

Missionary Exhibition.

On Monday crowds of curious spectators obstructed Bishopsgate-street, as each successive waggon-load of articles brought by the *John Wesley*, were carried into the Mission House. We do not wonder that public attention should be attracted by the sight of the most formidable weapons of destruction ever used by barbarous men, spears of extraordinary length and elaborate shape and carving; clubs,—some no longer than a horse-pistol, and of various workmanship, and others too large to be wielded except by men of gigantic strength,—and in numbers sufficient to arm a regiment; all given up by their owners, now converted to Christianity, and determined henceforth to use no weapons but those which are spiritual; *mburi*, or gods-house from Feejee; gods of various descriptions and dimensions; cava bowls; canoes; Feejee wigs; native dresses, baskets, fans, and other manufactures; shells, in thousands; coral; sweet-scented sandal-wood, a waggon-load; and other articles of various value, all presented as *mea-ofa*, or thank-offerings to the Missionary Society, by the converted natives of the Friendly Islands, and the Feejee Islands. It was impossible to look on these tokens of love from the antipodes, in the rude heaps which they formed on the floor of the Centenary-hall, without emotions of surprise and pleasure; and when, under the direction of the Missionary Committee, and by the taste and diligence of the ladies who undertake the duty, they shall be arranged into order, we are much mistaken if they will not form an Exhibition worthy of the attention of the curious, and of the more devout contemplation of the philanthropist and Christian.—*Watchman*.

South Africa Missions.

The London Missionary Society has been a long time actively engaged in carrying forward the missionary work in this vast field for labour. The most recent accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are gratifying, and although they have been impeded by internal wars, yet success attends most of the missionary efforts. The good Dr. Phillip, at the Cape, is now in the 75th year of his age. Although enfeebled by age, he is still looked upon as the general head of the mission. He was the first who established the infant school system in Africa. There are now eleven infant schools in Cape Town, giving instruction to twelve hundred children. The Rev. Mr. Freeman, who has recently made a tour into the interior, says that after he had proceeded beyond the colonial boundaries, he found the Gospel had done much good for the Griquas. On one occasion, at the first military station, he had a large congregation of Griquas and Bechuannas; not less, he thinks, than seven hundred, and at the Lord's table he sat down with about four hundred communicants. He held a missionary meeting, and many of the people addressed the audience in the Dutch language. Promises of contributions were made to the amount of about £100, including donations of cattle and sheep. Mr. Fuller extended his tour to the station of the well known missionary Moffatt, nearly one thousand miles to the north of Cape Town. Mr. Moffatt's chapel, he says, would be no disgrace to the environs of London. He has good congregations and a large number of communicants. He has also a printing-press "hard at work." He proceeded still further north till he came to the station of Dr. Livingstone, well known for his great discovery of the great lake Ngami.—*N. Y. Commercial*.

Mission Schools at Madras.

It is interesting to mark the change that has come over the British authorities and residents in India, in respect to missionary operations. Once, no one whose object it was to labour for the spiritual good of the native population, was permitted to set foot within the limits of the Company's possessions; now, such labourers are welcomed, and have every facility afforded them in their work. The schools established by the missionaries of the A. B. C. Board have been in no small degree indebted to the liberality of officers of Government and others, for countenance and support. In ten months of the last year, the schools connected with the Madras mission received from this source, 2009 rupees. Nor is the aid thus afforded the only thing to be considered in these contributions. They show the estimate made by those on the ground, of one part of the work in which the missionaries are engaged, and furnish an important testimonial that the labourers are judicious and faithful men. And there are large classes with whom such testimony will have great weight, and deservedly, for it is reliable. Those who help sustain the schools, feel an interest in them, and are present in numbers at the examinations.—*Journal of the A. B. C. for F. Missions*.

Evangelical Alliance.

The annual tea-meeting held by the London committees of this association, took place on Thursday evening at Freemasons'-hall, the Earl of Cavan in the chair. The Revs.—Fisher, A. S. Thelwall, T. R. Birks, T. R. Sherman, Dr. Townsend (Prebendary of Durham), T. Binney, J. A. James, and Dr. Blackwood, took part in the proceedings. Dr. Townsend gave an account of

his efforts through a lengthened course of years for the promotion of Christian union, referring especially to his recent visits to Rome and France, and to an intended voyage to America in pursuit of that object. The meeting was well attended.—*London Watchman*.

Moravian Mission.

This body of devoted Christians have thirteen mission establishments, as follows:

| Established. | Stations. | Missionaries. |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Danish West Indies, 1732 | 8 | 26 |
| Greenland, 1733 | 4 | 23 |
| North America, 1733 | 3 | 12 |
| Surinam, 1734 | 9 | 54 |
| South Africa, 1736 | 9 | 58 |
| Jamaica, 1754 | 13 | 29 |
| Antigua, 1756 | 7 | 21 |
| Barbadoes, 1765 | 4 | 9 |
| Labrador, 1770 | 4 | 30 |
| St. Kitts, 1775 | 4 | 10 |
| Tobago, 1790 | 2 | 4 |
| Central America, 1848 | 1 | 4 |
| New Holland, 1850 | 1 | 2 |

Making a total of 69 stations, on which are employed 282 missionaries, male and female, being one station and one missionary more than in the previous year. The report for this year does not give the number of members, but in 1848 there was nearly seventy thousand.

Guardianship of the Holy Sepulchre.—Louis Napoleon and the Pope.

It will be remembered that the Marquis de Lavalette, who left Paris three months ago for Constantinople, where he is to succeed General Aupick as Ambassador, was also entrusted by the President of the Republic with a private mission, *en passant*, to the Court of Rome. The object of the mission to the Pope was two-fold: first, with respect to the Holy Land; and secondly, with respect to the affairs of Rome itself.—For a long time past it has been an object of ambition with the French Government that France should be declared the sole protector of the Holy Sepulchre. After long negotiations, the Sultan consented to gratify the vanity of his Gallic allies in this respect; but the Pope, as head of the Church, has also pretensions to them. It was hoped that Pius IX., in consideration of the services rendered to him of late by the arms of France, would be more complaisant; and the Marquis de Lavalette was instructed to solicit his Holiness, as a special favour to Louis Napoleon, not to throw any further obstacles in the way of the protectorate. The second object of M. de Lavalette's mission was to endeavour to induce the Pope to make some reforms in his Government, which, being good in themselves, would have the effect of satisfying the Liberal party in France that the expedition to Rome was of some service to the cause of liberty, and thus improving the position of Louis Napoleon during the crisis of 1852. Letters have reached Paris which state that M. de Lavalette had failed in both objects. The Pontifical Government will not consent to give France the exclusive protection of the Holy Sepulchre, and refuses to make any concession to the Liberal party in Rome. The same letters state that the agitation both at Rome and in the Provinces was on the increase.

It has often been a matter of surprise and astonishment to us what could have induced the Pope, but lately a fugitive from his own capital, restored to it only by foreign arms, and then guarded against his loving subjects by their bayonets, to direct his assault upon England. The mystery is now being solved for us. In a recent debate in the House of Commons on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, Lord John Russell declared that he believed this aggression was to be considered as "part of a great plan directed against the civil and religious liberties of every country in Europe, and that its object was to counteract the liberal influence exercised by England on the Continent." His Holiness has therefore been made a cat's-paw in the hands of others from first to last. Rough times are coming on the Continent. The iron hoof of despotism, although seeming triumphantly to trample down all resistance in its course, will yet want help in the struggle which is approaching. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, who know that England is the nursing home and cradle of the liberties of mankind, were, therefore, anxious, by acting upon the maxim, *divide et impera*, to find employment for her at home, and so by inducing the Pope, who is entirely under their control, through the Austrian Cardinals, to perpetrate the aggression, to kindle something like a religious war, and thereby disable her from having any influence abroad at the coming crisis. We are free to acknowledge the wisdom of this policy, but we have no fears of its effect, a high destiny awaits the nation, and the Sovereign Ruler of all will so direct events, conflicting and dark as they may appear to us, that His cause shall be promoted, and in consequence the freedom of the world sustained.—*Ex. Pap.*

The first Baptist Church in New York, of which Dr. Cone is pastor, has contributed \$11,000 for religious and benevolent purposes during the past year, in addition to meeting the regular expenses of their own church.

A specimen of the intolerant spirit of Romanism, afforded by the Tuscan Government, appears in the *Standard*. In 1838, the British Representative at Florence obtained leave to open a private chapel for Anglican worship. In January last, a formal complaint was addressed to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett, by the Duke de Casigliano, that persons other than British subjects had been admitted, and that praying and catechising in the Italian language had been introduced, to "the weakening of the Catholic religion"—threatening to close the chapel. It turns out that this accusation was wholly "groundless and erroneous." Lord Palmerston, in a spirited note to Mr. Shiel, exposes "the intolerant spirit manifested in the Duke of Casigliano's communication," and contrasts it with "the liberal and enlightened system which prevails in the United Kingdom in regard to the exercise of religious belief."

A Philadelphia correspondent of the Roman Catholic Freeman's Journal says: "While we are making a great noise about a few converts coming into the church, there are thousands upon thousands of our own people leaving it."

A NEW VESSEL.—Launched the 15th May from the Ship-yard of Messrs. Blenkhorne & Dervis, at Advocate, County of Cumberland, the Brigantine *Vitruvius*. She registers 180 Tons new, and 208 old measurement—and is acknowledged by all who have seen her in point of workmanship and model not to have been surpassed by any vessel of her class ever built in the Bay of Fundy.—She reflects much credit on the master workman, Mr. Suthergreen, who is a native of Nova Scotia; she has a house 26 feet long and has excellent accommodations for 20 cabin passengers—she is owned by Capt. F. H. Parker, John Blenkhorne, Esq., and Joshua Dervis.—*Chron.*

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Company have decided upon a most important extension of the operation of their squadron of steam ships from this port to the United States and Halifax. Heretofore, the departures of the vessels from either side of the Atlantic were confined to the summer months; while during December, January, February and March the despatches were restricted to once a fortnight. Under the new arrangements decided upon, however, steam ships will sail regularly once a week throughout the year without interruption, calling, as at present, at Halifax *en route*, each alternate voyage. We are happy to chronicle this spirited scheme of extension, calculated as it is largely to promote the interests of the commercial community during an important division of the year; and we trust the enterprise exhibited will be rewarded by a degree of support adequate to the spirit evinced.—*Liverpool Albion*.

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The Sons of Temperance intend holding their annual demonstration on the Grounds on Friday, the 27th, inst. The Sons are the only body sufficiently numerous and wealthy to be capable of getting up a "monster demonstration," and we rejoice at the spirit in which it is annually celebrated; it also makes us increasingly proud of the Order to observe the zeal and unanimity with which the several Divisions are making the necessary arrangements for this general holiday; incurring an outlay of £100.—*P. E. Island Advertiser*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of McDougall was killed on Saturday last on the Albion Mines Railway, in the following manner: He was in charge of a number of laden waggons, going down an inclined plane leading from the new works to the old railway, and while standing on the hinder part of the train, a number of waggons escaped from a boy in charge of them at the top, and coming down with great force struck him on the back and killed him instantaneously. Deceased has left a wife and three or four children.—*Eastern Chronicle*.

Summary of News.**BY THE R. M. STEAMER.**

The *Prince Albert*, on her second voyage to the Arctic regions, cleared out on Thursday afternoon. A considerable number of spectators were on the quay. The vessel appeared to be in capital order, fully manned and accoutred, and had altogether a look of substantiality and comfort which was refreshing to look upon. Over the stern was placed that anomaly among boats, a gutta percha one, which attracted no little attention, whilst amidships, among the other boats, lay the canoe provided by Messrs. Duthie, ship-builders—a curious specimen of its own genius. The crew appeared to be as cheerful as could be expected with such a voyage before them. On gaining the bay the whole canvass was shaken out, and gently heeling over to the starboard, with a southerly breeze, the vessel commenced her long, and we fondly hope, successful, voyage. Lady Franklin was not on the quay at the sailing of the vessel, but she has frequently been aboard during her stay at Aberdeen.—*Aberdeen Herald*. Yesterday the number of visitors to the Crystal Palace was greater than on the previous day.

From 10 to 11 o'clock, 8,894 visitors entered; by noon the number had reached 15,689; and at one o'clock as many as 30,000 persons had arrived. The change in the company was betrayed in many ways. Instead of the leisurely strollers who were seen last week contemplating this and that object, perhaps for the twentieth time, were now seen crowds of curious faces, eager to inspect the thousand novelties in a day. The visitors passed in an uninterrupted stream through the building, and the nave and transept resumed somewhat of their former crowded appearance. The shilling public exhibited as much self-respect and intelligent appreciation of the attractions of the place as their more select predecessors. About half past nine, when but a small number of persons had arrived at the Glass Palace, the Queen drove up, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince Royal, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and a number of her Majesty's German friends. The royal party remained about an hour and a half perambulating the several departments, and left at eleven. About 12 o'clock, the Duke of Wellington arrived, but soon discovered that it was too late to inspect the works of industry in his accustomed quiet manner. After passing a short way up the centre avenue he returned, and left the building in which he had remained but ten minutes.—*London Watchman*, May 28th.

Advices from Paris say, that it is considered likely that there will be no immediate discussion of the question of the revision of the constitution. Propositions for revision may be presented, but it is said that the debate on the subject will be put off for some time.

A very large meeting of the inhabitants of Kensington, was held at the Prince Albert, Nottingham, to express sympathy with Louis Kossuth and his fellow refugees in Turkey, and to memorialize the British Government and parliament to take measures for terminating their forcible detention in the Sultan's dominions. Madame Pulsy and General Vetter, with many Hungarians were present. A deputation was appointed to wait on Lord Palmerston on the subject, and make their report at another meeting.

Mr J. R. Hind has discovered another new planet in the constellation Scorpio, about 8 deg. north of the ecliptic, and forming at the time an equilateral triangle with the stars Scorpii and Libra. It is of a pale bluish colour, and its light is about equal to that of a star of the ninth magnitude.

A "Monster" National Floral Exhibition, open to all England, is to take place at Cheltenham in the course of next month, when £200 will be distributed in prizes.

A "declaration" by certain Roman Catholic Laymen on the question at issue between the Imperial government and their spiritual head has just been issued. The document may be taken as the general remonstrance of the body against the impending legislation. To nothing, however, beyond this formal character can it make pretension. It affirms very plainly the right of the Pope to erect Episcopal sees in any part of the world, in spite of any opposition on the part of people or government.

Cardinal Wiseman has forbidden Father Ignatius to hold a public discussion on the merits of the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions, at Exeter hall, with Dr. Cumming.

Italy.—From Rome we learn that the feelings of hostility between the French and Roman soldiers has lately manifested itself in open and deadly quarrels. General Geman has ordered the inhabitants of the city to give up all their fire-arms, swords, and poignards by a day named; after which domestic visits were to be made, and every one in whose house any of these weapons were found was to be tried by court-martial.

An Irish Roman Catholic lady recently entered a convent with a sum of money exceeding £100,000, left by her father. The money has been laid out as an income for the use of the Sisters of Charity, to be employed in relieving the sick, poor, widows and orphans.

Prince Albert has contributed the sum of £25 in aid of the subscription intended as a provision for the declining years of Mrs. Ward, the daughter of Lord Nelson.

Regulations are under consideration for the purpose of moderating the pressure of the crowd expected at the exhibition next week. Among these it is suggested, to keep the crowd in regular and constant current, by making them pass up one side and down another, and preventing any one moving against the current—compelling them to go into side passages if they wish to deviate. This arrangement is already adopted on a small scale in the Italian sculpture room, which without it would be almost inaccessible. It is also intended to place policemen on platforms slightly raised, so as to enable them to overlook the crowd.

Several Scotch and English capitalists have lately taken extensive farms of land on the property of the Marquis of Sligo, in the Westport Union, and other parts of Ireland, whereupon they propose building residences and rearing large numbers of stock.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, with many of their principal advisers, are assembled at Warsaw and Olmutz, and the general impression throughout Europe is, that these meetings have for their object some renewal of their traditional alliances in a Conservative sense. Marshal Radetsky, Wundschitz, Jellichi, Hess, Appel, will all be at Olmutz this week. Havnau has not been invited. Grand military evolutions will take place at Humtz, and this congress will cost the Austrian exchequer about a million.