

METHODIST MISSIONS.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated in the Wesleyan chapel, Vestry-street, on Monday evening, May 7, the Rev. George Lane in the chair. After singing and prayer, an abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Pitman, from which we glean the following particulars:—

From Liberia no report has been received, and it was to be presumed that in religious matters it was in the same state as reported last year. The Oregon mission.—The aggregate statistics of this mission were, 317 church members, 16 local preachers, 1 local deacon, 3 Sunday-schools, 19 officers and teachers, 108 scholars, and 390 volumes in the library.

South American Mission, 25 members and 6 probationers. The number of scholars in the school was 175; teachers, 13. There are two libraries, containing 709 volumes. The mission in China was proceeding slowly, but with steady progress. The health of Rev. Mr. Hickok had failed, and it was believed he was now on his way home. To California two missionaries had been sent. Germany was a new field, and two missionaries had been recently sent out there. The domestic missions, including the German, Indian and Swedish missions, with those among our native population, had greatly progressed during the last year. There were now, including probationers, 6,359 church members in their German field; 112 Sabbath-schools, 1,030 officers and teachers, and 2,220 scholars, with 3,012 volumes in the libraries; 93 churches for German worship; 40 parsonages, and more in contemplation; 30 local preachers, with a considerable number of exhorters; 83 regular mission circuits and stations. The success attending this mission had been almost unparalleled; it had increased in the last year by 1,000 members.

The Wisconsin, Michigan, Oneida, and Black River Conferences now included all the Indian missions under the care of this Society. The most of them were within the limits of the Michigan Conference. These missions had been generally visited by the junior bishop, who took deep interest in their prosperity. The past year has been one of encouraging prosperity. They had now ten mission circuits and stations in this field, 17 regular missionaries, and an Indian membership of 992. There were 9 schools and 260 scholars. The Sabbath-schools were also 9, and 160 scholars.

As to the Swedish mission, it was a source of congratulation that they had the Bethel ship for the Swedes and other foreigners.—The native population mission was rapidly extending. They had now 275 circuits and stations, 295 missionaries, 29,124 members; making an increase on the past year, of missions 55; missionaries, 40; members, 4,772. The whole balance in the treasury, May 1st, 1848, was \$22,159; receipts past year, up to May 1st, 1849, \$84,045; disbursements during the past year, \$102,939; balance in the treasury, May 1st, 1849, \$3,256.

The Society was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Mr. Nadal, and the Rev. Dr. Durbin.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday, in Exeter Hall, Strand. The hall was densely crowded. Sir Edward N. Buxton took the chair at eleven o'clock.—The report stated that the general state of the society's missions was decidedly prosperous, and that the annual returns were such as to stimulate them to persevere in their exertions. The operations of the society derived great importance from the remarkable character of the present times. Wurtemberg mission was of such a nature as to be regarded with peculiar interest, as counteracting strenuously the infidel principles sought to be inculcated there. In France the society had found a more effectual means of furthering their labours. The small increase of members in India, and Ceylon was not deemed altogether unworthy of notice. In Austria the society was progressing. In New Zealand and Feejee the missions has been most successful.—They had been proceeding most favourably in South-Eastern Africa, until their operations were disturbed by the Kaffir war; but since that time they had the satisfaction of seeing that the zeal of the inhabitants had been re-awakened.—*Illustr'd London News.*

ANCIENT NINEVEH.

A year or two since it was announced that a number of interesting ancient sculptures had been discovered on the site of ancient Nineveh, by certain travellers who made excavations under ground among the ruins of that city. Within the past year many of these relics have been transported down to the Tigris and Persian Gulf to Bombay, and thence to England. Some of the articles were destroyed or badly mutilated on the passage, but those which remain entire, possess great value as antiquities. These reveal in an unexpected manner, what was supposed to be totally lost, a knowledge of the costumes, dwellings, art of war, and private life of the Ninevites. A description of some of these sculptures has recently appeared in the London Athenæum, from which we have gathered the following particulars:—

One of the relics is an obelisk, covered with sculptures, divided into compartments.

The first compartment represents the great king, who, holding two arrows, and attended by his eunuch and bearded domestics, the captain of the guard, receives the homage of a newly-subjugated province of which the person standing erect before him is constituted governor. The King seems to be in the act of presenting the arrows and the bow, as insignia of office. High in the background, between the King and the satrap, are two remarkable emblems, one resembling the winged globe of the ancient Egyptians, the other a circle surrounding a star. The same emblems occur on other sculptures.

The second compartment comprises the same number of figures, and similarly arranged, except that the eunuch behind the King holds an umbrella, and in the place of his satrap stands the cup-bearer with his fly-flap.

In the third compartment are two men each leading a camel of the two humped species. The men wear the fillet round the head, and the short tunic, and are without boots and sandals.

The fourth compartment exhibits a forest in a mountainous country, occupied by deer and wolves. This is an episode in the story related on the mountain, intimating the vastness of the dominion of the King of Nineveh, which extended not only over the people, but over the forests and the mountains inhabited solely by wild animals. Thus in Daniel, "And whosoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of heaven hath he given unto thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all."—Dan. ii: 38.

The fifth compartment represents a short bearded race of people, wearing long robes and boots, and a remarkable cap like a bag the end of which is made to turn back, instead of falling toward the front like the Phrygian. They carry wood or bars of metal, baskets with fruit, bags and bundles.

Other slabs and blocks of stone are covered with sculptures in relief. One of these is remarkably interesting as showing the military tactics and discipline of those days. Ranks of soldiers are sheltered behind a wicker breast-work. In front of the soldiers is a war engine on wheels, protected by a hanging, which has been impelled against the wall of a fort up a steep ascent, on which stands a city, a levelled roadway having been evidently formed by the besiegers for the purpose. The two spears of the engine have made a breach in a tower, on the top of which is a man extending his hands as if imploring a cessation of hostilities. In front and within view of the citizens, are three men impaled to strike terror into the besieged.

In another relief is an impetuous assault upon a town and citadel fortified by two ranges of embattled walls, the lowest of which is higher than a full-grown date tree. A movable castle, containing arches, is thrust forward against the walls, and the battle is vigorously maintained on both sides. The dead are falling into the ditch beneath. Father from the town are soldiers felling the date trees, and advancing with spear and shield.

In another relief is the passage of a river by the army of the great King and his allies. The soldiers have taken off their clothes and accoutrements, which with the chariots, are ferried over in boats. The horses, likewise, being relieved of their trappings, are guided by swimmers. All these are supported by skins, which they blow up as they proceed.

The above curious remnants of antiquity have been deposited in the British Museum. They are justly regarded by the antiquaries of London as among the most interesting and

valuable illustrations of ancient manners that the researches of modern travellers have produced.—*Boston Courier.*

Honorable Tribute to the English Baptists.

Let it never be forgotten of the Particular Baptists of England, that they form the denomination of Fuller, and Carey, and Ryland, and Hall, and Foster; that they have originated among them the greatest of all missionary enterprises; that they have enriched the literature of our country with authorship of the most exalted piety, as well as the first talent and the first eloquence; that they have waged a very noble and successful war with the hydra of Antinomianism; that perhaps there is not a more intellectual community of ministers in our island, or who have put forth in proportion to their number, a greater amount of mental activity, in the defence and illustration of our common faith; and, what is better than all the triumphs of genius and understanding, who, by their zeal, and fidelity, and pastoral labor among the congregations which they had reared, have done more to swell the lists of genuine discipleship in the walks of private society, and thus both to uphold and extend the living Christianity of the nation?—*Dr. Chalmers.*

"The Clerical Temperance Convention,"

Held its yearly meeting, at the Brick Chapel.—Dr. Dewitt presiding, and Rev. Mr. Concklin acting as Secretary. After a prayer from Rev. Dr. Wisner, the Rev. John Marsh, Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Union, addressed the meeting. He said the increase of intemperance of late in this country has once more elicited the attention of the minds and influences of men and churches; in different parts of the country, meetings have taken place to re-create the fire of temperance. In Dedroit, meetings have taken place with the happiest results in laying plans for the future. In New England there were means taken to revivify the principles of sobriety, and in Philadelphia a movement was in action for the well-being of the same cause; and in those places the ministers of religion joined in county and city societies, with the view, the better to call their communities together. He said as there was nothing before the meeting he would read an address which might elicit from those present some ideas which might help to benefit the common cause of temperance. [The address sets forth with a suitable commentary upon the high importance of the enterprise in which the Convention are engaged, and then goes on to exhort its members and the friends of temperance generally, to renewed and more resolute action. We quote a passage or two, showing the spirit of the rest of the document:] "Happy for us, no principles are to be settled.—We are all united in the belief, that entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is the only safe and effective way of reform. The traffic in them for this purpose we believe to be morally wrong; and when carried on, as it is in most of our large cities, on the Sabbath, and when the poison is sent with the missionary of the cross into the dark places of the earth, which are full of the habitations of cruelty, is more especially opposed to all the blessed designs of the gospel, and inflicts on man an endless curse. Much has been done, but much remains to be accomplished, and great responsibilities rest upon ministers and churches. The pulpit must speak out, more generally, constantly and strongly than it ever has yet done. Professing christians must let their light shine more clearly and powerfully. The Sabbath school must be made more a vehicle of forming a light on this subject in the minds of the young, the wide circulation of the Temperance Manual and other good publications must be encouraged. Visible and public temperance organization, on christian principles are acceded in all churches and congregations, in which old and young, male and female may be gathered; frequent temperance meetings conducted in a spirit of religious order and christian propriety should be held; meetings not for entertainment and tragic effect, but in which light shall be shed upon the understanding, conviction fastened upon the conscience; and the blessing of Him secured, whose favour is life, and whose frown is death." Addresses were subsequently made by Rev. Drs. Edwards, Wisner, Concklin, and Lansing. And after a prayer from Rev. Dr. Pohlman, of Albany, the meeting adjourned till Thursday morning.—*N. Y. Paper.*

DEATH PUNISHMENT.

The assizes just ended have, unhappily, afforded reason for the passing of the extreme sentence of the law in several cases. The *Newgate Calendar* affords hardly a worse example of crime than that perpetrated by Rush, the murderer of Mr. Jermy, the Recorder of Norwich, and his son. There was a cool, perserving, wide-extending malignity in the projects of the criminal and their execution which it is positively revolting to contemplate: and a dreadful climax is given by the hardened hypocrisy of the wretched criminal, who to the last grasped a lie in his right hand, and seemed to be without a trait of remorse. If ever death punishment was rightfully inflicted, it was in this case; and yet this execution on Saturday, the 21st, at Norwich, and one on the previous day at Bristol, though widely different in its character, have supplied arguments to those who are altogether opposed to death punishment. Vast crowds were assembled at both places. At Norwich the excitement was intense; to name the numbers would be to induce doubt. Tens of thousands were gathered as to a spectacle. But in the vast throng there was no seriousness, no remorse, the wretched man passed from death unto death unaffected—looked upon by a vast host also unaffected. At Bristol the day before, the incidents were most horrible. A miserable girl, who had murdered her mistress was the criminal. She was about 20 years of age, ignorant, and from her birth without any moral training. The sentence excited her almost to insanity; her horror of death did not stupify, but fearfully excited her. She would not hear of death; she would not be persuaded to go to execution; she was forcibly borne to the scaffold by several men and, struggling and shrieking, suffered the penalty. If possible, the bearing of the crowd was more terrible to contemplate than that of the wretched victim of the law—and her parents and relatives were of that crowd!

"Law is the image of God." Law is the sole bond of society. If there is no reverence for LAW, no fears of its penalties, then chaos comes again. Say that it is even so; then the question comes: Is law—law, the expression of the Divine mind—law, the guardian of society—is it revered, and are its solemn sanctions sealed upon the general mind, by exhibitions such as those of Norwich and Bristol?—*Eng. Cor. Independent.*

THE CHOLERA.

Mr. Bagby, our minister at St. Petersburg, has forwarded a memorandum on the treatment of cholera, furnished him by Dr. Rogers, "one of the most eminent physicians" in that city. The general directions in regard to diet correspond with those commonly given, as to abstinence from vinous drinks and crude vegetables, moderation, cheerfulness, &c.—Purgative medicines should only be used with the greatest circumspection, as the smallest doses often produce excessive effects during the prevalence of cholera. Where an attack has taken place, he recommends *sinapisms* (mustard plasters) over the whole abdomen, then to the legs and arms, and to the spine.—Laudanum 10 to 15 drops in peppermint tea with a small quantity of brandy. If the disease advances towards the collapsed stage, he prescribes the following drops to be given every half hour or hour, and the liniment to be applied for relief of the cramp; the patient to be covered, warmed with hot bags of sand or salt, and perspiration produced if possible. Sinapisms and vapor bath to be applied, and morsels of ice dissolved in the mouth. We copy the prescriptions from the *Washington Globe*.

I. DROPS.

R.—Tinct. Valeriana Ether: 1 oz.

Ether. Sulphurici Alcohol

Essent. Ment. pip: aa ½ oz.

S.—30 to 60 drops in a little water for a dose.

II. LINIMENT.

R.—Tinct. Capsici.

Lini. Opodeldoc: aa 6 oz.

S.—For friction.

Rev. D. M. Wilson, missionary at Tripoli, writes, Jan. 25, 1849:

"The medicine relied upon here to check an attack from cholera is a compound of equal proportions of the tinctures of opium, camphor, and catechu. Where the resort to the best medicine is immediate, the disease may be controlled. The notion that this disease begins where others end—with death—is false and dangerous. I shall blush for my countrymen if homes are deserted and the