

## Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

19, Pall Mall, Feb. 8, 1866.

The Society is in want of several missionaries, of young men, duly qualified for immediate ordination.—Forms of application may be had from the Secretary, 79, Pall Mall.

Many friends of the Society were interested some time ago in raising a Special Fund for building a church in Alexandria. It is gratifying to learn that the sacred edifice was opened for Divine Service on Christmas Day; and is intended to be consecrated speedily.

## GUIANA.

The following report from the interesting mission among the Arawaks of British Guiana, has been forwarded by the Catechist, Mr. Landroy:

"During this year, 1854, affliction and death have been among the three tribes of Indians in the Pomeeroon, but the Lord in mercy has stayed the plague.

"This quarter, ending 31st December, I went up the river to see what the Caribs were doing. In my way up I visited their dwellings; some were cutting their fields, others were planting, and some had gone to other places. On my returning I was detained by a mora tree falling across the river. We were obliged to come out of the bateau, and stand on the fallen tree until she was drawn over; we then continued on until we came to a place named Myrapa, where I met with some Caribs, who were living there, but were then leaving, and taking away all their plants to reside further up the river. They informed me that there are some families of Caribs living further in the interior. I immediately took my boat's crew with me, Mr. Landroy going also. After crossing several hills, and our guide leaving us, we came, after much fatigue, to a new cassava field, not many weeks cut down; there were trees lying in every direction, and we were obliged to walk on some and step over others, until we came to a house, where we found one Carib man and two women, and I conversed with them regarding their souls. Not having taken our hammocks with us I was obliged to leave them, and return back to the river, then went on in the bateau, until we came to another place, where we found some of our constant attendants at the mission. As night was coming on we left and came to another place, where we had prayer. The next morning, after prayers, we left for the mission. Those Caribs living nearer to the mission attend regularly,—their children also attend school regularly,—but those living further up the river do find it very difficult to attend regularly, on account of the distance.

"The Arawaks attend regularly at the mission and church, when not employed on the coast,—their children are improving in their English reading, and their Arawak Gospels.

"The Accaways also give much satisfaction by their constant attendance on the hill and at school; they are also increasing in number.

"In referring to the years that have gone, I trust I may safely add that they have not passed away without that all-important increase, which must be the object of our chief anxiety and most fervent prayers. There have not been wanting, from year to year, many cases which have proved that the outward and spiritual graces have not been withheld; and thus we may take encouragement, and hope, in God's own time, that the little leaven shall leaven the whole lump, and that the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth, may hold forth the word of life to present and future generations in the forests and rivers around us.

"Total number who attend church, 200. Average congregation, 163.

"Day school, boys, 38; girls, 26. Total, 64. Average attendance, 47.

"Sunday school average attendants, 134."

**HE CARETH FOR YOU.**—Children of affliction, hear ye this. What though the world forsake you, and leave you to mourn alone. What though a base ingratitude has stung you to the quick, and clouds of anxieties are clustering all around you. There is one that careth for you, and though all others should forsake you, he never will. True, the night is dark, and the billows are strong, and the tempest thickens, yet look up; there is one walking on the billows by your side, who is mightier than you; and, it is to just such as you that he loves to extend his care—that precious care, whose watchfulness is never withdrawn, whose love is never dimmed. In the valley He will walk by

your side, and along the steep and dreary road will take your burden to Himself. 'Cast thy burden upon the Lord, He will sustain thee.'

'He careth for you.' Child of perplexity, hear ye this. Why then take thought for to-morrow, the morrow is all His own. Can you make it better? If you could make it better, and take it out of His hands all to yours, would you do it? I doubt it, if you know how much He loved you. Trials perhaps, but then trials producing patience, and experience hope, and all producing what? why a heart fitted to love and serve Him, just such a heart as He wants you to have; just such a heart as He says you must have if you are to dwell forever with Him.

## Selectious.

**EXAMINATIONS BEFORE MR. ROEDUCK'S COMMITTEE.**—Friday was devoted to "the examination of the Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, who went to Constantinople with introductions from Mr. Sidney Herbert and the Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford. He described the hospitals as being in a very bad state and wanting everything. As regarded medicines, he might state that when one of the chaplains was taken with cholera at dinner, it was proposed to give him one of the simplest draughts, but it was found that there was no drug for making it; and Dr. Smith told him he could get no prepared chalk for the patients in his ward. Among the surgical instruments there was none to be found when wanted for legs of the soldiers that had been chattered. There were no operating tables. There being no head or system, they could expect no discipline, and both were wanting at Scutari. He saw Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and told him he had seen Dr. Menzies, who said nothing was wanted; just as the Secretary of War, before he left England, said nothing was wanting; the fact being that everything was wanted as soon as the battles of Balaclava and Inkermann were over. He could not consider there was any authority at Scutari. Dr. Menzies was the nominal head, but it was a head in a state of suspension. (Laughter.) Dr. Cumming appeared to act as head sometimes, but he (the witness) was told he was not so. Things got so bad that he thought the encouragement given him by Mr. Sidney Herbert and Lord Clarendon warranted him in taking steps to get it remedied on the spot. He saw Lord Stratford, and he recommended him to report on the state of the hulk and of the transport ships. He addressed a letter on this subject to Lord Stratford, setting forth that he had visited the hulk, and that until the week before no beds had been supplied, and that there was a want of the simplest supplies. The disabled and wounded had nothing but swung hammocks and blankets. Humanity was never more outraged than in the manner in which the sick and wounded were conveyed from the ships to the hospital. Lord Stratford replied to this letter most courteously, and said that he had written to Admiral Boxer on the subject, and he hoped the deficiencies would be attended to. He also addressed representations to the members of the medical commission, Dr. Spence, Dr. Cumming, and Mr. Maxwell, stating that the treatment of the sick and wounded was altogether indefensible. He could not believe that all the stores could have been sent out as stated; nor could he account for the statements of the medical men, that they had sufficient. He did not believe that Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Clarendon were aware of the state of things, for Lord Stratford had been told that he was to obtain whatever was wanted "for love or money." The way in which the men were landed from the ships was "horrible and heartrending," as has been truly described; and there were ships day after day that could not, for want of facilities, land their sick, the authorities complaining that the boats intended for the sick and wounded had been taken by Admiral Boxer for another purpose. He had known vessels, day after day, waiting with their sick and wounded to be landed, because Admiral Boxer could not give boats. The work could have been done with a small steamer if a pier had only been made. They could also have transmitted stores by this steamer, and it would have been better able to contend with the weather. The first complaint made to him about the wants of the Russian prisoners was by a Pole, who was employed as a surgeon to look after them. He applied to him for some wine and blankets, medical comforts, and shirts, and stated to him that the condition they were in was shameful and disgraceful to our country. He [Mr. Osborne.] gave them relief from his private fund. He was bound in justice to say that Lady Stratford informed him that she had often ap-

plied to Dr. Menzies to know whether he wanted any appliances or comforts for the hospitals; that Dr. Menzies told her that he did not, and that nevertheless she sent stores from balsteads to be used there. When Lord Stratford came to see the hospitals he turned round in his [witness's] presence, and said to Dr. McGregor that he had only to make application to him [the ambassador] if anything was wanted. He believed, as an ambassador, that no man worked harder than Lord Stratford. For instance, when witness called upon him on one occasion, his lordship took up a bundle of papers and said, "Look here, this is a plan for putting down extortions in the Turkish dominions, and I have to examine it. I consider the whole of it to-day." It was wholly wrong to have put Lord Stratford in the position he was with regard to the hospitals at Scutari.

The *Times* correspondent makes the following general survey of the army.—"The Light Division some time ago mustered about 2,000 men; it now can show 5,000 men for duty; but, instead of six regiments, it contains ten regiments. With the exception of the Guards, nearly every brigade in the army can muster more men now than they could have done a month ago. Lieut. General Pennefather's division (the second) turned out in beautiful order the other day, and the brigade which was formerly led by poor Major-General Adams—the 41st, 47th, and 49th Regiments, or 'the Fours,' as it is familiarly called, looked almost as well and as strong as it did on the breaking up of the camp near Aladyn. The 30th, 55th, and 95th Regiments have scarcely recovered their heavy losses at Alma, Inkermann, and the trenches. The Third Division, commanded by Sir Richard England, is in very good order and is tolerably strong, though some of the nine regiments of which it is composed have suffered severely. The old 50th are very much reduced, indeed, not more than 100 men, if so many, could be turned out for duty, if the batmen, servants, and camp keepers were left behind. The 44th is a shadow, or rather a ghost of its former self; the 28th and the 4th have also lost considerably, but the Royals present a tolerably good muster roll. The 18th, 38th, 39th, and 89th Regiments are in fair strength, but they have all joined recently in comparison with the regiments named above. The 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, attached to the Light Division, are in excellent order, and notwithstanding Alma and the trenches, they turn out very strong. The 1st battalion of the same admirable corps, attached to the Fourth Division, is equally efficient. With regard to the Fourth Division itself, ever since the siege began the trials and dangers of war have affected every regiment in it more or less severely, and two of these regiments have almost ceased to exist, so far as the privates and non-commissioned officers are concerned. The losses they sustained at Inkermann, the hard work to which they were subsequently exposed by their position and their distance from supplies, disease and sickness, the result of privation and over-work, have thinned the ranks of this gallant division, who have had, moreover, but scant justice done to their labors. They are, nevertheless, recovering health and spirits and strength rapidly, and will soon be ready for any work that can be cut out for them."

The *Morning Herald* correspondent thus describes the sports of the camp:—

"The English, true to their native instincts, had got up pony races to break the monotony of camp life; and the event came off yesterday afternoon on the Karani race-course. There was very excellent running; and after it was over most of the party adjourned to the Karani-gorse, which they drew very successfully for a dog, who gave them a famous run from Karani village down to the mouth of Balaklava harbor, when, finding the sea too much for him, he turned tail and run back again towards the village, beating off the whole of the field. The dog-hunts are fixed for every Tuesday and Friday. I mention these little incidents to show that there is much more cheerful tone now in the army than there was a few weeks ago. A month back, a man who proposed a dog-hunt or a race would have been looked on by his brother officers as one who ought to be taken particular care of by his friends."

Last week a man of the Berks Militia, wishing to get discharged in order to marry a girl to whom he was attached, and after a vain effort to raise the money requisite, deliberately placed the forefinger of his left hand on the table of the fan where he was billeted, took up the chopper, and in an instant severed the finger from his hand, the dismembered limb flying several yards off.