer; and that our mission among the Dyaks may, and should now, be pushed with greater energy and better hope of success. The Dyaks have all proved themselves good men and true, shown the greatest devotion and love for the Rajah, and respect and considerable sympathy for us, both as teachers of religion and white men in distress. The conduct of the Chinese in sparing us, and allowing this house to be a general refuge for all who claimed my protection proves the influence the work of the Mission had acquired over them. It is true that on my return (when I mercifully escaped on that Sunday), that good feeling had given way, and I was marked for vengeance, because I had done what I could to bring back the Rajah, had hauled down their flag, &c.; but that was as natural on their part, as it was the plain path of duty on mine. The conduct of our Chinese Christians while I resided here with them was exemplary. They helped me even against their friends, brought me back what of the Rajah's stolen arms and ammunition they could find, gave me all the information they could get, and warned me of the evil intentions of the Kuni against me on their second attack.

"Poor fellows! my heart grieves over my scattered flock; they seemed to have been all forced away by the rebels on their retreat, lest, as I suppose, they should give information to the Rajah of their plots and plans. How many have been killed, God knows, some, I would fain hope, have escaped into Sambas, and when I get my schooner, which is now more necessary than ever, as the coast will surely be for a year or two in a disturbed state,—for the Sarebus having got out, it will not be so easy to control their movements again, I shall go to Sambas and find them, and perhaps by their means establish a new church among the Dutch Chinese. And the Dutch will, I think, assist me; they have shown themselves very friendly in our troubles, sent round a steamer and soldiers, and would have come to Lingga to bring us away, if the Rajah had encouraged them to do so.

"It is a sad thing to look at our dismantled church, and only six men left of our late promising congregation of Chinese. The rebels forced away three of our scholars; three others ran to Singapore, with or to their friends. The rest of the scholars are still ours, and all going on as usual. I shall, by degrees, make up our numbers with new children as they offer. I have taken a new one to-day, and two others before. I am going with Mrs. Macdougall to Singapore for medical care, and to replace our clothes and linen, and get such things as are indispensable. We have been utterly sacked, but our heavy furniture is left, and though broken, most of it can be repaired. Every thing portable and valuable has gone, except my books and prints, though my manuscripts are sadly diminished; my prayer translation, just completed, goes, accounts, sermons, journals, &c., missing, all clothes, house-linen, lamps, knives, silver-plated arti-

cles, entirely gone. At the most moderate computation, £600 would not replace the things we have lost; and many old family articles, such as plates, &c., no money could replace.

"The school house has been sacked in the same way. So I must ask you to try to send us out at once some school materials, especially reading-books, maps, copy-books, &c. These all cost at least 400 per cent. above the English prices in Singapore.

"I am sorry to say that I am now much weakened, and so reduced that it is absolutely necessary for me to go away for medical care. I can cure others here, but it seems not myself. Our sojourn at Lingga was very trying, and bad water gave me diarrhoea, which I cannot get rid of, and I have had some return of fever, though not severe. I hope the voyage may cure me; often when medicines fail, a slight change to sea, or otherwise, cures. If I get well at Singapore, and any opportunity occurs I shall go on to Labuan before I return here. If I do not get over my ailments I shall be ordered to another climate for a while, but I hope and pray not; if I am, I believe the best thing would be for me to come straight home, and do what I can to put the mission on a better footing.

"Do not think, from what I have said that our Chinese Mission here is at an end; on the contrary, we have still nearly the same number of Chinese scholars, and the nucleus of our old congregation, the best men still with us; and fresh Chinese will soon be here to replace those that have been driven out; indeed it is possible that this commotion may serve to spread rather than hinder our work in the long run. God's ways are hidden; but it seems to me, if we have faith and constancy, that what now appears to be a check, will, in the end, prove the contrary.

F. T. LABUAN.

"P. S.—I shall want a schooner more than ever now,—boats will, I fear, for a long time, be utterly unsafe; and Mrs. M.'s journal will give a better account than this hurried sketch. I write while things are fresh in my mind. I live in a flannel shirt, which is the chief part of my wardrobe; and for want of a razor I am fast turning into the likeness of an Eastern Bishop, with a long beard. Chambers has a splendid one; it will take some time for me to match my Presbyter in that respect. My dearest wife has shown us all a noble pattern of cool courage and spirited endurance throughout; but short commons and roughing it are telling sadly upon her and our children. My wounded ones are doing well."

Sarawak, April 8, 1857.

"My dear —, I regret to say that I am still very unwell; fever again and diarrhoea, that I got from the unwholesome water and diet at Lingga, still keeps on and has weakened me sadly. My wife, too, is very unwell, from over exertion and want of usual conveniences during our exile. I am going, to Singapore in H.M.S. 'Spartan'; there is a surgeon on board, who takes me in hand. We have regularly to begin de novo in the housekeeping way; not even a knife or a fork, or a sheet, or a table-cloth left us. All that was portable has been taken away, and what was not has been smashed, chairs broken, covers of sofas ripped off, &c. We have recovered some few articles of wearing apparel from the Bazaar people, among which was one half of one of my satin robes, and one rochet, which last will serve as a pattern to make others by; and as I have not a hood or a scarf or anything left, I shall wear only my rochet until I can afford to get myself a new set of robes.

"I wish you would try among ourselves if anything can be done towards replacing our communion-plate, altar-cloth, harmonium, chancel carpet (of chancel twenty-five feet by thirteen). The church is only bare walls and chairs now; it is marvellous it was not burnt; they made fires in it and lived there. God has mercifully spared, while both the mosques and one joss-house have been destroyed. Let us take it as an emblem, that Christ's Church will grow and flourish in Borneo, when Mahometanism and heathenism are no more. I can only muster now six of our adult male Chinese Christians. What a dispersion and slaughter!

F. T. L.

Singapore, April 24, 1857.

"My dear —, I arrived here in H. M. S. Spartan yesterday, still very ill. I am in good medical hands here; but Dr. Cowper shakes his head and looks grave. However, I trust all will come right though I have suffered much, and shall most likely suffer a great deal more before I am well. I hope and trust I shall not have to run off home as soon as I get strength enough to move again; but I do feel that a good bracing of home air is the thing of all others that would right me. At any rate I shall have to try some change, to Java or Ceylon Hills, as a temporary measure, I fear.

F. T. L.

LATEST NEWS.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada* brought very little news. The affairs of India engrossed the attention of Parliament, and of the English people, and are of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the world. It would be a momentous consideration for Great Britain, were she to be deprived of her Eastern dominion. This, however, even under the present, serious state of things is about the last to be thought of. The reducing to order the revolted material will indeed be a work of time; of care and caution, but it will be done and done well, and out of the subsidence of the waves of contention, there will arise a future for India that will eclipse all that could be ever conceived of her former glory. If it is reserved for the sons of Japhet that they shall dwell in the tents of Shem—the reunion will assuredly be for the well being temporal and eternal of the two races, of whom the "proclaimer of righteousness" foreshadowed all that was good and great that could befall mankind—and they are fast accomplishing their destiny.

The ex-king of Oude has placed himself in a very uncomfortable position with reference to his patrons, the H. E. I. C. He is said to be of an intriguing disposition, and has been charged with complicity in the revolt, and is now under arrest. His family are in England. The pension allowed him is large, and that will be forfeited if his guilt is established. The circumstance is curious as showing the wonderful power of absorption in the conquerors of that part of the world—and the mutations of fortune that befall empires and rulers in the revolutions of time.

We have for two or three weeks past, published some extracts of the proceedings before the Mayo Election Committee, which are highly interesting, and which may prove instructive, and convey a useful lesson. The following is the substance of the latest action of the House of Commons on the subject. The proceedings at the Mayo election have caused much remark in the Press and elsewhere throughout Great Britain, and the matter having been brought before Parliament, merit will be adopted to secure the liberty of the subject in future against priestly control and intimidation, in the exercise of one of the most important rights of freemen.

MAYO ELECTION.—PROSECUTION OF PRIESTS.—Col. French then moved a new writ for the county of Mayo, in the room of Mr. Moore, unseated on petition. Mr. Scholfield moved as an amendment that the Attorney General for Ireland be directed to prosecute the Rev. Peter Conway and the Rev. Luke Ryan for their interference at the election, and that the issue of the writ be suspended during the present session.—He read from the evidence taken before the Committee that these Roman Catholic priests had denounced the voters for Col. Higgins at the altar. This was not a case of Protestantism against Roman Catholicism, but a question of freedom of election against priestly denunciation. (Hear.) Mr. Maguire contended that the High Sheriff of the county, who was the father of Col. Higgins, one of the candidates, had exercised the grossest partiality in favor of his son. After a good deal of discussion, Lord Palmerston said he would vote for the amendment to prosecute the priests, and suspend the writ till the question of their guilt was determined, which, he thought, would be, not to punish, but to protect the electors of Mayo. On a division, the motion to issue the writ was rejected by a majority of 153 to 29. Before the vote could be taken on the amendment, Dr. Brady moved that the house do now adjourn, which was negatived by a majority of 145 to 16. The question to prosecute the priests was then put and carried without a division. The issue of the writ was suspended during the present session by a majority of 128 to 21.—Adjourned.

The attempt to excite an insurrection in Italy, the conspiracy, it is asserted, extending to France, where in conjunction with it, an attempt was to be made upon the life of the Emperor, has excited much alarm amongst the Continental powers.—England is alleged to be the head quarters of the Mazzini conspirators, and appeals have been made to the Government to banish them from the country. Such an extreme step will hardly be resorted to, nor would the people of England consent to it, with all their admiration of the French Emperor, and all their regard for his life. Lord Palmerston has it is said given assurance that the movements of the revolutionists shall be well watched, and information of all their proceedings will thus be at the disposal of the frightened Continentals, who can take their own measures to counteract them. We do not lay much stress upon the alleged conspiracy of Italians against the French Emperor, but such a belief impressed upon the British Government, would cause it to be more vigilant in discovering and exposing their machinations, and this we take to be the reason for the charge. Europe is no doubt in an excitable state, and in Italy especially, groaning under priestly despotism, it is easy at any time to create a disturbance; but the ability of the revolutionists does not seem equal to their desire; and