

and I would likely return to obtain more property at night, when they would watch and kill me and my Aneiteumese. Nauka and Miaki said, "Let us all go, and fight, and kill Manuman and his people, for Kamimi, his brother killed Jau ly sorcery, and he loves Missi and the worship, which we all hate. They made the hurricane to destroy our food and they have plenty of pigs, yams, and kava; let us go and kill them, and steal all, and then we will kill Missi." To this they all agreed, and went to Manuman's, where, on reaching his first village they killed two men, two women, and two children. The inhabitants fled, and all feeble women and children who fell into their hands were murdered, and cooked here and there by groups of the Iukahi and Kasirumini people, who headed by Miaki, burned seven villages, and carried off all the native property.

Mr. P. made an attempt in a canoe to reach Mr. Matheson's residence, about 10 miles distant but did not succeed, and after wearing the skin off his hands by the paddles, came on shore. He proceeds:-

We now started with our trembling guides, in whom we had little or no confidence; but it was our only hope of escaping, and of saving our lives. We passed several armed parties who were all friends, and were glad to see us escape. When about three miles on our way, we came upon a large party of Miaki's men and friends, but, fortunately, he was not with them. Part resolved to kill us, and part opposed it. Firmingo poised his great spear to defend, saying, "No; you will not kill Missi to-day." Even Sironia, who had been one of our best friends, and who was with this party, Judas-like gave me his hand, saying, "My love to you, Missi;" but, turning to Firmingo, said, "Don't take them away. Your conduct is bad. Leave them to us to be killed." I said, "Ah, Sironia! I love you all, and have sought your good." I would hope that Sironia only said this to save his life, by trying to please his enemies present; for his people had all turned against him, joined the enemy, burned his village, destroyed his property, and forced him to seek protection from Miaki and his party, in whose power he now was, and forced by them to fight against his own people. However, this incident shewed us how our danger had increased. After we got past them, much noisy wrangling occurred among our friends and enemies, but they did not follow. We now came to another party who acted in a friendly manner. After which, we walked for about three miles without seeing any person when we came to Mannitonga's village; and though he had always professed himself to be among our friends, yet now he urged Firmingo to allow our lives to be taken, and with difficulty we got away. A friendly party here came up, saying that our enemies had just killed other two of Manuman's men, and burned the villages of another district. A party of enemies came up, and were eager to take our lives; but Firmingo firmly opposed their desires; and here all his men came up, when he said, "I am not afraid now, Missi." From this we walked six miles under a burning sun, and only saw a few women and children, till we came to Aniai, where a large party of the fighting men having heard we were on the way, had left the fighting ground, came to our path, and were resolved to kill us. Again and again they surrounded us, and aimed their weapons at us; but undoubtedly God restrained them. Here a part of Firmingo's men said, "Missi, you and the Aneiteumese men move on before, and we will follow." Knowing that this indicated that they also were now willing that our lives should be taken, I said, "Firmingo, are we to leave you? why are we to leave you here?" He answered, "No; I go before Missi. We two go together. Don't leave me, Missi." When we left, they all followed; but I kept close to my guide, thinking they would not shoot at me for fear of shooting him; but at a turn of the path, where we were right opposite to each other, a kowas was thrown, and fell on the path a few inches before me; however, I took no notice of it, but moved on quickly.

Thursday, 2d.—Yesterday, other three of Manuman's people were killed, and another district burned. Poor Manuman has now been chased from village to village, with his remaining people, half over Tana, and every day some are murdered, and villages are burned. Women and children, young and old, are murdered and cooked as they fall into the hands of the enemy, and some are sent as presents to friendly chiefs. I even heard our friend Nowar saying, "When they are killing so many children, why do they not send me one for food to me and my wife and children? They are tender and very good, just like young fowls." Already Miaki, Karewick and their allies, have burned a line of thirteen or fourteen or sixteen miles inland, and all belonging to Mauman's tribe, and many lives have been taken. Oh, when will Tana enjoy the peace of the gospel?

Friday, 24th.—Miaki learned that a friendly chief had hidden two of Manuman's young men, and he and Karewick went and forced the chief either to bring them out and kill them for a feast, or they would kill and feast on him, and so the chief instantly clubbed them both; and yet Miaki says that chief must be killed also, for shewing them any kindness. It is reported to day that Manuman's people are so reduced by famine, that they are now killing and eating their own wives and children. They are on a hill top, surrounded by the enemy, and cannot get food.

Had most interesting and encouraging conversations with Taura, Kapuka, Viavia, on spiritual things, and nine persons were at school. Abraham and our Aneiteumese heard a good deal of threatening talk, and that nearly all the natives had agreed to take our lives, and that the friendly chiefs were only deceiving us.

February 1st.—Much threatening and bad feeling have been displayed to-day, and all say our houses are to be burned, and our lives all taken.

Monday 3rd.—Yesterday thirty-two persons were at church. I addressed them on the flood, its cause, consequences, and lessons; and exhibited a doll, shewing that such things (kumisau) were only wood and stone, and ought not to be worshipped or feared. After examining it carefully, they all agreed that such things could not hear and help them, and that Jehovah ought only to be worshipped.—Soon after worship, a large party came and asked many questions about (kumisau) the doll, examined it carefully, and asked about the worship of Jehovah. Afterwards, Mr. Matheson and I went inland, and conducted worship at seven villages, addressing about 100 persons. Some appeared friendly, others were very gloomy; but all listened attentively, and so we left encouraged.

At one village the inhabitants were prepared to kill us, but, as we went in an opposite direction, they came at ten 10 P. M., and set fire to our church, evidently intending to burn our house also, and take our lives. We were all asleep; but, as they approached, my little dog awoke me, barking and rubbing my nose, and striking my head. I threw her off me, but she returned with increased fury, when I rose, and from a window saw a party setting fire to the church, which had been blown over by the hurricane. Mr. M. and our Aneiteumese being awake, I went out and cut the fence of reeds which was joined to our dwelling house, and which was already on fire. A party of seven or eight of our worst natives, who had evidently kindled the fire, surrounded me, and others from the bush whispered, "Kill him, kill them!" and a man with a large club got behind me, and another offered to take hold of me, when I drew a revolver from my pocket, which I simply held in my hand till I got the fence sufficiently separated to preserve our dwelling house from the fire. On seeing this they stood back, each urging his fellow to kill us, till I got again into the house, when they stood whispering and shewing their hatred before the window; but God restrained them from carrying out their purpose. As the church was close to the dwelling house, probably both would have been burned; but, though the sky was clear when the fire was kindled, instantly a dark cloud from the south came, with a strong breeze, carrying the flames away from our house, and pouring such a torrent of rain over the houses, that the fire was soon extinguished. Now our enemies said, "Jehovah is helping them; that is his rain, let us run," and so they fled; but I kept watching nearly all night for fear of their returning to burn our houses also. At daylight, our enemies came rejoicing, and our friends weeping and lamenting, as they had all agreed to come and burn our dwelling house, and kill us all that evening; but, as the excitement was increasing, "Sail, Ho," was heard, and a vessel appeared on the horizon.—After prayer and consultation, though it was heart-rending for us to leave our dear people and God's work, yet he seemed to force us to retire for the present; so we put up two flags on the roof of our house, a dark and a white flag, and made fires in front of it, it possible to draw the vessel to us, and providentially those on board saw and made direct for us. Having again united in prayer, we began the painful work of packing up, and soon a Mr. Lewin came off from the vessel with a boat, and a number of armed men. He had letters from Mr. Geddie, who had heard of our trials, and he kindly offered to take us to Aneiteum, to which we reluctantly agreed. Leaving a part of his men at the house to protect us, with another part he took some of Mr. Matheson's goods to the boat, which, being loaded he took to the vessel, and returned with two boats, which he again filled; and at dark we all left, leaving a part of Mr. Matheson's property in our house, and a part at his boat-house on the shore.

At sunset we got to sea, and though our vessel was not much larger than the *John Knox*, we had thirty-two persons and nine dogs on board; but Capt. Hastings was very kind, and did all he could to make us comfortable. We left Tana, with heavy hearts, imploring God to preserve our friends, and soon to open up the way for us to return and prosecute our work among them; for, though degraded, yet they are our dearly beloved people, for whose spiritual instruction we would spend and be sent. We reached Aneiteum on Saturday the 18th, and found all the members of the mission in good health, but very sorry at our Tana Mission being broken up so unexpectedly. Mrs. Matheson, though very weak, stood the voyage better than we expected, and now with kind attentions and changes of society she may improve a little.

My boat is left at Port Resolution. All my personal property, and nearly all my mission property, to the value of about £600 has been stolen and destroyed. This does not include mission houses. And alas! our worship is suspended for the present.

We had resolved, before leaving Tana, to prosecute the study of the language, the translating of the Scriptures, and our work as far as able; but it appeared desirable to all the missionaries that one of us should at present visit the colonies, and bring the interest of the mission before the Presbyterian Churches there, and to urge their Sabbath schools to assist us to procure a vessel of about 70 tons, so as to be able to carry on and extend our work among these islands. Being unanimously appointed, at the urgent request of the other members of the mission, I have reluctantly undertaken this very important and responsible mission.

An editorial notice of this calamity in the *Home and Foreign Record* says:—
For the present of course the work on Tana

may be considered as definitely abandoned. It would be madness to think of attempting to resume it, until a great change has passed over the island and the disposition of the inhabitants. Indeed one almost doubts whether we ever had a call to go there. Certainly, it has from the first been a hard soil on which to sow the good seed of the word. With all that has taken place on Erromanga, it has been a more hopeful field than Tana. There never has been, so far as we have heard, on the latter, any indications of that prepared state of mind, which has induced them at once to listen to the instructions of the Missionaries and which has rendered the work of evangelizing them an easy task. When the American Missionaries went to the Sandwich Islands, they found that the inhabitants had cast away all their idols. When the Baptist Missionaries went to Burmah, they found after laboring among the Burmans for some time with little or no success, that the Karens had the expectation handed down by tradition, that the white men were to bring the word of God. And most readers know that the Missions among these two races have been among the most remarkable instances of rapid and extensive success, which the modern Missionary enterprise exhibits. Examples of this kind teach church the an important lesson. They teach us to follow where God leads—to cast in the seed where he has broken up the fallow ground, and caution us against our choosing where the gospel shall be preached. The Apostles and early Missionaries were not suffered to preach the gospel in certain places, where their own inclinations would lead them (Acts 16, 7, &c.) and they were divinely guided to other quarters, where they met with most remarkable success. We cannot expect inspiration to guide us, but in prayer and in humbly watching the leadings of divine Providence, we may expect similar guidance. We saw it stated lately in a sermon by a bishop of the Moravian church, on the vision to Paul of the man of Macedonia, that it was the rule of that church never to commence a Mission, but where they had such a distinct invitation as appeared to be a call of God; and we know how extensive and successful their operations have been. We have not information enough to speak decidedly regarding Tana, but certainly the history of the work there is fitted to raise doubts as to the undertaking. At all events there can be no doubt as to our duty, and it is a relief in abandoning the work to know that we are following the will of the great head of the church.

There only remains one thing that we can now do for poor Tana, and that is earnestly to pray to God that "the day-spring from on high may yet visit its inhabitants, to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide their feet into the way of peace." Let the church avail herself of this resource—let her wait upon God in humble, earnest, believing, and persevering supplication, and the dark clouds that now hover over that island will be dispersed, and "the sun of righteousness will arise upon it with healing under his wings."

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

JUNE 24.—The National Tax Bill has passed Congress and is to take effect on August 1st. Charleston press claim the victory in battle near there on 16th. They state that the Federals were repulsed three times, with great slaughter.

Beauregard is reported second in command at Richmond, and numbers of his troops have arrived there.

Newbern "Progress" says 100 Confederate dragoons surrendered themselves at Washington, N. C.

JUNE 26.—Yesterday General McClellan made an advance of his right before Richmond under sharp resistance, but he fully secured the advantageous position which he had sought for.

The arrest of fifty citizens in the rear of the Federal army before Richmond has a salutary effect upon others.

Four men have been executed at New Orleans for robbing citizens.

White River opened hundred and seventy miles, and Arkansas Government fled from capital on flat boats.

JUNE 27.—General Pope has been assigned the chief command of the Northern army in Virginia.

Rumors of Cabinet changes were regarded as unfounded.

The new iron steamship *Memphis* from Liverpool via Massau ran the Charleston blockade. She had on board a valuable cargo of British goods.

It is rumored that Earl Russell has sent a remonstrance to the Federal Government, through the hands of Mr. Secretary Seward, remonstrating against the order recently issued in New Orleans by General Butler, respecting the women of the latter place.

If the rumor of Earl Russell's interference in the matter is correct, it is supposed that he will receive a tart reply.

General Beauregard denies the reported losses of men and munitions of war on the retreat of the army from Corinth.

JUNE 28.—General Fremont, piqued at being made subordinate to General Pope, asked relief from his command; his request was granted: General King has been appointed his successor.—It is reported that the President has received the resignation of Gen. Shields.—It is reported Gen. Hunter ordered the negro brigade to James Island, but several officers refusing to accompany

it, the project was abandoned.—Fifteen hundred persons have taken the oath of allegiance at Memphis.—Gen. Bragg has taken command at Vicksburg, where there are 2300 troops according to last accounts.—The *Granada Appeal* says that Vicksburg is to be held at all hazards.—A fleet of steamers with supplies for General Curtis has arrived at Memphis, and is going up White River.—A treaty to loan eleven millions of dollars to the Mexicans is reported to have been sent to the Senate by the President.

JUNE 30.—An important battle has been fought before Richmond, resulting in triumph to General McClellan's army,—but the news was withheld by the Washington Government authorities.

The Nashville Clergymen have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. Most of them had been placed under arrest. The Catholic clergy being found loyal, were not disturbed.

Confederates, 60,000 strong, attacked right wing of Federal army near Richmond on Thursday afternoon. The battle lasted two days and is claimed by Federals as a successful strategic movement into which the enemy have unwittingly been drawn and which will result in the capture of Richmond and possibly of the entire rebel army.

General McClellan is satisfied with the result.

Rebels fought with most determined courage.

On Friday, the rebels four times tried to break the Federal lines, but were repulsed.

Rebel loss not estimated, but said to be horrible.

The Federals lost ten guns. Nearly every officer of the 11th U. S. Infantry killed or wounded.

Federal loss on Friday 1200; loss in officers very heavy.

PROBABLY TRUE!—The following telegram appears in a St. John paper of Thursday last: BANGOR, Wednesday night.—"Our telegraph reporter says there is no news worth sending."

MEXICO.—The latest from Mexico are to the 2nd, by H. M. S. *Barracouta*, at Havana. General Douai had left Vera Cruz with eight hundred men and a convoy of provisions for the French encampments. There is no news from the interior.

There is news from Venezuela to the 22d.—The rebels had made an attack on the town of Petare at daybreak on the 21st, and succeeded in taking a small portion of the town; but the garrison defend themselves till troops sent to their aid from Caracas arrived and put the insurgents to flight. They had committed horrible atrocities.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Vancouver's *Island Colonist* of May 13th says:—

We are told by letter-writers in California, Canada, and England, that the rush has but just commenced—that we shall have more people than we want, and that no estimate can be made of the number of immigrants that will leave these countries during this summer for Cariboo. Our gold fields have become a magnet that will attract to these shores and retain among us a large and thrifty population of settlers from all parts of the world. Give the miners plenty of provisions and the yield of precious metal by Cariboo before next fall will astonish the world.

QUEEN, CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND COPPER MINES.—An island three miles to the east of that on which the company's claim is located, is represented as very rich in copper.—The specimen brought from the mine and at first thought to contain silver, have not yet been tested, but are supposed to contain Zinc.—1b.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

The appointment of General Montebello to the command of the French troops at Rome is at length announced in the *Moniteur*. It is at the same time intimated that the army of occupation is reduced to a single division of three brigades. Respecting this announcement, the *Débats* says:—"Thus our corps of occupation at Rome is reduced one-half; of the two divisions of which it was composed only one will remain, under the command of General Count de Montebello. We cannot, unapparently, say that this decision responds to all the desires and hopes which the friends of the Italian cause had conceived, but we may be at least permitted to consider it as the first step towards more decisive measures, that is to say towards the early and definitive solution of the Roman question. On this account we believe we are able to congratulate both the French Government and the Italian nation."

The French journals are yet very full of the Mexican question, and they seem to watch every word uttered by English or Spanish journalists with great jealousy. The *Journal des Débats*, in reproducing extracts from the despatches of Sir C. Woke, our plenipotentiary in Mexico, expressly declines to be responsible for the facts stated—a piece of caution which, to say the least, seems excessive. Statements of facts, made by a British ambassador, are not often called in question. It is quite evident that the expedition is still very unpopular in France.

A letter from Toulon, dated Saturday last, states that while the scientific, military, and naval world are busy in the search of some means to render ships invulnerable, a manufacturer has, it is said, discovered a system which overthrows completely all the ideas hitherto expressed on the subject. According to this inventor, all iron plates ought to be abandoned, and the existing

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