Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854.

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Report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

(Concluded.)

The effect of the discovery of gold in California, and afterwards in Australia, upon the colonial population of NEW ZEALAND, has been precisely what might have been anticipated.—Many have been led to forsake those pursuits to which they were becoming accustomed for others which promised both a larger and a quicker remuneration; families have been transplanted or scattered; and excitement and confusion have been introduced. Such a state of things must needs prove unfavorable to religion, and it therefore excites no surprise to be informed that the number of English members is somewhat diminished. The state of the native population, too, though upon the whole affording abundant evidence of the benefit they have received from the Gospel, in many places, is such as to afford the Missionaries cause of much anxiety. The excitement of novelty once connected with Christian truths and ordinances has passed away, and with it all such interest in them as does not spring from religious feeling and principles.—Far from affording an argument against Missionary labours, the present state of things presents a reason for strengthening and multiplying all evangelical agencies, but particularly for the Christian care and instruction of the rising generation. To this, under present circumstances, the Christian philanthropist must look as a principal means of benefitting the aborigines of New Zealand; and it is, therefore, with great satisfaction that the Committee observe the continued progress of this department of their work, as reported from both sections of the district..... In the training Institution, at the *Three Kings*, the total number of inmates, at the date of the last Report, was 131; six teachers had been sent out to take charge of primary schools, about to be established under the new Government regulations. The Report of the Inspectors appointed by public authority in New Zealand, (viz, the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, and the Surveyor General, is interesting and satisfactory..... From *New Plymouth* a very encouraging report has also been received, signed by the Inspectors of public schools. Industrial, and especially agricultural, pursuits are successfully carried on here; and it is important to add that, since the official report of the Grey Institution was presented, the Missionary has provided accommodation in or near his own house for twenty girls, to be placed under the special charge of Mrs. Turton..... At *Wellington*, the enlightened and philanthropic Governor of the colony has for some time desired to see an establishment like that at the Three Kings; and the last reports make grateful mention of his Excellency's kindness in securing a most eligible site near the town for a school, and residences for the masters and scholars. The Executive Council have sanctioned the grant of a sum of money for the purpose of commencing operations on this site..... The Circuit Reports this year present few features calling for special remarks or lengthened quotation. From *Mangungu* the printing press is to be removed to the *Three Kings*, where it may now be made more extensively serviceable.—From the *Waima* Report an extract may be given in a few words, but of great significance:—"Popery in every part of this Circuit has ceased to exist among the natives, even as a profession. All are now accessible and, in some degree, under the influence of our teaching." From *Wellington* the Committee have received advices up to December last. There is an increasing Congregation at the *Hutt*. A new chapel is in course of erection, and the Society is prospering, having the advantage of several Local Preachers or Leaders, who are much needed at Wellington. Many of the New Zealanders have acquired considerable property, (horses, cattle, drays, implements of husbandry, &c.,) showing a steady advancement in the civilization which naturally follows Christianity. The most casual observer cannot fail to mark the improved tone of moral feeling among them in the last few years. A site for a chapel and a Minister's house of Christchurch is secured, and the subscriptions having reached £100, the work will probably soon commence. At Lyttleton, likewise, a new chapel is in contemplation.

The history of the *Friendly Islands'* Mission during the last year exhibits some sorrowful circumstances. Of the seven European Missionaries stationed there, three have been compelled to leave by failure of health—Messrs. Miller, M. Wilson, and Peter Turner. The first not being likely to be able to resume his Missionary labors, has returned to Sydney, and retires from the work altogether. Mr. Turner has honourably completed a period of nearly twenty-five years' active service, and takes his place on the Supernumerary List. Mr. Wilson may, it is hoped, recruit himself for further service. The evil effects of the late war have not been exhausted at its close, but have been painfully manifested in the impaired tone of the piety of many, the unsettledness of others, and the drifting away from the Church of those who had more of the form than the power of godliness. Diminution of numbers and local finances are the natural results of such a state of things. In the midst of these afflictions, however, there is ample cause for gratitude and rejoicing. The report from *Tonga* refers in pleasing terms to the benefits already realised since the restoration of peace. The Report of Schools states that nine additional schools have been established in *Tonga* since the close of the war. From the Training Institution seventeen students who had completed their three years' course have been appointed to schools in various islands, and fourteen new students have been admitted. From the *Haabai* Circuit we are informed that the teachers so received from *Tonga* have given a great impulse to the work of education. Schools and premises suitable for the training system have been built, new scholars attracted, and the teachers supported by the scholars without expense to the Mission..... The Committee observe with satisfaction that the subject of local contributions in furtherance of the cause receives some attention. Thus from the *Haabai* Circuit it is reported that several tons of oil and yams have been brought. From another Circuit the members have contributed three tons of oil, besides a few tons of yams, and some fowls. They have also given a ton and a half of oil as a thank-offering for the favourable termination of the war, and £2 18s. in cash..... The demand for such portions of the Holy Scriptures as are in circulation in the language of these Islands continues unabated.

As to the FEEJEE ISLANDS it was stated, that after many hindrances and detentions, Mr. Saml. Waterhouse has reached the field of his choice, arriving safely at Nandy on the 1st of July last. Mr. Williams, Mr. Watsford, and Mr. Hazlewood, (whose return was reported only last year.) are compelled to retire by debility or affliction The last year has been marked by a most gratifying event, the completion at the Mission Press of an edition of 3,000 copies of the entire New Testament, the translation of which has undergone careful revision. This edition was undertaken before the brethren received information of the munificent grant of the British and Foreign Bible Society, announced in the last Report. The translation of the Old Testament, which has been executed in great part by Mr. Hazlewood, has been completed, and will be diligently revised by Mr. Watsford, before it is put to press. The English and Feejeean Dictionary is also finished.

A full and able Report of the *Lakemba* Circuit, by Mr. Lyth, supplies many interesting particulars. Of the *Vewa* Circuit, which is estimated to contain two-thirds of the entire population of the Feejee group, there is not an equally favourable report. A heavy affliction has befallen this Circuit in the death of Elijah Varani, a Christian Chief of good character and long standing, who has been cruelly murdered, with two brothers and four of his people. It has also suffered a sad calamity in the eruption of a volcano, which has carried away a town with a chapel and twenty-five persons..... *Bua* Circuit has proved a place of trial and mourning to the Missionary occupying it. No serious personal injury has been done to him, but his life has been threatened, and many minor annoyances practised. In the *Nandy* Circuit the people in general maintain their profession—the means of grace continue to be well attended, and many are evidently growing in grace. At least, twenty heathen villages are visited for the purpose of affording Christian instruction, in addition to the eight places which form the Circuit..... Another earnest appeal has been addressed to the Committee on behalf of *Rotumah*, where there are in all about 600 persons bearing the Christian name and desirous of instruction, but who, with the exception of a visit from Mr. Williams last year, have been entirely under the care of Tongau Native Teachers. There are eight chapels, and four other preaching places, and about thirty members of Society. Two Missionaries are urgently required, were it only for the translation of the Scriptures and the preparation of books, to which the Tongau Teachers cannot be expected to be competent..... Of the school teachers sent from England it is reported that they are making progress in learning the language, hoping to carry on the work with greater effect as they become better acquainted with it. Of the Native Schools, a gratifying description is given by Mr. Malvern.

The stations in the ALBANY and KAFFRARIA District were next alluded to. No very marked peculiarity is noticed in the *Graham's Town* Report. At *Salem* the native congregation has improved, and a Sunday-school has been recommenced. At *Farmerfield* the attendance on public worship has increased, and the attendance on the Day and Sunday-schools has been doubled. At *Bathurst* there is a small improvement. At *Clumber* the native congregation is spoken of as pleasing and encouraging. In *Port Elizabeth* all things promise well. *Ueitenhage* needs and much desires a Minister, and the congregation keeps together. The Society at *Fort Beaufort* has been increased by the addition of seventy-six members in the last year. Since the conclusion of the war it has been determined by the Governor that a Fingoe settlement shall be formed here, and a site has been granted for this purpose. Mr. Ayliff has been appointed to reside at this new settlement, which it is proposed to call by the name of one of that valued friend of the Society who presided at its last Annual Meeting, and to whom it has been laid under obligations for various services rendered through many years past,—James Heald, Esq. A small increase of members is reported from *Cradock*, with other cheering and hopeful circumstances. After a long residence at *Morley*, Mr. Garner has removed to *D'Urban* and *Fort Peddie*, where he has found great cause of thankfulness in the prosperity of the work, upwards of fifty persons having been baptized the last year. The *Burgher's Dorp* Station, commenced little more than a year since, promises well.

In *British Kaffraria*, *Mount Coke* has realised to a great extent the advantages which were anticipated from the restoration of peace. A large and commodious building has been erected for the use of the Watson Institution, which has continued in operation through the year; and the former institution premises will be henceforth occupied by the Printing Press, which is to be removed from King William's Town. At *King William's Town* there is no decrease in the Society, and hopeful signs of a better future present themselves. The Society's Printing Press is still at work upon the new and revised edition of the New Testament, but 3,000 copies of the Book of Psalms, and 1,000 copies each of Daniel and the First Book of Chronicles, have been completed during the year.

The Chief Kama has removed with his tribe to a portion of country allotted him by the Government in British Kaffraria. The heathen portion of his people have distributed themselves principally between the Keiskamma and the Tyamie. Mr. Sargeant has been appointed to take charge of the new station. His congregations are generally large and attentive. Some of the chief's family are among the prominent and useful members of the little church. Mr. Shepstone considers that *Kamastone* was never in more hopeful circumstances, either in regard to its temporal or spiritual interests. Several of the people from *Haslope Hills* have come to reside there. The review of the year affords similar reasons for thankfulness and encouragement to the Missionary labouring at *Wittebergen*.

At the *Clarksbury* Station, in KAFFRARIA PROPER, the work of the Lord continues to prosper. Eighteen persons have this year renounced heathenism and been baptised. There is an average daily attendance of 120 in the School, one half of whom read the Holy Scriptures. At *Shawbury* the congregation is between four and five hundred. The new chapel has been so well filled that a service has been held out of doors. At *Morley* the chapel has been frequently crowded to excess. The congregations at *Buntingville* are frequently too numerous to be accommodated in the chapel, tho' several families have removed to a distance.—There is a small increase to the Society, in addition to that arising from the transfer of those at the *Umdumali River* from the adjoining Circuit to this.

The troublous circumstances of the BECHUANA COUNTRY have prevented the holding of a District Meeting during the past year, and the Chairman's official visit has also for various causes been postponed. Letters have been received from Messrs. Ludorf and Giddy, which contain intelligence of a painful and trying character, well adapted to call forth the prayerful sympathy of the friends of Missions.

Attention was next called to the Missions in WESTERN AFRICA, in the WEST INDIES, and in CANADA.

In conclusion, the Committee adverted to some of the topics of congratulation which a review of the year suggested. The financial success now reported (they observed) cannot but be highly gratifying to all who have this cause at heart. The increase of the Home Contributions is gratifying, inasmuch as it has not arisen from very large donations, such as have in some former years graced the Reports of the Society, but from the augmented supplies furnished by a majority of the districts in Great Britain. It is due also to the various friends in different parts of the country to acknowledge the response which they have made to the request put forward last year for an earlier payment of their Annual Subscriptions, and to express the hope that their good example may be more extensively imitated, and that the payment of Annual Subscriptions in May may become the general, if not the universal rule. The principle of making Daily Offerings on behalf of the great work of the conversion of the world, has also this year been adopted by many, and with the best results; and all these things together make it abundantly evident that the confidence expressed last year in the well-principled attachment of the Methodist connexion to the Missionary work was not misplaced or unwarranted, and justify the expectation of further improvement..... Still more remarkable and encouraging is the amount contributed by the several Foreign Auxiliary Societies, which this year exceeds by £500, the whole Missionary income of the Methodist connexion in the year 1817, in which the Society was first organised. This gratifying amount, contributed in the places where Missionary labour is carried on, and in great measure by those who are the constant witnesses, and many of them fruits also, of that labour, is perhaps the most conclusive evidence that could be presented of the general fidelity, consistency and success with which the operations of the Society are conducted by its numerous agents in every quarter of the globe. Well may the Committee in view of this fact thank God and take courage. As another evidence of the favour of the Most High, and of the acceptance of the Society's past labours by those who are in circumstances to understand them best, the Committee may be permitted to advert again to the encouragement afforded to their educational efforts by the public authorities of more than one most important colony.

The Report concluded by commending the cause to the sympathy and countenance of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ,—asking for increased pecuniary means, and especially representing the want of able, faithful labourers.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

Selling and Buying on the Sabbath.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me through the columns of your paper to call public attention to the fact that in many parts of this city *selling* and *buying* are prosecuted on the Sabbath Day as freely and fearlessly as on any other day of the week. This (I hope illicit) commerce extends I believe to almost all sorts of provisions—luxuries as well as necessaries of life—as for example tobacco, tea, coffee, sugar, eggs, butter, meat, &c., &c.

It is impossible to urge the plea of *necessity* in extenuation of these proceedings. With a little diligence all these articles could have been provided on the preceding Saturday. Or would it be a great hardship to postpone the purchase of them till Monday? Surely if people cared more for their immortal souls than they do for their perishing bodies it would *not* be deemed a hardship—and those who *ape* fasting 40 days *might* restrain their lusts *one* day.

Mr. Editor, are the laws of this Country—are the laws of God, to be thus trampled under foot with impunity? Will a Christian community tolerate such glaring profanation of the Christian Sabbath? Such morality may pass in France or in Ireland, but in Nova Scotia it will never do! The people, who would not allow the mails to be carried on Sunday will not surely brook a greater, a more inexcusable breach of God's commandment.

Yours respectfully,

Halifax, June 14, 1854. R. M.

Wesleyan Camp Meeting.

The Public are hereby informed, that a Camp Meeting, under the direction of the Wesleyan Ministers, will be held near Smith's Creek, Studholm, King's County, New Brunswick, on *Friday*, July 14th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

While all are invited to be present who desire Spiritual good, the following remarks are submitted for their guidance:

1st. Those who attend the Meeting will be required to submit to the Rules and Regulations found posted at the entrance to the grounds.

2nd. That such persons as intend remaining on the Camp Ground, can either bring provisions with them, or secure board and lodging at a low rate in the Boarding Tents.

3rd. Pasturage for horses can be obtained at a moderate charge, on application being made to the Subscriber, on the grounds.

4th. That as ample tent accommodations may be obtained it is desirable that all who attend the Meeting should remain till its close.

Any further information required can be obtained on application to any of the Wesleyan Ministers in the Province.

4 ins. J. PRINCE.

Mill Stream, K. C., June 14th, 1854.

Methodism in the Bahamas.

The following account of the state of Methodism in the Bahamas is taken from a letter of the Rev. H. Cheesborough, dated Nassau, New-Providence, Feb. 18th, 1854, and published in the *Wesleyan Notices* for May:—

Our late District-Meeting enjoyed uninterrupted harmony and peace. The brethren met each other in love and confidence, which prevailed from first to last. The result was that every thing went on smoothly and agreeably, and that our business was arranged with ease and dispatch. Our District services were well attended, and on some of them the Divine blessing was poured out in no ordinary degree. The Missionary Meetings attracted crowds, and were the best, in all respects, which our friends could remember for several years past. In town we were favoured with the valuable services of the Chief Judge in the chair, and with the presence of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, and other local notabilities. Timothy Darling, Esq., presided at the East.—This gentleman is a Presbyterian, whose richly evangelical sentiments, catholicity of spirit, personal piety, and platform ability were of great advantage to the cause, both in town and at the East. The pecuniary proceeds for this Circuit are in advance of those for last year. The amount of Mission money for the District (including £32. 16s. 1d. from Turk's Islands, which came to hand since the District Meeting closed) is nearly £300. Besides this sum, I have £15. 0s. 11½d. to remit for the Jubilee Fund of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Schedule in the Minutes will show a net increase in this District, during the past year, of more than three hundred members, not including the returns from Puerto Plata; which, however, we have incorporated in our Schedule.—There has been a net increase in every Circuit except one. That for New Providence is seventy eight, with finances in proportion. We are, I trust, unfeignedly thankful to our heavenly Father for this signal token of His favour, and feel encouraged to dedicate ourselves more fully to our great work of saving souls.

Wesleyan Missions.

The following interesting intelligence is extracted from a communication in the Wesleyan Missionary Notices for May, written by the Rev. Thomas Jenkins, dated Fakir's Mission, Palmerston, Nov. 10th, 1853. This Mission is in the Port Natal and Amazulu District, South-Eastern Africa:—

You will be pleased to hear that the Lord is adding His blessing to the word of His grace.—We have had the tokens of His presence, and our means of grace are well attended; and gracious seasons they are. A short time ago twenty-five were added to the church by baptism, after a trial of from twelve to eighteen months in our catechumen class. Many of them can bear testimony to the pardoning grace of God, and others are seeking this great blessing. After the ordinance of baptism, witnessed by a crowded congregation, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to *ninety-five communicants*.—Great was the power of God's grace amongst us; every heart was melted. How delightful the season! But six years ago we numbered six or seven communicants; now we number ninety-five. This is the Lord's doing, and to Him be all the praise. We still look for greater things. The word of the Lord is mighty. Prejudice, ignorance, and superstition must give way. They are giving way; for we rely on Him, whose "kingdom must rule over all."

Death has removed four of our church-members from us during the year; but they knew in whom they believed, and could set to their seal, God was true. "They died in the Lord." One was an old woman. She called me just before she died, to thank me and Mrs. Jenkins, for all we had done for her, and to request me to write to all the friends of Missions, to thank them that they had sent the word of life to this land of darkness before she was no more. She was joyful and happy. Her last words were, "Farewell: I am going to Jesus."

ANTIGUA.—The Rev. Walter Gaddy, under date of Feb. 12th, 1854, writes:—The work of God in this island is in a prosperous state: we have had foretokens of Gospel benedictions, and we are longing and looking for a baptism from on high. We have been favoured with some awakenings and conversions lately, at English Harbour. The Gospel has come to some wicked and hardened sinners, "not in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance."

Constantinople.

The missionaries of the American Board, in Constantinople, give an encouraging report of the state of religion in their Churches. They say:—

There are several signs for good now in this city. The brethren in the Churches are more united than they have been; and some backsliders are returning. Our Sabbath services, especially in Hass-keuy and Koomkapoo, are pretty fully attended, many Armenians being present every Sabbath. The chapel at Hass-keuy is becoming too small for the number of worshippers; and there is not a little discussion of the doctrines of the gospel among the Armenians in that suburb. On Sunday (April 9,) seven individuals are to be received by profession into the Church in Para. Five of them are Greeks, pupils of our seminary and of our female boarding school.

The boarding-school contains forty-six pupils, only ten of them being day scholars. The recent additions are regarded as very promising. They are from Armenian families; and in such cases the immediate relatives are pretty sure to join the Protestants in the end. The religious interest, heretofore reported as existing in this institution, still continues. Never were we permitted before to rejoice in so long a season of special seriousness. The last Thursday of Feb. was observed with solemnity; and a happy impression seems to have been made upon the school.

The British and Foreign Bible Society is sending a large number of Scriptures (chiefly New Testaments) in the English, French, German, and Russ languages, for distribution among the troops, sailors, and prisoners of war; and they are asking us, in connexion with other friends of the object here, to employ at their expense a number of colporteurs.

From various parts of the interior of the country we have news of the most cheering character. Mr. and Mrs. Clark at Arabkir have their hands full of work, and more than full. The Armenians are carrying their old Church books to exchange them for Bibles, thus showing their decision to cast away the word of man for the word of God. In the vicinity of Aintab the onward movement is with accelerated speed. Indeed, from almost every quarter we hear enough to show us that now is emphatically the time to work. Thus, while clouds and darkness are gathering around this empire from without, and, according to present appearances, a struggle is commencing among the European nations and in Turkey which has never had a parallel in this world's history, the peaceful kingdom of Christ is extending itself noiselessly over the minds of men; and before the great and the wise of this world are aware of it, a most important though bloodless victory will be gained, and an integral portion of the empire of Satan here will be won over to Christ.—*Ch. Ad. & Jour.*

Methodism in Paris.

The Rev. P. Lucas, in a communication to the *Watchman*, under date of May 15th, 1854, thus speaks of the state of Wesleyan Methodism in Paris:—

Our English work in the Capital is in a flourishing state; we do not remember seeing it more prosperous than it now is. The chapel is too small to contain all those who have a desire to hear the Gospel. We have evidences that our labours are not vain in the Lord. We discover many persons amongst our hearers who become more serious, and also more attached to the means of grace. Sixty-eight sittings have been let lately; this shows us that our hearers are more fixed in their principles.

It is very gladdening to see that our brethren, who are stationed in Paris, can proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to such a vast multitude of persons, many of whom might have been ashamed of being seen in a Wesleyan Chapel in England. Who can doubt but good will result from all this? The English class is small, as it has always been, on account of the continual removals; but the few who are connected with us in church membership, are faithful to their high calling in Jesus, and walk worthy of the Gospel.

The Rev. M. Rylance whose ministry is highly acceptable in the Capital holds a Bible class, which is attended by Papists and Protestants; it has already proved a great blessing in enlightening the darkness of many souls and leading them to Christ.

There is a financial increase in the Circuit of Paris, for this year, of 1,311 francs, without reckoning more than 1,600 francs, which have been raised for an organ.

Our French work, though it has no bright appearances, is not stationary. The class is progressing, both in piety and in number. Some new preaching places have been lately opened, which are promising. The labours of our highly esteemed brother, M. Hocart, are blessed for the conversion of souls. We feel thankful to God that his health is improving.

Our friend M. Paul Cook labours with zeal and perseverance among the rising generation; he holds several little meetings, where some young men of the most respectable French Protestant families in Paris attend. Sums of money have been given by the parents and the young men, for our cause, which is a proof that it is gaining ground.

At St. Dennis, God is pleased to manifest his power and loving kindness in the salvation of souls, both amongst the French and the English. Some remarkable conversions have recently taken place in this locality. The members of the church seem to have a new zeal, and appear more devoted to God than ever.

At Croix, near Lille, we have also a little band of Christians, who labour in their humble sphere to spread the knowledge of the truth, and extend the borders of Christ's kingdom.

More Missionaries needed for China!

The Rev. Wm. R. Beach, Wesleyan Missionary, in a letter dated Canton, February 9th, 1854, thus pleads for ministerial aid for China. May his appeal excite sympathy and practical benevolence in the hearts of our readers! Whilst christian ministers are willing to give themselves up to the toil and sacrifices of missionary life, christian men at home should rejoice to render them all necessary aid;—

Taking advantage of the winter season, we have made one or two short excursions into the neighbouring villages; and if we had been previously at a loss for arguments for diligence in that which our "hands find to do," such visits could not have failed to supply them. Residing as we do, however, in the midst of a teeming city population, we can scarcely avoid feeling at all times how absolutely necessary it is that, if we would not be found at last with our mission unfulfilled, we should be thoroughly in earnest *now*. That everyday feeling, however, is intensified by every walk which we take into the surrounding country; because, wherever the eye turns, it beholds a new claimant upon our Christianity for evangelical culture. We pass through village, after village, where the distribution of the silent tract, at lengthened and irregular intervals, is the only means employed to make known the Saviour of men. We climb the lofty hill, and on every side, far as the eye can reach, we behold the habitations of our fellows, and we know that into those habitations the messenger of mercy has never entered. And, as we return, to be lost in the crowded streets of the suburbs in which we dwell, we cannot but feel that while we are studying, men are perishing. Next to the realisation of Christ's love to him, there is presented to the Christian Missionary no motive to labour more constraining and more inciting than this. But one thing is evident. If any head-way is to be made at all here, we *must have more men*. Were every Missionary in this field a Paul, vast masses of men must still remain unreached. If we stir a single foot to the villages, it is with the conviction that there are still thousands living at our very doors, who have scarcely heard the name of Christ. If we confine ourselves to the city, it is with the certain knowledge that, within the circumference of a day's walk, there are other thousands who are living without God, What can we do? It is for the church at home to relieve us from this solemn dilemma. When are more labourers to join us? I find that I have been led into a strain in which I did not intend to indulge in a letter like this; but it is difficult to write as a Missionary, and to restrain one's self on such topics.

New Discoveries in Nineveh and Nimrod.

In a report recently issued by the London Assyrian Excavation Society, relative to the progress of their agent, Mr. Loftus in Babylonia, it is stated that a new palace has been discovered at Nineveh, which is by far the most magnificent structure hitherto found among the ruins of that ancient capital. Its walls are covered with fine sculptures, every room and passage being devoted to a separate subject. These sculptures are the *chefs d'œuvre* of Assyrian art. But a part of the palace, including two or three hundred sculptured slabs, has as yet been explored. On one of these slabs is represented, in base relief, a city surrounded by a double wall. Above the various buildings in the city rises a temple, whose second story is supported by pillars which have their bases on the backs of lions and human headed bulls. Another scene represents a lion hunt. The king is in the act of striking a lance into a lion which is springing at his chariot, while seven others, pierced by many arrows, are lying dead and dying on the ground. On another slab is the representation of a bridge with three pointed arches, and on still another one is depicted a park, with an open gate, through which the king may be seen at a distance hunting lions. The palace is ascertained by the inscriptions found within it, to have belonged to the son of Esar Haddon.

At Nimrod, it is said that another obelisk has been discovered, which was erected, according to the inscription, by Shalmannrish, founder of Calah—and it records twenty-seven of his battles. The art of deciphering the ancient Assyrian inscriptions has attained such a degree of perfection, that names of nearly all the Assyrian Kings mentioned in the bible have been identified—extending the chronology of Assyria to a period of about two thousand years before Christ.

A Furious Elephant at Large.

The large elephant Hannibal, attached to the Broadway Menagerie, which was on exhibition at Pawtucket on the 3d instant, got loose from his keeper on the way from Pawtucket to Fall River, early yesterday morning. Before starting, his keeper made him lift the hinder part of a waggon loaded with 3,500 pounds, for the purpose of getting it into line. It is supposed that this, although not unusual, might have suggested to him the mode of attack which he adopted afterward.

When about seven miles from Pawtucket he became furious, turned upon his keeper, who had to fly for his life and take refuge in a house, got free, and rushed along the road, destroying everything in his way. Meeting a horse and waggon belonging to M. Stafford Short, he thrust his tusk into the horse and lifted horse, waggon and rider into the air. He mangled the horse terribly and carried him about fifty feet, and threw the dead body into a pond. The waggon was broken to pieces, and Mr. Short considerably hurt. The elephant broke one of his enormous tusks in this encounter. A mile further the elephant, now grown more furious, attacked in the same manner a horse and waggon, with Mr. Thos. W. Peck and his son. He broke the waggon and wounded the horse, which ran away. M. Peck was pretty badly hurt in the hip.

While the keepers were engaged in securing the smaller elephant, who had run loose, however, manifested any signs of mischief, the larger one got off from them, and went through Barneyville, when Mr. Mason Barney and another man mounted their horses and kept on his track as near to him as was prudent, giving warning of the danger to the passengers whom they met on the way. The elephant would occasionally turn to look at them, but did not attempt to molest them.

The next man in the path was Mr. Pearce, who was riding with his little son in a one horse waggon.—He was coming toward the elephant, and being warned by Mr. Barney, turned round and put the horse to his speed, but the elephant overtook him and seizing the waggon, threw it into the air, dashing it to pieces, and breaking the collar bone and arm of Mr. Pearce. The horse disengaged from the waggon, escaped with the fore wheels, and the elephant gave chase for eight miles, but did not catch him. The elephant came back from his unsuccessful pursuit, and took up his march again on the main road, where he next encountered Mr. J. Eddy, with a horse and waggon.—He threw up the whole establishment in the same way as before, smashed the waggon, killed the horse, and wounded Mr. Eddy. He threw the horse twenty feet over a fence into the adjoining lot, then broke down the fence, went over and picked up the dead horse and deposited him in the road, where he had first met him.

He killed one other horse, and pursued another, who fled to a barn; the elephant followed, but at the door was met by a fierce bull-dog, which bit his leg and drove him off. Once on the route, the keeper being ahead of him, saw him plunge over a wall and make for a house. The keeper got into the house first, hurried the frightened people within to the upper story, and provided himself with an axe, succeeded in driving off the furious beast. The elephant finally exhausted his strength, and laid himself down in the bushes, about two miles from Slade's Ferry. Here he was secured with chains and carried over the ferry to Fall River. A part of the time he ran at the rate of a mile in three minutes.—*Providence Journal, June* 6.

Religious Items.

... A Wesleyan Minister has come in possession of a manuscript volume, containing a metrical translation of nearly the whole of the Psalms of David by the late Rev. CHARLES WESLEY, the poet of Methodism, who presented it to his friend, the Countess of Huntingdon. A prospectus for its publication has been issued.

... The receipts of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, during the past year amounted to £31,644,—an increase over the income of the year preceding of about £4000. The expenditure was £30,805. During the year 2,080 Hebrew Bibles, 1,068 Hebrew New Testaments, and 50,000 tracts and portions of the scriptures in modern languages were distributed.

... The annual Wesleyan Missionary meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel in this town on Tuesday evening last. John W. Bemister, Esq., M. H. A., having been requested to take the chair, opened the business of the evening with an appropriate address, after which the Rev. Mr. Addy, read the report of the Society shewing its income for the past year to have been no less than £114,498 14s. 3d. Several interesting addresses were delivered in the course of the evening, and resolutions moved and carried.—*St. John Nfld. Ledger, 30th ult.*

HOW THE SEA BECOMES SALT.—The deep sea-sounding of Lieut. Maury resulted in the discovery at the bottom of the ocean, of a bed of miroscopic shells unmixed with sand or gravel. To an ordinary observer this discovery would suggest no extraordinary provision of nature. But Lieut. Maury demonstrates that these animalcule in all probability exercise a powerful influence in promoting a healthy change or circulation of the waters of the sea; that if, as is supposed, these little creatures live at the surface and are buried in the ocean, we may view them as conservators of the ocean, for they assist to preserve its status, by maintaining the purity of its waters. It is admitted that the salts of the sea come from the land, and that they consist of the soluble matter which the rain wash out from the fields, and which the rivers bear to the ocean. The waters of the Mississippi and the Amazon discharge immense quantities of this soluble matter. This matter cannot be evaporated and as the rivers never cease pouring in fresh supples of it, it is argued that the sea must be continually growing more salt, and such perhaps would be the case were it not these microscopic animals are constantly at work extracting this matter from the sea water, and depositing it in the form of shells at the bottom of the ocean. Thus, says Lieut. Maury, "the ocean is presented as a vast chemical bath, in which the solid parts of the earth are washed, filtered and precipitated again as solid matter, but in a new form, and with fresh properties."—*Boston Journal.*

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—In England, some years ago, a man presented himself before a body of clergymen, to be examined that he might be licensed to preach the Gospel. His advantages for study had not been very great, and he had many fears that he could not sustain himself, and answer the numerous questions which he knew would be proposed. With a trembling heart he stood up before his fathers and brethren, and one of them asked him with whom he had studied divinity.

The young man was somewhat confused at this question, for he knew very well that he had not enjoyed the instruction of any distinguished divine; and he replied with hesitation, "My mother taught me the Scriptures."

"Ah," said the minister who had asked the question," mothers can do great things!"

The examination then proceeded, and the result was delightful proof that mothers may be good teachers of theology; that the truths implanted by their early instructions, watered by their pious tears, and sanctified in answer to their prayers, will bear precious fruit after many days.

This candidate for the ministry was found to be mighty in the Scriptures, and most gladly was he commissioned to go forth and preach the word to his fellow-men.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The *Westfield Transcript* gives an account of an unusual phenomenon which occurred at Barcelona a few days since. The lake at the time was quite smooth, scarce ruffled by a ripple, when, without any apparent cause, a huge wave extending up and down the lake as far as could be seen, and presenting a square front about five feet in height, came rushing into the harbor, up to the shore, and then receded in the same manner as far in the lake as could be seen. There was but one wave, and then the lake was still as before. There was no appearance of a storm anywhere. At Dunkirk there was a similar "moving of the waters," and it was predicted by the "oldest inhabitants," that a storm was brewing. In less than twenty-four hours the storm commenced, and such another N. E. gale of Lake Erie had not "blowed up" for many a year.

CURRENT MOVEMENTS.—The Boston correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* writes:—"Considerable attention has been directed to the Catholics within a week or two. Mother Flaherty's suit for the recovery of her daughter has passed the Judge having decided that the girl was at liberty to remain with her Protestant friend, and be a Protestant if she chose—which thing she did choose—with a vehemence that set back on popery, priest, persecution, and the stripes and woes which had been her portion in a Catholic home. Just now, also, the Charlestown Convent question is up again, and this has led to some searching inquiries into the character of convents, and to the suggestion that a law should be passed by our Legislature, subjecting convents and nunneries to a strict and vigilant oversight, and a police examination throughout, once or twice a year, on the ground that they are monasteries where young females are supposed to be incarcerated and detained against their will.

THE WHEAT CROP IN ILLINOIS AND OHIO.—The Alton Telegraph says that the season is now so far advanced that growers can judge, what are the prospects of the approaching wheat crop; and the accounts which reach us from all parts of the state give promise of a full and bountiful harvest. We learn from one of our writers, who has just returned from a tour throughout this part of the state, that he has never seen more wheat fields anywhere, and that, if nothing intervenes to cut off the promised yield, the crop will exceed all speculation. Throughout Madison, Jersey, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Scott, and other adjoining counties, a much larger quantity than usual has been planted; and the same we believe is true in every other part of the state. We shall not be surprised if Illinois shall this year take her place, next to Ohio, as the second wheat-growing state in the Union. The Ohio papers say the growing wheat crop never presented a fairer prospect in that state than at the present time. There is wheat enough sowed in that state to supply the inhabitants of four such states.—*Ch. Ad. & Journal.*

DEATH OF MRS. JUDSON.—Mrs. Emily Judson, widow of the celebrated missionary, died at her residence in Hamilton, N. Y., on Thursday, June 1st. Her maiden name was Chubbuck, but previous to her marriage she was known to the public as a popular writer, under the assumed name of "Fanny Forrester." In June 1846, she was married to Dr. Judson, then on a visit to his native land; and in the following month she sailed with him for his field of labour in Burmah, where she remained till his decease which took place in September 1850; soon after this she returned to America with her children. She had been in declining health for about two years. Her age was about forty.—*Ch. Adv. & Jour.*

SUGAR IN LOUISIANA.—Mr. Champonnier, in his statement of the sugar crop made in Louisiana in 1853-54, says: "The number of sugar houses in operation during the late crop was 1,437; of these 956 were worked by steam power, and 481 by animal power: and their produce amounted to 449,324 hogsheads, estimated at 295,156,000 pounds. Of the whole number of hogsheads made, 366,667 were of brown sugar made by the old process, and the remaining 82,657 hogsheads of refined, clarified, &c., including cistern bottoms. The quantity of molasses produced is estimated at 31,000,000 gallons.—*Ib.*

TEA IN ASSAM.—Some years since an English company undertook the culture of tea in the country of Assam, situated between Bengal and China, on the water of the Burrampooter. The London papers state that this company has now under cultivation 2,116 "pooralis" of land. Their last crop of tea amounted to 366,587 pounds, or an increase of about 95,000 over that of the previous year. The produce of 1852 realized £25,930, giving 1s. 11½d. per pound, net. The directors declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net profits of the last year.

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the Canada.

The R. M. Steamer Canada arrived at this port on Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock. The following are the most important items of news:

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA. The chief interest of the war is, for the present, concentrated upon Silistria. It is now certain that that fortress has been regularly invested by the Russians, and that the success of any future operations which they may attempt on the right bank of the Danube must entirely depend upon their power of speedily reducing it. Will they be able to accomplish this?

The Czar it is said, has issued imperative orders that Silistria shall be carried at once; and Prince Paskiewitch has sworn that the Russian banners shall float from its towers before three weeks have expired. The brave defender of the fortress has, however, gallantly withstood all the assaults that have as yet been directed upon him, and in spite of the tremendous exertions which the enemy are making to render his position untenable, there is every reason to hope that he will be enabled to hold out until Omar Pasha shall have advanced to his relief.

At the grand council of war held at Varna on the 29th of May between Omar Pasha and the commanders of the allied forces, it seems to have been resolved that the first step taken should be to raise the seige of Silistria. Orders were consequently issued for the immediate advance of the British troops from Scutari to Varna, and for a simultaneous advance of French troops from Gallipoli to Adrianople. These orders were instantly acted upon, and before five days had elapsed, 25,000 Frenchmen were on their way to Adrianople and 15,000 British had embarked for Varna. Meanwhile, Omar Pasha returned to Schumla, to place himself at the head of an army of 80,000 men, who, as the allies draw near are to advance into the Bulgarian plains with the view of engaging whatever forces the Russians may have posted there to cover the siege of Silistria. A general engagement is therefore imminent somewhere between Schumla and the besieged fortress.

DEPARTURE OF BRITISH TROOPS FOR VARNA.—On the 24th the first British troops sailed from Constantinople for the immediate seat of war. The corps honoured by this precedence was that of the Sappers and Miners, of which one company, under Captain Bent and Lieutenant Creyke, with a pont