

sick allowed to suffer for want of proper attention. Such things are had enough in this heathen land. With this medicine at hand, one may be comparatively safe, though the careless are dying by thousands about him.—Twenty drops of the mixture are to be taken every fifteen minutes till the disease is checked.”

[Continued from 155th page.]

to Akyab. Two evenings ago he asked for baptism. In this city there is at present much excitement upon the subject of religion. A pretty large number profess to be inquirers, and some of the principal men, the native City Judge, &c., say that their minds are decided that the Christian religion is true.—Whether the motives that influence all of them are genuine we know not. Perhaps there may be cause for some fear. The present Commissioner is friendly to religion and to missionaries. The natives know it, and it may be that some in hope of gaining worldly favour wish to get the good will of missionaries. But be that as it may, the effect so far is happy. Opposition has very much ceased, and large numbers flock to hear the gospel of Christ. Last Sabbath the place of worship in and out, was pretty much crammed, and we can but hope that Buddhism in this large city is receiving a heavy blow.

Dear Laleah and the little ones are all well. With much affectionate love from us both to you all. I am, dear brother,

Yours with much esteem,

R. E. BURPE.

THE MISSIONARY UNION.

The annual meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union which took place Tuesday, May 15th, at Philadelphia, closed at two o'clock on Friday, under the most auspicious circumstances. All things conspired to render the anniversary agreeable to those who left their homes in order to attend it. The weather was a fine specimen of a Pennsylvanian May, and its genial influences were enhanced by the cordial welcomes of Philadelphia hospitality. By the Philadelphians themselves we heard only one thing mentioned as an occasion of regret; this was that the number in attendance was so far from being commensurate with their scale of preparation for receiving guests. Nevertheless, the spacious edifice in Sanson street was well filled at every meeting, and was crowded at the evening services. Dr. Sharp, who presided at the conference on Tuesday evening, touched a chord that vibrated in many breasts, when he spoke of the hallowed associations which cluster around that house whose walls once echoed to the eloquent tones of Dr. Staughton, a place which may be regarded as one of those sacred spots where our missionary enterprise was cradled in its infancy.

A pervasive feeling of kindness and good will marked the anniversary from first to last. If in the degree or expression of this there were anything more than ordinary, it was probably produced by two causes: (1) The indication of prosperity furnished by the increase of funds—the amount reported having exceeded that of any former year; (2) The mutual confidence cherished among the members of the Union that all seek the same object, and that there is no such difference of opinion on any point as can avail to disturb their peace or distract their counsels.

Our readers will find in our columns a full account of the course of business which occupied the General Board on Tuesday and Wednesday, and also the Union on Thursday and Friday. Both of these bodies were favored with excellent Moderators; Hon. James H. Duncan, of Haverhill, Mass., having presided at the meetings of the Board, and Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, at those of the Union. The opening address of the Governor on Thursday morning was heard with the most profound attention. It was distinguished by sound practical sense, point, force, and eloquent earnestness. A gentleman of no religious profession whatsoever, happening to be present, after listening to it with a lively interest, remarked, “There is no mistake about that man or that speech—there is no sham there; I never before received such an impression of the reality and power of the Christian religion.”

The interest of the meeting was increased by the presence of two missionaries; Rev. Jonathan Wade, from the Karen Mission, and Rev. Miles Bronson, from Assam. The latter was accompanied by two Assamese dis-

ciples; the one fifteen, the other sixteen years of age, educated in the orphan school instituted in Assam. They both addressed the meeting and spoke English intelligibly. Their modes of expression were somewhat amusing, and they exhibited a pleasing simplicity of manner. One of them said: “Board ship I was thinking, now I cannot speak English much, how shall I tell the peoples the message of the young converts—Oh, send us more missionaries!” Then it came to my mind what Jesus said to his disciples, “Take no thought how or what ye shall speak, for it shall be given you in the same hour what ye ought to speak.”

The annual sermon before the Union was preached on Thursday evening to a large and attentive audience. The *Spirit of Christ Essential to Missionary Success* was the preacher's theme, expounded and enforced in a very impressive manner.

The proposition to change the constitution of the Union, so as to make room for annual memberships, or, in other words, annual delegations from contributing churches, was decided in the negative. It is evident that all will not be satisfied with this result, and whether the decision was a wise one or not, remains to be seen.

The last hours of the meeting were occupied with a conference as to the best means of promoting an efficient system of operation amongst the churches, and of enlarging their contributions to the Treasury of the Union. In regard to this important subject, the able document, which was read by the Home Secretary, will be published in due time. We hope that it will be carefully considered. Meanwhile, let all who love the good cause take courage, let us “arise and build.” In the history of our enterprise, we may discern a law of progress which will, year by year, be more fully developed, and in accordance with which every man, every woman, and every child within the circumference of our Zion will be led to contribute “according to their ability,” so as to swell to its full extent that tide of Christian influence which is destined to encircle and renovate our fallen world.—*Christian Watchman and Reflector.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the New-Brunswick Extra of this morning.]

The Royal Mail Steamer *Niagara*, Capt. Stone, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in 11½ days from Liverpool, bringing 66 passengers, 3 of whom landed at Halifax. She brought £2000 in specie.

The news of the disturbances in Canada, which reached England by the *Europa*, created much excitement, and it will be seen that the subject has been referred to in Parliament. The *European Times* says:—The news of the sudden outbreak in Montreal has caused greater sorrow, and more poignant regret than any event which has occurred in our Colonies for many years. It is very much to be deplored that Lord Elgin was apparently so unprepared for this outbreak.

The business of Parliament is actively proceeding, and the Encumbered Estates Bill has been read a second time in the Commons. The Rate-in-Aid Bill only passed the second reading, in the Lords, by a majority of two.

No further action has been had in the House of Lords in reference to the Repeal of the Navigation Laws. The Lords were to go into Committee on the Bill on Monday the 21st. Notice has been given by Lord Stanley and others of important amendments to be offered, and it is considered quite possible that the Ministry may be beaten in Committee, and the Bill so mangled as to induce its authors to reject it, and retire from office.

The accounts of destitution in the West of Ireland, and of the ravages of the cholera, are most deplorable. It is said that the Lord-Lieutenant has again been summoned to London to confer upon the state of the country.

The appeal of Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his fellow convict to the House of Lords having failed, it is rumoured that they will all be transported to Bermuda or elsewhere, but no definite decision on the subject is yet known.

COMMERCIAL.

Since the sailing of the *Caledonia* there has not been much improvement in the aspect of commercial affairs. The result of the French elections, as far as they have proceeded, are giving satisfaction to the friends of order; consequently the English Stock market is improving.

The Flour market is rather improved since the sailing of the *Caledonia*.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 15.

DISTURBANCES IN CANADA.

Mr. Hawes appeared at the bar to present, by her Majesty's command, papers relative to the disturbances in Canada.

On the motion that these papers be laid upon the table.

Mr. Roebuck made some remarks to allay the fear of continued revolt, denying upon private advices which he had received, that it was a conflict of races or with intent of annexation.

He deprecated any interference on the part of England, and hoped Canada would be permitted to manage its own affairs on the principles already conceded. What had been done by Lord Elgin had been constitutionally done nor was blame to be attached to the Ministry.

Mr. Hawes: I think it would be extremely inconvenient, at this moment, to enter into a discussion upon this subject. The Government have taken the very earliest opportunity of laying the papers having reference to the recent events in Canada upon the table of the House; and, therefore, I think it would not be proper for me to enter into the question until an opportunity has been afforded to hon. gentleman of seeing those papers. Under these circumstances I hope my hon. friend will not think me guilty of discourtesy towards him, if I decline saying any more until the papers now presented have been considered.

Mr. Gladstone: I entirely concur with what has fallen from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; but I am sorry to say that the remarks which fell from the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Roebuck) are of that nature which I do not think it consistent with my duty to pass over altogether. I am sorry to say that the hon. gentleman, whilst he has attempted to dissuade the House from interference, and warned us against undertaking it, has himself done much to prejudice the question. I protest against the warning of the hon. gentleman, and I contend that this House has a perfect right to interfere in all imperial concerns.

Again, I will give no opinion whether it is a question of race, or whether it is not. I trust hon. members will before arriving at a conclusion upon this question, feel it an imperative duty to examine, with dispassionate care, every step of the proceedings; and that they will pass no judgment whatever upon the executive of the colony, or upon her Majesty's Ministers here, until they have carefully examined the whole of the papers, and endeavoured therefrom to form a wise conclusion.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 15.

After some enquiries and observations by Lord Stanley,

Earl Grey replied that about an hour previously he had received a despatch from Lord Elgin, and that despatch, when the House next met, he should have great pleasure in laying upon the table—a despatch which he thought would show that Lord Elgin had acted throughout with his accustomed judgment, moderation, and good sense. The despatch was dated the 30th April, and the mail having left, was forwarded to New-York just as the packet was about to leave. Undoubtedly, at the time the despatch was written, a riot of a very aggravated kind had taken place at Montreal, and the Parliament House had been burnt, but he saw no reason at all to apprehend, from the despatch, that there was a war of races of which the noble lord had spoken; on the contrary, he had every reason to believe that tranquillity was restored. There had been no step taken in this matter which he should not hereafter be fully prepared to justify, and take the responsibility which belonged to himself and his colleagues. At the same time he must tell the noble lord that, in his opinion, the responsibility of these events rested as much upon the noble lord as upon other persons, in consequence of the proceedings expressed by the noble lord having in no slight degree increased the party feeling which prevailed in the colony.

Lord Stanley replied, and again asked the question whether Lord Elgin had been left to act upon his own unassisted judgment with reference to the Indemnity Bill, or had he received advice and instructions from her Majesty's Government?

Earl Grey replied that no instruction had been given to Lord Elgin with reference to the Indemnity Bill. In Canada as well as in most of the other colonies, the governors were

bound to act on their own judgments, and he should never depart from that wholesome rule by giving instructions from home.

After some observations from Lord Redesdale, and a reply from Earl Grey, as to the constitution of the Legislative Council of Canada, the subject dropped.

Seven vessels, carrying 835 passengers, sailed from Limerick for America last week. The fares to Quebec have been advanced £5 a head. Ten vessels arrived in Limerick laden with foreign corn.

CONTINENTAL.

Affairs on the continent continue in a very unsettled state. In Elberfeld, Dusseldorf, Hagen, Iserlohn, and in all the market towns in Rhenish Prussia, the insurgents have erected barricades, and make the Constitution a pretence for tumult, but a large army is marching upon them. In the meantime, at Berlin, a sort of Congress has assembled and Baron Gagern's scheme of a German Federal State is revived.

The Hungarians are said to have gained another victory over the Austrians, which has brought them within a few days march of Vienna; but the Russians are pressing forward towards the same, and several other points, with rapid strides.

It is said that the settlement of the Danish question will soon be effected.

In Italy the Austrians have entered the Papal States on the north, and Marshal Wimpfen threatens with fire and sword all those who resist him. His object is avowedly to restore the Pope to his former power. On the south the Neapolitans were advancing on Rome for the same object, but Garibaldi had fallen in with their vanguard at Albano, and defeated them. It is probable that a general battle has since taken place. Meantime, the French army remains in the same position before Rome. General Oudinot has been reinforced by many thousand troops, and he has probably now a well-appointed army of 20,000 men under his command. But the enthusiasm of the Romans is raised to the highest pitch; and if a single-handed or combined attempt to bombard and take Rome by storm should be made, the defence of the city, by means of barricades, and by the courage of the people, will be so well maintained that the assailants are by no means certain of success.

At Leghorn and Florence all was fighting and confusion. The Austrians entered Leghorn on the 11th, when the populace became tranquil.

The Express from Halifax, via Digby, with the news per steam-ship *Caledonia* for the Associated Press, arrived in this city on Friday last. The annexed extracts are from the *New-Brunswick* and other papers.

REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The bill for the modification of the Navigation Laws has been carried in the House of Lords by a majority of ten in favour of the Ministry. These Laws may now be virtually considered as repealed. The result has given the Whig Ministry a new tenure of office.

The debate extended over two nights, and, of course presented very little that was new either in fact or argument. The feature of Monday night was the speech of Lord Brougham, in which that erratic nobleman enforced the general views of the protectionists upon the question. He avowed his adherence to free trade in its application to corn, but opposed its extension to shipping.—Lord Lansdowne announced the determination of Government to stand or fall by the bill; and this declaration is understood to have had considerable effect upon the division, which took place on the following night. A majority of ten then carried the bill through its second stage, and by that step removed for a time the fears which have been felt as to the consequences of a Ministerial crisis. The question remaining, is, how will the bill fare in Committee, where proxies are not available? The *Times* says:—“The question may be considered as finally settled by this division. The bill is much too simple an affair to create work for a committee. It can hardly be touched except for the purpose of rejecting it altogether; and though there may possibly be some in the House who would be glad to destroy the bill on the pretence of improving it, the majority of the peers are too generous opponents to continue a vexatious fight when the field is decided.”

The Marquis of Lansdowne has given notice in the House of Lords of his intention to propose that the House should go into Committee on the Navigation Bill on Monday the 21st inst.

The new Navigation Law, if passed, is to come into operation on the first day of January, 1850.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons, by a larger majority than before—the yeas were 278, nays 185 only. Hopes are entertained that the Lords will be more courteous this session, and pass the Bill; but should they throw it out again, Baron Rothschild's friends state that he will resign. In that case a new election will take place for the City of London.