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report, that the fabric of Hindooism is tottering to its fall, and that fresh labours of itinerating missionaries would probably be attended with immense results, from the spirit of enquiry that has been awakened. In Burmah, in China, in Polynesia, and New Zealand, the work of God continues to advance, with daily tokens of His blessing; and Japan and Thibet are almost the only countries which continue still beyond the reach of Christian Missionaries. Yet, even here, a lodgment has been effected at their very border, in Loo Choo, and at the foot of the Hama-taya mountains.

Scottish Missionaries Expelled from Austria.

The Scottish Missions to the Jews in Hungary and Galicia, have been annihilated by a single act of the Jesuit-ridden Emperor of AUSTRIA, and with every circumstance of contempt and cruelty, by virtue of a mere, verbal order from Vienna. From Pesth, the Rev. Messrs. WINGATE and SMITH, the expelled Missionaries, have returned to tell their tale, and introduced by deputations from their church, and from the Protestant Alliance, have laid their appeal before Her MAJESTY'S Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. They tell his lordship that they began their Mission in 1841 with the knowledge and approbation of the Viceroy of Hungary: that they abstained from all political affairs, and that, during the unsuccessful revolution of 1848, they guarded against the least suspicion of being complicated in the Hungarian movement by suspending their operations, and quietly retiring from the country until the war was over. They fearlessly say, that in spite of the jealousy and capricious absolutism of Austrian authorities, they have never been subjected to any accusation of misconduct of any kind; that they became legally entitled after "ten years' peaceable residence," to be treated as citizens, and it was clear their residence had been peaceable and inoffensive, inasmuch as servants of the government, employed from time to time to play inquisition on them by arbitrary and causeless examinations, knew their most trifling affairs, and could find no ground of blame. Without reason, then, and it would seem even without pretext—although a pretext will of course, be invented as soon as reason is demanded—they have been expelled on six days' notice, and that in the depth of winter, and in spite of medical certificates that their wives and young children were not in a state of health as to endure removal over so great a breadth of country. But this expulsion must have been subservient to a remoter object, as it followed immediately on the publication of an Imperial decree for the removal of the remaining barriers to absolutism in those provinces.

By the banishment of these gentlemen, not only are 300 Jewish, and 50 Protestant children dispersed from the schools in Pesth, where the caution that marked the Missionaries' proceedings was exemplified in the fact that in every instance they had refused admission to children of Romanists, but a congregation of British residents, that had numbered 400 in peaceful times, the only English congregation in Hungary, ceases to exist. And by their expulsion the Jesuits are, no doubt, satisfied that they have gained the chief end contemplated, the extinction of Protestant worship in the English language in Hungary, and the suppression of Protestantism among the Hungarians themselves.

From Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, the Rev. Mr. EDWARDS has also been driven with yet more aggravated cruelty, as his friends declare, and, like his brethren, is not only compelled to leave the scene of his labours for the conversion of the Jews, but to quit all the Austrian dominions. Mr. EDWARDS, it is reported, had already prayed for redress at the Home-office, but without success. They were British Protestants, and, therefore, the Jesuits resolved that they were not to settle anywhere under the Imperial Government. Thus absolute is the proscription. And in the same proscription, by a subsequent decree, English Bibles are included, these being no more admissible into Austria.

It is pleasing that Earl GRANVILLE, had anticipated the official application by communicating with the Earl of WESTMORELAND concerning the expelled Missionaries, and it is also gratifying to hear that his Lordship

has pursued a similar course with regard to an English gentleman who was assaulted by Austrian officers in the streets of Florence, and who is justly thought by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to be entitled to reparation. But it is to be hoped that while reparation may be insisted on in a case of personal assault on one man, who was said to have interrupted those officers in their duty; this cruel attack on the feeble women and children of two Christian families, none of whom had ever committed a shadow of offence, but who have been hated and chased away because they are Protestants, and this deprivation of British residents in Hungary of their inalienable and legally acknowledged right of public worship, will not be passed over without remedy. Lord GRANVILLE, indeed, appears to think that if the Austrian Government sees good to expel the "German Catholics," who, by the way, are a notoriously political sect, they may, therefore, in the plenitude of their power, also expel our brethren, who are not only unoffending, but have rendered a spiritual service to their countrymen. But if the right of a Sovereign to expel from his dominions foreigners whom he may know to be violating his laws, is to be enlarged into an absolute prerogative for sweeping away any whom a Confessor may denounce, and to do it in the very teeth of those laws, international law is but a name, empty as abolished constitutions. If sovereign prerogative in Europe is to be made, so shamelessly, an instrument of Popish persecution, Englishmen had better anticipate their doom by coming home at once, and saving Ambassadors and Secretaries of State the trouble of hearing complaints that are sure to be dismissed. But these persons are British subjects. They have been unjustly and contemptuously expelled, and it is most fervently to be hoped that neither Earl GRANVILLE nor any one else will admit that the circumstance of a man being a Protestant minister is to exclude him from the benefit of protection by his country. If it comes to that, the opponents of Papal aggression upon England will be driven beyond their first intention, and be compelled to ask for severer measures to be enforced at home, than would be otherwise agreeable either to their principles or their inclination. Equal dealing we must have in spite of ANTONELLI and ROTHAM.—*London Watchman.*

We have withheld some editorial matter to make room for the interesting intelligence spread over this and the previous page.

Nothing of consequence has been doing the last week in the House of Assembly.—The business has been principally confined to the mere presentation of petitions.

A writer in the *Calcutta Review* states that in India, the Protestant Churches have now 108,000 professing native Christians, 17,000 communicants, 500 native preachers, 113,000 scholars, and that £33,000 annually are raised in the country for the spread of the Gospel.

Within the last four years, it is probable, there have been thirty or forty thousand converts from Romanism to Protestantism, in Ireland.

Nearly one thousand persons of St. Michel, in the department of *les Basses Alpes*, France, have recently announced their intention of embracing Protestantism.

The new converts of *Sainte Opportune* (department of *l'Eure*), continue in the faith they have embraced. The Romanist church of their village is closed, because the great majority of the inhabitants have renounced the mass.

At *Estissac* (department of *l'Aube*), of a population of 1,500, more than 700 have made a formal adhesion to the evangelical faith. Many neighbouring villages share in this revival.

The converted negroes of Sierra Leone call the marginal references which they find in their Bibles, "*Talk by the Wayside.*"

Sir John Herschel believes that Encke's Comet will ultimately fall into the sun, provided it is not dissipated before that time.

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Superannuaries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sum:—
Amherst and Meccan Circuit, £2 0 0

Father Achilli states, that in Venice, five priests are locked up in dungeons of the State, for having been converted to the principles of the Reformation; in Naples, more than three hundred ecclesiastics have been sent to the galleys, for having dared to oppose themselves to the supremacy of the Pope; and in Tuscany several priests have been imprisoned, and more are condemned to perpetual banishment. Striking illustrations of the tolerant spirit of Romanism at the present day!

The town of Laurel, Indiana, has a population of about one thousand, and, it is said, nearly every person of proper age is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following choice specimen of blasphemy is uttered by the Editor of the *True Witness*, a Roman Catholic paper published in Montreal, whilst commenting on the recent Anniversary Meetings held in that city. It requires no comment:—

"As far as we could understand the Rev. declaimers, it appears—that a certain book, published by authority of the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and sold by all the book-sellers in the United Kingdom, is the word of God—that is the Postulate, for we have never seen or heard of a single attempt to prove that it is so; next, it seems, that every man, woman, and child in the country is to get hold of a copy of this book, and, from a perusal of its contents, is to rise up a complete Doctor of Divinity; in fact to hear our friends talk, this book reminds us of a work published some years ago, entitled, '*The Cattle Doctor—or Every Man his own Farrier*,' and might be called—'*Every Man his own Parson.*'"

The Presbytery of Montreal, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada, has resolved to overture the Synod, to petition the Canadian Parliament against the formal recognition by the Legislature of certain Holydays of the Church of Rome, thereby rendering them binding on the general community of Lower Canada.

"There is no religious influence, aside from the pulpit, so useful, so cheap, or so easily attainable, as that of the religious paper; and if pastors were generally accustomed to reflect upon the subject, and to act upon their reflections, there would be no problem as to the efficiency or success of this mode of doing good."

The controversy respecting the Holy Sepulchre is at length settled on the basis of the treaty of 1760. The Fathers of the Holy Land are to retain the holy grotto. The Latin Monks are to have the keys of the Church of Bethlehem, and to perform their ceremonies in the Church of the Virgin, but not at the tomb of the Nativity.

A letter from Rome, in the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, states that there are twenty-two American visitors, of whom five (two families) are from New Jersey. The American Chapel is pretty well attended. Mr. Hastings is the pastor. The weather is unusually cold, but is otherwise pleasant.—Travellers from Naples relate that it is quite cold there; and that frequent shocks of earthquake keep the country in a constant state of anxiety.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, in an extended notice of Isaac Taylor's recent work, entitled "*Wesley and Methodism*," thus winds up:—"The style of the book is generally clear and cogent, but at times inexcusably perplexed. The author has one lesson yet to learn of John Wesley. We never regretted the publication of Southey's book; we shall less regret this. It will be useful in circles where Methodism never finds a hearing. Still we differ from the author *toto celo* as to the despotism of 'Wesley's institute,' and in placing it alongside of Romanism, he does the Methodist ecclesiastical economy a stupendous wrong."

The *New York Tribune* says that a revival in the Methodist Church in Chelsea, Vt., has resulted in the conversion of one hundred persons, and the work still continues.

The second division of the third volume of Alexander Von Humboldt's *Kosmos* has just issued from the German press. The new chapters treat of the circuits of the sun, planets and comets, of the zodiacal lights, meteors, and meteoric stones. The uranological portion of the physical description of the universe is now completed. The veteran philosopher, it is said, has already made good way into the fourth volume of his great work.

A whole family, by the name of Saubier, died at St. Louis, recently, from inhaling coal gas while asleep. Everybody knows, says the *Scientific American*, the danger attendant on the inhaling of carbonic acid gas, and yet there is not a week but we hear of deaths occasioned by this gas. When will people be as careful of the air they breathe as the water they drink? Let people beware of leakages from gas pipes.

The *Panama Star* states that a man while hunting on the Gorgona Road, grew tired and lay down to sleep under a tree. On waking he found his limbs, and body swelling, and death soon ensued. The *Star* says that a tree grows on the Isthmus, under which cattle avoid eating or ruminating.

Eight hundred thousand tons of salt are manufactured annually at ninety-seven establishments in England, mostly in Cheshire and Worcestershire.

The water of Harlaem Lake, Holland, is nearly pumped out. About thirty thousand acres of land will be made by the operation.

Hog's lard mixed with dough is said to be an excellent thing to make hens lay, especially in winter.

A HINT TO BLACKSMITHS.—The cutting of bars of iron or pipes with the chisel, is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode the same end is attained more speedily, easily, and neatly. Bring to a white heat, and then fixing it in a vice, apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge, or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot.

SMALL POX.—Dr. Field, of Wilmington, Del., says that one table-spoonful of good brewer's yeast, mixed with two table-spoonfuls of cold water, and given from three to four times a day to an adult, and in less quantities to children, is a cure for the small-pox. This disease is very prevalent at the present time. The remedy above stated may be of use to persons affected with it who have not consulted a physician.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have advertised for proposals from parties willing to contract for a monthly mail-packet service between the Cape of Good Hope and Calcutta, touching at Mauritius and Ceylon. This proposed mail service, if carried into effect, will provide a regular communication between the British South African possessions and the Mauritius, as well as with our Eastern Empire via Calcutta. It will also connect Mauritius with India, and establish the long desired monthly mail to and from England and the Isle of France.

A TRAVELLER'S STORY.—An Englishman had hired a small travelling servant, and, on arriving at his inn at evening, knowing well the stringency of police regulations in Austria, where he was, he called for the usual register of travellers, that he might duly inscribe himself therein. His servant replied that he had anticipated his wishes, and had registered him in full form as a "*Rentier Anglais*." "But how have you put down my name? I have not told it you." "I can't exactly pronounce it, but I copied it faithfully from Milor's pormanteau." "But it is not there. Bring me the book." What was his amazement at finding instead of a very plain English name of two syllables, the following portentous entry of himself:

"Monsieur Warrantedsolidleather, Anglais, Rentier." Such is the compliment of warranted sobriety which we would gladly have paid to us all over the world.—*Dublin Review.*