

Missionary Intelligence.

FROM THE MAGAZINE AND MACEDONIAN.

NINGPO.—A letter from Dr. Macgowan gives a very interesting account of a Chinese literary institution. At the annual gatherings of aspirants for literary honors, an excellent opportunity is afforded for tract distribution, of which the missionaries availed themselves. Great hostility is manifested by the Chinese literati.

Mr. Goddard writes that he has obtained rooms for a chapel in one of the most crowded parts of the city, in which divine service was first held, March 23d. The attendance is larger than at any other chapel in the city.

An edition of 3000 copies of the book of Exodus has just been completed. A revised translation of the Gospel of Matthew is nearly ready for the press. The revision of John is nearly completed, and Luke is commenced. Concerning their labors, he says:—"We labor in faith and hope, but are not yet permitted to see much fruit of our labors."

TAYOY.—Mr. Thomas and wife, who left this country last fall, arrived at Tayoy, May 1st. They are to labor among the Karens. Dr. Mason is quite ill, and fears are entertained that he will not recover. His disease is the same that carried off his wife and the second Mrs. Judson. His sickness seems particularly unfortunate at this time as he has been engaged upon the Karen Bibles.

Mr. Mason writes, Aug. 7:—"I came down to Tayoy in March, but have been sick nearly all the time I have been here. I have scarcely been four times out of the house in four months, and never to walk more than a hundred yards at a time. I have never been so near the grave before. Still, I have been enabled to do a little at carrying on the printing of the Karen Scriptures. In the Sgau Bibles we have got into Exodus, and the Pwo New Testament is fairly begun. I feel very anxious to go on with the work to a completion, if it be the Lord's will, and if not I am satisfied. 'The Lord's will be done.'"

Mr. Bennett had completed a native dictionary, thus furnishing another help for learners of the Karen language.

MALMAIN.—Mrs. Stilson, who has for some time been in a declining state of health, departed this life on the 14th of August, leaving her husband with four children to lament her loss. She was a highly esteemed and useful member of the mission.

Mr. Wade mentions the baptism of two candidates, and also the return of two excluded members, who with confession of their faults, sought to be readmitted to the church.

The following incident is narrated by Mr. Wade, which illustrates the self-denying spirit of an aged and blind Karen preacher.

"One of the disciples told me that when he called on Ko Myat Kyau (the poor old blind native preacher, who was struck off the list of assistants about a year ago) with the paper for the monthly subscription, which each church member voluntarily makes for the support of native preaching in the town and surrounding country, his wife objected to his giving any thing on account of their poverty. 'Ah, wife,' he replied, 'you may retrench the expense of my daily food, but while we have anything left I cannot be denied the pleasure of aiding the work of preaching the gospel.'"

ASSAM.—At Nowgong, July 23, Mr. Dumble was united in marriage to Miss M. S. Shaw, Mr. Bronson officiating in the ceremony. A Romish priest who had been a year in the country, attempted to make converts of some of our mission pupils. He "succeeded" in picking up only one "Christian," and this one was excluded from our church two years ago, and six months since was expelled from the school because perfectly incorrigible,—a fit subject for a Jesuit. But he had not been with the priest above four weeks, before he stole sixty rupees of his "holy father," and is now in jail.

SIAM.—At the coronation of the new King, which took place in May with great pomp, the missionaries were invited to the palace and paid their respects to his majesty. They were received very cordially, and his adopted son was sent to shake hands with them on his behalf, it being contrary to custom for him to do so himself; he also sent them each specimens of the new coinage of his reign. In return they presented him with a banner.

Mrs. Jones continues her weekly female prayer meeting in Siamese. She says that as they were not greatly depressed by persecution, they would not be "elated by the favor of princes." Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore are set-

tled at their work, and are making themselves useful among the Chinese.

FRANCE.—Mrs. Devan gives a very interesting account of the conversion of a Roman Catholic priest. He was baptized by Dr. Devan and has engaged in the work of preaching the gospel. The Romish priests are evidently using means for his destruction.

CHEROKEES.—Mr. Jones states in a letter of Oct. 23, that "thirty-three more precious souls have professed their faith in the Saviour and have been baptized into his death. Thirty of them were Cherokees; one Creek man and woman, and one black woman."

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

YORK COUNTY

Total Abstinence Convention.

1st. This Association shall be known as the YORK COUNTY TOTAL ABSTINENCE CONVENTION.

2nd. Its object shall be the promotion of Total Abstinence generally, by all legal and constitutional means, and by endeavouring to advance the particular interests of all local Temperance organizations which may avail themselves of the right of representation in this Convention.

3rd. The officers shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Chaplain, Secretary and Treasurer.

4th. This Association shall be composed of such Delegates as the several Total Abstinence Societies or Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance may annually elect to represent them; and each Total Abstinence Society and Division of the Sons of Temperance shall have the right to elect one delegate for every twenty-five members in good standing on the Roll or list of such Society or Division.

5th. All Delegates shall be clothed in appropriate Regalia at every meeting of the Convention and shall not otherwise be allowed to vote at such meeting unless excused by a majority of the Delegates then present, and every Delegate shall file with the Secretary a duly authenticated certificate of his election by the Society or Division of which he claims to be a Representative.

6th. It shall be the Duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Convention, preserve strict order, put to vote all questions submitted for the decision of the meeting and enforce a due observance of the Rules. He shall have a casting vote in case of a tie, but except in such case shall not vote.

7th. In the absence of the President the senior Vice President present at any meeting shall discharge his duties.

8th. It shall be the duty of the Chaplain to open and close the meetings of the Convention by engaging in such Religious exercises as he may think advisable.

9th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Convention, he shall receive and properly record all monies of the Convention and pay the same over to the Treasurer without delay, taking his receipt therefore, he shall properly file all certificates, papers and other documents submitted to the Convention or entrusted to his care, he shall at the close of each meeting read the minutes which shall be approved of by the meeting and when entered on the Record shall be signed by himself and the President.

10th. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all monies of the Convention and disburse the same when ordered so to do in writing by the President, countersigned by the Secretary.

11th. An annual meeting shall be held in the month of October at such time as may be agreed upon, at which meeting the officers shall be elected by ballot, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to constitute a choice. Quarterly meetings shall be held in the months of January, April and July. The President on the requisition of five Delegates shall have power to call special meetings.

12th. The Funds of this Association shall be raised by subscriptions, donations, and collections.

13th. It is particularly enjoined that the members of this Association treat each other with courtesy and respect, that all discussions be conducted in the spirit of candour and moderation, and that all personal allusions or sarcastic language by which a brother's feelings may be injured be carefully avoided.

14th. No part of these Rules shall be repealed or amended, unless a proposal in writing for the same shall be presented at a regular meeting three months previous to discussion, when it shall be taken up and disposed of, providing however it shall be in the power of the Convention to suspend any Rule by a two-thirds vote of the members present, but such suspension shall not extend beyond the case in which such vote of suspension may be required.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Arbitrary Conduct of the President—Dissolution of the Assembly—Martial Law declared—Important Arrests—Several Persons Shot—Universal Suffrage Declared, &c.

HALIFAX DECEMBER 20.

The R. M. Steamer Europa arrived from Liverpool, this morning, in 13 3-4 days, bringing advices to the 6th inst. Being bound to New York, she would have passed by, if her stock of coal had not become in a great measure exhausted, but she suffered no difficulty before reaching this port and obtaining a fresh supply.

Though long looked for, the news from France is rather startling.

The most striking intelligence is embodied in the subjoined extracts:

Having, for several months past, prepared our readers for some *coup d'etat* on the part of Louis Napoleon, no surprise will be felt when we announce that a fresh revolution has broken out in Paris, the Assembly is dissolved, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is military Dictator of France.

The present week has witnessed another French Revolution, and one of the most extraordinary perhaps ever recorded even in the "strange eventful history" of our Gallic neighbours. The President of the Republic, fearing, or effecting to fear, treason against his person on the part of the National Assembly, has annihilated that body by a sudden and effectual *coup d'etat*, and has erected in France a system of Government which strikingly resembles the military despotism of his illustrious uncle, the Emperor Napoleon.

Marshal Soult, one of the most distinguished of French soldiers, and one of the most exalted of French statesmen, died on the night of the 26th ult. aged 82.

The King of Hanover has issued a decree, by which he takes the chief command of the army. The object is to take the command out of the hands of the Minister of War, because he is responsible to the Chambers.

FRANCE.—The news from France is most important, the affairs of that Country have engrossed attention to the exclusion of everything else. The long dreaded Coup de Etat has been made, and the President having seized the reins of Government, dissolved the Assembly—declared a state of seige—arrested the leading opponents of his policy, and appealed to the people! All this was done at an early hour on Tuesday, the 2d instant, preparations for it having been perfected with consummate skill and secrecy, during the preceding night, and the whole thing done and completed before any one had the least idea that it was in progress, or in contemplation.

An entire new Ministry was formed during the night of Monday. Proclamations dissolving the Assembly—appealing to the people—restoring universal suffrage, and proposing a new system of Government, were printed at a private printer's, and posted throughout Paris before daylight. Copies of these, and of Circulars from the Ministry and the Prefect of Police, printed in like manner, were despatched to all the Provinces announcing what had been done, appealing to the nation at large and conveying stringent orders and instructions to all the officers of the Government throughout the country.

The President's proposal is,—the instant restoration of universal suffrage—the instant election by the people and the Army, of a President to hold office for ten years, supported by a Council of State, and by two Houses of Legislature; and that during the few days required to complete the elections, the Executive power shall remain in the hands of the President. The election to take place during the present month, and the President promising to bow to the will of the people, whether they elect him or any one else, and declares that he holds power only until the will of the people can be made known. Meantime he demands a preliminary vote from both the Army and the People, to declare whether they confide to him the Executive power ad interim.

The President declares himself to have been forced into this measure, and it is ascertained that Changarnier, Thiers, and others of his opponents, had decided to demand his arrest and impeachment on 2d inst., and were together in the very act of confirming this decision when they were themselves arrested and conveyed to Vincennes. Many members of Assembly have given in their adhesion to the President, it is stated as many as 300 during the first day. Reports from the departments declared the news to have been hailed with enthusiasm by the Provincial population. Barricades had been erected in some of the more turbulent quarters of Paris, but were all broken down by the troops. At one of them two members of Assembly taking prominent places were killed in the conflict. The full rigours of Martial Law had been proclaimed against all persons concerned

in Barricades, and they were accordingly shot without delay. Up to the latest accounts the success of the President's movement seemed certain.

A section of the Assembly had contrived to meet at one of the Parisian Marrier on Tuesday, and had decreed the deposition of the President and his impeachment for high treason; but the meeting was dispersed by the troops and the decrees ridiculed and disregarded on all hands. In addition to the arrest troops were placed in the houses of some of the ex-officers of the Assembly, among others that of M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, was occupied and himself put under a sort of durance, though he was not actually arrested. Martial law in full rigour was proclaimed against all concerned in barricades, and they were shot without delay.

At half-past one o'clock immense crowds of troops, numbering about 5,000, moving along the Boulevards, were fired on from the neighbouring passages and houses close by. This they returned, and the contest lasted busily for half an hour. Both cannon shots and musketry were used. Further down the Boulevards the firing continued brisk up to four o'clock, p. m. It had then nearly ceased in the Boulevard des Italiens, but continued in other quarters. Many passers-by were injured. A gentleman and his daughter reported killed. At six o'clock the firing here had almost ceased.

It is said that 700 French Refugees left London for Paris on Thursday evening. It is also said that the Government stopped the transmission of despatches by Telegraph.

The Correspondents of the London "Herald and Chronicle" state that General Castellan, at Lyons, and General Enmieu, have declared against the Government, but this is denied.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS A USEFUL CENSOR OF PUBLIC MORALS.—Dr. Lyon Flayfair, now widely known for his connection with the Commission for the Great Exhibition, in a recent lecture on the advantages of science, spoke of "useless questions of theology" in contrast. *The Times* refers to the sentence with decided reprobation. Upon which Dr. P. sends a letter apologising and explaining, that in his written lecture, although he had not time to read it all, he showed that these *useless questions in theology* were the discussions of the schoolmen, which all confess now to have been absurd and useless. It is gratifying to find such a wholesome public sentiment so readily bowed to.

A SACRIFICE OF MONEY TO PUSEYISM is made by the Vicar of Leigh, who, *The Manchester Guardian* says, will marry no parties who cannot repeat the Catechism, have not been confirmed, or who are not communicants. Solemnization of marriage has ceased there.—The parties concerned, go either to the Registrar's Office or the Dissenting chapels.—Before the new arrangement, the marriages in Leigh Church amounted to nearly two hundred annually.

The Very Rev. Dr. Newman has been unanimously elected to the office of President of the Irish Catholic University.—*London Chronicle*.

A ukase of the Emperor of Russia dated the 19th ult., enacts that men who may mutilate themselves to avoid military service shall, on being convicted before a tribunal, be incorporated in the companies of disciples, and that if they are incapable of serving in such companies they shall be sent as colonists to Siberia.

AUSTRALIA.—The news from the gold diggings is of an exciting character, and Sydney is fast becoming deserted by small shopkeepers, mechanics, and servants of all kinds.—A new gold field is reported at Maitland, and from the commencement of the discovery it appears that as much as £70,000 has been exported. The following is an extract of a letter from Sydney, dated August 16:

"Really, day by day, the thing is growing more astounding. A piece of 50lb. weight is just picked up, and plenty of 4lb., 5lb., 6lb. and 7lb., each. Sydney is rapidly becoming depopulated; the men are off from every house. My carpenter, gardener, laborers, and groom, go next week. My mason is gone.—Happily, my buildings are finished, or suppose they would not have been. The attorney's clerks are all gone, or going; and, indeed, from every trade as well profession, men are away. You neither hear of, nor see, anything but gold, or golden equipments.—The shops are doing little or nothing, and the offices less. Meanwhile, new gold-fields are, day by day, added to the old. Men are leaving good diggings, of 20s. a day each, to fall upon richer ground, and from £100 to £200 per month per man is not looked upon as anything out of the common. The newspapers do not tell half."