

[From the Journal of Missions.]

Liberality of the Sandwich Islanders.

Honolulu, Sept. 25, 1849.

The following has appeared in the Polynesian of this place. As it affords additional evidence, that the labors of missionaries in the Sandwich Islands have not been in vain, I transcribe it for the Journal.

E. W. C.

A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR GOLD DIGGERS.

A respectable native of this town, a member of the first church, came to me a few days since with four parcels of gold dust, as an offering to the cause of Christ. They all weighed a little more than two and a half ounces, equal to forty dollars. The bearer of this offering remarked, that a few months since, he entered into an engagement with four men to go to California and dig gold, he paying the expenses of the men and sharing the gains. The engagement with the men before they left the Islands (a thing originating entirely with this man) was, that all the gold obtained by the first day's labor, more or less, should be consecrated to the Lord. They were to keep it sacred for this purpose. The gold which he presented was obtained by the first day's digging, each man's parcel being kept by itself, varying somewhat in quantity, but amounting in all as above stated.

The query arose in my mind, what if all California gold-diggers should follow the example of these simple-hearted Hawaiians, or rather should follow the injunction of the wise man, "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase?" Perhaps some of your readers can estimate the amount which would thus be furnished to the cause of benevolence from the new gold region. "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

Yours, &c.

E. W. CLARK.

Colored Phebe's Legacy.

LETTER FROM BRUNSWICK, ME., MARCH 19, 1850.—Phebe Ann Jacobs, a colored woman of most devoted piety, has deposited her little savings, from time to time, with a female friend for safe keeping. When the times have pressed hard upon her, she has been obliged to draw upon the little deposit, but she has always so managed as to have something in bank. Her uniform instructions have been, that whatever might remain in the hands of her friend, after her decease, and her debts were paid, should go to the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Her affairs are settled, and the balance, ten dollars and eighty-eight cents, I now send by the above check for that amount on the Globe Bank. It is an honor to be the residuary legatee of Phebe.—*Id.*

A MISSIONARY'S SELF-DENIAL.—One of our missionaries in a recent letter says, "Mr. —, my companion in labor, has, by the most rigid economy, given one hundred dollars to the seminary out of his own salary, to meet the curtailment made in that department last year by the Board. This is hard; but we cannot bear to see our work crippled. We prefer to go hungry and naked, though this is bad economy in the end. Do beg the Churches not to embarrass us in our labours."—*Journal of Missions.*

"LIQUOR LAW" AT THE SOUTH.—Last January a slave, belonging to a widow lady in Platte county, (Missouri) bought a quart of whiskey at a store, got drunk, fell from his horse and froze to death. The widow lately sued the firm, and at the March term of the Platte Court obtained a verdict of \$850, the value of her negro. It will be seen by this paragraph that property in Slave States is protected by laws a good deal more stringent than life at the North. A widow could hardly sue a firm which had killed her husband by selling him liquor.

ENGLISH NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

By Telegraph this morning from Halifax to the News Room.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa* with the Mail of the 11th inst., arrived at Halifax, yesterday (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock, after a fine passage of nine days and six hours, and sailed for New-York at nine, p. m.—Mr. John Haws, of this city, came passenger and proceeded to New-York.

The new American steamer *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.; making the passage from New-York in 13 days. For the

first five days she made 300 miles per day; but an accident having happened to her condensing pump, and her floats having been carried away, (they being too slight,) a delay of 30 hours was caused in repairage. The time of her sailing from Liverpool had not been announced. The *Hermann* arrived on the 8th. The *America*, from Halifax, was spoken off Cork by the *Europa*. The Government contract with the West India Steamship Company has been renewed for ten years; five new steamers of 2300 tons and 800 horse power each are to be constructed immediately, to maintain a speed of from 12 to 14 knots per hour. These Boats are in future to proceed from Southampton direct to St. Thomas.—Great attention is now paid in England to steam navigation. A steamer called the *Viceroy*, of 800 tons, is to sail from Galway for Halifax on the 1st June next, on an experimental trip; and if successful, a line of fast steamers will be immediately established, to run between those ports.

ENGLAND.—In Parliament, an attempt to repeal the duty on Newspaper advertisements failed.—Mr. Labouchere has again introduced his Mercantile Marine Bill.—SEVEN is now the number of defeats which the Ministry have sustained. Lord John Russell's health is impaired; his Lordship being too ill to bring forward his measure for the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are cheering, and the appearance of the growing crops very promising; the weather continues favourable.

IN IRELAND the public attention is greatly occupied by measures for the relief of the tenant farmers.

IN FRANCE all is quiet at present. The anniversaries of the Republic and of Napoleon's death were observed with great pomp, but without any disturbance; and not a single arrest was made.

The difficulties of the GERMAN Empire are attracting attention in England. The dispute with Greece has been finally settled; the Greek Government having apologized to Great Britain.

AUSTRIA is bestowing Hungarian Estates upon Jellachich, Haynau and others. RUSSIA is to receive from Austria 3,700,000 silver Roubles, as indemnity for war expenses.

Accounts from ITALY state that the Pope's popularity is fast declining. The Spanish difficulties are officially declared to be settled.—Serious disturbances are expected soon to take place between Denmark and the Duchies; the Danes are rapidly recruiting forces.

ANOTHER ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—The subjoined statement is prominently put forward by the *Freeman's Journal* of Monday:—"In a communication lately received through Sir G. Grey by the directors of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, relative to his Royal Highness Prince Albert's visit to the tubular bridge, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the invitation was at that time declined, but we announce to our readers the gratifying intelligence, that Her Majesty intends paying a visit to her loyal Irish subjects this summer, accompanied by her illustrious Consort and the Prince of Wales, making the line of railway her route to Ireland, visiting the stupendous structure, the Britannia-bridge, and its locality. We hope nothing will occur to mar Her Majesty's intentions. This very agreeable information has been communicated to us by Mr. Gray, agent to the Chester and Holyhead Railway. The letter from Sir G. Grey was received so far back as March last." The same authority states, that on the abolition of the Viceroyalty being accomplished, Sir W. Somerville will be elevated to a seat in the House of Lords.

The Leeds journals state that, at the suggestion of Joseph Bateson, Esq., the mayor, and several other gentlemen warmly interested in the prosperity of Leeds, a subscription has been commenced for the purpose of giving prizes for three essays "On the Elements of Wealth and Prosperity in the Borough of Leeds, with suggestions for their further development." It has been proposed that £200 be awarded for the best essay, £100 for the second, and £50 for the third.

The total receipts of the British Museum during the year ending Christmas, 1849, amounted to £50,612, and the total expenditure to £41,791, leaving a balance of cash in hand equal to £8,821.

PRIZES FOR LOCOMOTIVES.—An official notice has been issued by Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, that the Austrian government offers six prizes for locomotive engines, as follows:—A prize of £10,000 for a locomotive the most suitably constructed and adapted to convey goods and passengers on the railway of the Sommering mountain; and five other prizes, of the respective value of £5,000, £4,500, £4,000, £3,500, and £3,000, for five other locomotives which approach nearest to

the first prize in the points indicated. The total value of the prizes is about £30,000 sterling.

THE NURSE FOR THE NEW SCION OF ROYALTY.—We stated some time ago our belief that Her Most Gracious Majesty had determined that one of Cambria's daughters should act as a foster mother to the expected Royal stranger. We can now confidently announce that this high honor has fallen to the lot of a native of Llanefydd in the county of Denbigh. Jane Jones, the party in question, whose original name was Lloyd, lived as a servant a few years ago in the family of Mr. Ezra Roberts, draper, St. Asaph. She quitted service with the best possible character, and married an industrious and respectable man, now in the employment of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, at the Greenfield Station, Holywell. Queen Victoria's nurse will be a real "Jenny Jones."—*Carnarvon Herald.*

FUNERAL OF THE POET LAUREATE.—The remains of Wordsworth were consigned to the earth, at the little church of Grassmere, on Saturday last. The funeral was intended to be as private as possible, but many persons assembled to pay honour to the remains of the illustrious dead. There was a long procession of carriages and horsemen, and the church was filled with ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood, attired in deep mourning.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

FRANCE.—On Monday MM. Dain and Madier de Montjau, the newly-elected Members for the Department of Saone-et-Loire, made their appearance in the Assembly. Eugene Sue had not yet shown himself.

Precautions on the frontier are redoubled against the entrance of persons of doubtful means and characters. All the authorities have the strictest orders on this subject.

The *Napoleon* appeared on Monday, but it has no longer any connexion with the Elysee.

It is said that the majority contemplate bringing in a Bill for the restoration of capital punishment for political offences.

M. Lamartine, who had demanded leave of absence for two months to visit his property near Smyrna, has withdrawn his application in consequence of the approaching discussion on the electoral law.

GERMANY.—Scarcely anything is talked of in Prussia but the two Congresses about to meet in Frankfurt and Berlin. Austria aims at perpetrating an illegal act, by restoring the old Diet, legally dissolved in 1848. Prussia demands a revision of the Act of the 8th June, and requires, particularly, three things: that Austria shall not assume a right of presidency which she never enjoyed except in the old Diet; that she shall be content with a Congress of plenipotentiaries, and a simple convention relative to the Act of Confederation; and that a re-distribution of votes may allow Prussia to represent the Union with the full power of all its members. The Congress, which is to open at Berlin, will be adjourned to Gotha.

The province of Posen, the Ireland of Prussia, is represented by letters thence, to be in a most deplorable state of anarchy and misery. The Police and military stationed in the small villages are totally incompetent to suppress the numerous bands of robbers. The latter perform their handiwork in open daylight, and before the eyes of the authorities. Neither life nor property can be considered safe. The province of Silesia merits a similar description. The authorities here have determined on despatching a large body of mounted gendarmes, and on increasing the military stationed in both provinces.

JELLACHICH is to be rewarded for his services in the recent campaign against Hungary with an estate of 15,000 yoke of land, Haynau with one of 16,000, and Windischgratz with one of 14,000.

A BULL FIGHT AT MADRID.—"Yesterday," writes our Correspondent on the 1st, "was the bull fight of the season. Twenty-four horses were goaded to death. The Chiclanero, Monte's favourite pupil, had a narrow escape of his life, the horn of one of the Torre Rauri bulls having passed through his pectoral muscles. He was loudly cheered as he walked out without assistance, and without moving a muscle of his countenance. He has the mortification of having been blamed by amateurs, as his wound was occasioned by neglecting one of the most important rules in taumachy. One of the picadores had his wrist broken, his horse, with him upon it, having been raised from the ground on the horns of the bull that wounded Chiclanero, and thrown violently against the barrier. To crown all, knives

were drawn among some quarrelsome Andalusians, and blood would have been shed but for the exertions of the guard."

TURKEY.—The insurrection in Samos is quelled, but not without great destruction of property and loss of life. The town was bombarded for twenty-four hours; more than three hundred persons have fallen. The struggle lasted forty-eight hours.

MARKETS.—Timber Market at Liverpool slightly improved; stock decreasing; demand from the interior steady. Cotton firm at former rates. Flour has advanced 1s. per bbl. Iron advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Coffee dull and tending downwards. Money Market same quotations as by last mail.

Freights steady.—Passengers less numerous.

TORONTO, May 16.—In the House of Assembly last night, Colonel Prince presented a petition for an Address to the Queen, asking her Majesty Victoria to grant Canadian Independence. The House received it without a single mark of surprise.—[By telegraph at New York.

Last week there was a grand ploughing match for \$400 between the townships of Scarborough and Vaughan (near Toronto). The day was charming, and thousands of persons assembled to enjoy the sport. The Governor-General and suite, and many of the Cabinet ministers, together with numbers of elite of Toronto, were also beguiled from their the bureaus and drawing rooms to see the trial of skill among their rustic competitors for fame and distinction. The prize was contended for by 20 ploughmen from each township. Scarborough was the winner. At the conclusion of the match his excellency attended an agricultural dinner in honor of the event, at which many interesting and able speeches were delivered. This being decidedly an agricultural country, the subjects of agriculture justly attract a good deal of public attention. Lord Elgin manifests great interest in it, and is an eloquent champion for the dignity of agricultural pursuits.

The agitation of the *vetata questio* of clergy reserves and rectories in this province is revived. A "great meeting" is announced to be held to-night, in "Knox's Church" on the subject. The anti-rectory party wish to appropriate the reserves to educational purposes. The Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, known as a distinguished agriculturist, will it is said, preside at the meeting.

The question of "a railroad or no railroad" from Toronto to Lake Huron, will shortly be submitted to the vote of the citizens of Toronto. It is proposed to raise part of the money by city debentures and the remainder by lottery.

W. L. Mackenzie has arrived in Toronto, and will probably connect himself with the press ere long.

A new tariff of charges for passage through the Welland and other provincial canals has lately been issued by the Governor in Council. These charges are considered much more favourable for commerce than those hitherto in force, and are favorably regarded by American Western forwarders. All we require now is reciprocity with our great neighbour, the United States. Mr. Merritt, in his remarks on his reelection for Lincoln, said that "the Provincial Government had endeavored to procure the passage of the United States reciprocity bill, and he felt confident they would ere long be successful.

THE YOUNG EARL DURHAM.—President Taylor's rooms were open on the evening of the 3d inst., and were said to be the most brilliant of the season. The young Earl of Durham came in on the arm of Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, and was introduced to old Zack, and the Executive family in due form. He is a slim young man, quite a boy in appearance, apparently inexperienced, and very modest. It is not his least recommendation, that he is in possession of \$350,000 per annum. The President looked upon the youthful nabob with an eye of especial favour.

A SMALL VILLAGE.—The packet ship *Albert Gallatin*, which has just arrived at this port from Liverpool, has eight hundred and forty-nine second cabin and steerage passengers. There were six deaths and four births on the passage.—[N. York Com. Adv.

A circular has been issued from the Treasury Department, directing the Collector of the Customs at Gloucester to stop the unloading of foreign vessels at Rockport and Manchester—they not being ports of entry. The circular has reference chiefly to vessels from the British Provinces, which, in violation of the law, have discharged their cargoes of wood, &c., at these places.

Two fatal cases of cholera occurred at St. Louis, May 13th. The interments in 12 cemeteries for the week were 91, of which 27 were cholera.

Extract of a Letter from a Physician in Havana, dated May 2.—"The cholera is greatly on the increase and yellow fever very prevalent. The deaths by cholera are about 80 per day in a population of 180,000"—*New York Courier.*

THE WIDOW OF MARSHAL BLUCHER died last week at her residence on the Pariser Platz, Berlin, at an advanced age.

A Short Passage.—The ship *Mary Caroline*, of this port, owned by Wm. Jarvis, Esq., arrived on Saturday morning last, from Liverpool, with a general cargo consisting of salt, coals, merchandise, &c., after a fine run of twenty days, having been detained two days in the Bay by thick weather.—*Observer.*