

## Missionary Intelligence.

## AUSTRALASIA.

**PARRAMATTA.**—A letter from Mr. Ham of Sydney to one of the Secretaries of the Baptist Union gives an account of the formation of a Baptist church at Parramatta, and speaks of its prospects as cheering. Mr. Ham says:—"My former account informed you of the arrival amongst us of the students Dr. Lang brought out for the ministry, and that among the number was Mr. William H. Carey, whose reception and acceptance among us led us to invite him, as a probationer for the ministerial work, to labor among our members at Parramatta for twelve months, with a view to the establishment of a new Baptist interest for that important locality. From that letter you would also learn that, by the joint efforts of friends in Sydney and Parramatta, a fine piece of ground in the best part of the town had been purchased, and a small but neat chapel had been commenced on Sept. 3d, 1850. This place of worship, when built, was to cost £300, which, together with £150 expended for the land, made the entire debt (with incidentals) £450.

"In order to obtain assistance to meet this sum, brother Carey determined, with the sanction of his own people and our church in Sydney, to pay a visit to the neighboring colonies of Van Diemen's Land and Port Phillip, to collect for the new chapel. He left Sydney early in November, intending to return in time for the opening of the new chapel, which was fixed for new-year's day; but meeting with the most unexpected success, and the greatest kindness and liberality from Christians of all denominations wherever he went, he was obliged to lengthen the proposed term of his absence. He finally returned to his charge late in February, having realized upwards of £160 from the friends of religion in Hobart Town, Launceston, and Melbourne.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—In the letter already mentioned, Mr. Ham says, "I have great pleasure in also stating that we were much pleased with the visit of the Rev. D. Dalmore, on his way to Nelson in New Zealand. He cheerfully agreed to unite in the new Baptist Association for the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. He has promptly sent me his first letter for the purpose of my including him and his church in my list for this year. I have now his official letter before me, from which I copy the following statistical statement:—

"Baptist Church, Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.  
Number of members - - - 36  
Baptised in the past year - - - 35

Total - - - 71  
Number of scholars in the Sabbath School - - - 40

"He adds, there are 12 or 13 more baptists in the neighbourhood who have not yet joined the church, but he expects they soon will."

**SYDNEY.**—Respecting his own station, Mr. Ham says,—"In the church, we are happy, united, peaceful, and prosperous; never more so since I have been in Sydney. Besides those already added, I have at present several more anxious inquirers and diligent seekers after salvation. These are not all among the young, but there are four married persons, and two of them have large families.

"I shall have been labouring four years in Sydney in a few days, and I feel assured there never was a time, during that period, in which there has been so much deep and serious impression on the mind of many in the congregation as at the present moment, while the number of attendants appears to be gradually increasing; although many of our friends are gone to our newly-discovered and celebrated gold fields to seek to make their fortunes there; but I expect if they do (as many are doing so) but very little of it will come into the treasury of the Lord for the support of his cause. Our statistics for this year to this date, Nov. 27th, 1851, are as follows:—

"Baptised - - - 17  
Received by letter - - - 7  
Dead - - - 1  
Withdrawn - - - 1  
Dismissed, to form the church at Parramatta - - - 12  
Clear increase - - - 10  
Total number of members - - - 186"

He adds,—"Allow me to give you this one caution: not to encourage any ministers to leave their charges at home to come out to this colony under the false notion, that because there is an abundance of gold in our mountains and rivers, that there will be plenty for their support; I can assure you that those who

have hitherto got the most of it are such (with very few exceptions) as care nothing about the gospel. If any should be disposed to come out as missionaries to the gold mines, they must have their support guaranteed from home, as there are no churches here to support them. There is a wide field for missionary labour, if there was any society to support the agents."—*London Baptist Magazine for May.*

**A GOOD IMITATION OF PAUL** before Felix, was recently effected. A Swiss pastor had been condemned to the galleys, for distributing tracts in Savoy. The eccentric Dr. Maillan, of Geneva, took a quantity of tracts, and went into Savoy to distribute them. The police arrested him, and he retaliated by preaching the Gospel to them, and said he should continue to do so. They conducted him to the commissary; he announced the Saviour to this official, and urged him to be converted. To rid himself of him, the commissary sent him to the judge. The judge interrogated the culprit, who replied by a sermon, saying he should prolong it! In vain the judge imposed silence; the doctor continued to preach, so that fearing he would preach to the prisoners if put in the galleys, and to be out of hearing of his importunate voice, they conducted him to the frontier and drove him into liberty.

## AMERICAN NEWS BY THE ADMIRAL.

By the politeness of Col. Favor of the Express we have received late American Papers, from which we gather the following items.

The news from California is remarkably encouraging as regards the mines, particularly the quartz veins, which were yielding rich returns.

The Daniel Webster brings 305 passengers, and \$400,000. She brings dates from San Francisco to 6th ult. The market at San Francisco is glutted with provisions of all kinds. There is a great scarcity of seamen among the shipping, owing to desertion.

**NEW YORK, May 17.**—The steamship Illinois, with 320 passengers, \$1,250,000 in gold on freight, and \$250,000 in the hands of passengers, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning. She left Aspinwall on the 8th, and Havana on the 13th, and brings San Francisco dates to April 18th; also, the California mails.

The shipments of gold per Northerner, on the 18th, for Panama, were \$1,526,000, making a total for the month thus far of \$3,419,847.

**GREAT SAILING—THE GREATEST YET.**—The clipper ship *Hurricane*, Captain Very, from New York, arrived at San Francisco on the 15th of April. Her greatest speed was 18 miles per hour. In one day she made 400 miles. She was 61 days from Rio Janeiro to San Francisco. [Boston Transcript.]

**REVOLUTION AT THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.**—Advices have been received from the Society Islands that a revolution had occurred in the dominions of Queen Pomare, which was likely to spread to the leeward Islands. The Queen has applied in vain for assistance to the English, French and American residents.

The whaleship John & Elizabeth of New London was spoken March 11th, at sea, who reported having experienced a severe shock of an earthquake about a month previous. Afterwards steered for Grampus Island and found 30 fathoms water on its previous location. Supposed it must have sunk in the earthquake, as his chronometer was correct.

The bark Glenby, from Hong Kong, also steered for another island laid down in the chart, but could not find it, and supposed it to have been also submerged.

**WELL DONE YOUNG MINNESOTA.**—This bright young Territory stands up nobly for the Maine anti-Liquor Law. We mentioned some time ago that the Legislature had passed the law, subject to the approval of the people at a special election. That election was held on the 5th April, when the people voted to ratify and sustain the law by a handsome majority. The friends of liquor made an earnest fight for old alcohol, the rum-sellers shutting up their shops and spending their time at the polls. The law was to take effect on the 1st of May.

**THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN RHODE ISLAND.**—A bill for the suppression of tippling-houses and drinking-shops, was introduced, says *The Advertiser* of Monday, into

the Rhode Island Assembly on Wednesday, and referred to a committee of one from each county. On Thursday afternoon the committee reported substantially the Maine Law, which was taken up and read by sections. On Friday the bill was again taken up, and a motion was made to amend by striking out third Monday in July, 1852, as the date for the act going into effect, and inserting July, 1853. The motion was lost; yeas 15, nays 54. A motion that it shall take effect on its passage was lost. The motion that the bill pass was then put and carried; yeas 47, nays 32. In the Senate the bill passed without discussion, and without a division.

The Maine Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Monday morning, last week, after sitting summer and winter, one hundred and thirty-two days, at an expense of \$75,000.

The Maine Liquor Law is discussed at public meetings in various parts of the Province of Canada. A discussion is to be held at Brantford, between the 1st and 10th inst., and speakers from the United States are expected.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams, we are informed died in Washington last Saturday night.

Neal Dow, the author of the Maine Law, is to address a series of meetings in this State, Mass. commencing on the 20th inst.

**Bangor and Kennebec Railroad.**—The books for subscription to the stock of this proposed road were opened early week before last, and more than \$75,000 have been taken in Bangor alone. These subscriptions are upon the condition that \$600,000 be raised in other places and by interested corporations.

The *National Intelligencer* contains the following peculiar and characteristic commercial notice:

**For Sale.**—An accomplished and handsome lady's maid. She is just sixteen years of age, was raised in a genteel family in Maryland, and is now proposed to be sold, not for any fault, but simply because the owner has no further use for her. A note directed to C. D. Gadsby's Hotel, will receive prompt attention.

## FOREIGN.

**FRANCE.**—The first blow has been struck against the tyranny of Louis Napoleon, and by the power most likely to give it—fatally. Yesterday week, the Civil Tribunal was crowded to excess, to hear the pleadings on the demand made by the princess of the Orleans family, and their relatives, to declare illegal the seizure of the estates of Neuilly and Monceaux, in virtue of the decree of the 22d of January, relative to the property of the late King Louis Philippe. M. Descontures, the substitute of the Procureur of the Public, called on the tribunal to declare itself incompetent. M. Paillet, in the name of the Orleans family, argued for the competency of the tribunal, and M. Berryer followed on the same side. The tribunal, after an hour's deliberation, delivered a judgment declaring itself competent, and postponed the affair for a fortnight, when it is to be argued on its merits. The essence of this memorable decree was the authoritative statement that, by the laws of this country, "the ordinary tribunals are exclusively competent to decide on questions of property, of validity of contracts, and of legal prescription." And on the maintenance of that proposition it depends whether the same power which has already embraced and annihilated the political rights of the nation shall, or shall not, extend an arbitrary control over its property and its private contracts. There were nine judges present, and only one dissident. The bar is quite radiant at a result which reflects upon their profession the glory of having made the first stand against the destruction of the liberties of the country. In the corridors of the Palais de Justice the young advocates squeeze each other's hand with the animation of triumph, and exchange congratulations with the joy inspired by a good and brave action. A barrister, coming out of court immediately after the judgment was delivered, threw himself with effusion into the arms of a colleague, exclaiming "At last one breathes; we move in a purer atmosphere." The judgment was the more striking, as it was contrary to all expectation. M. Dupin said, on coming out, "This day is a memorable one for the Palais, and does equal honour to the bar and to the bench."

Louis Napoleon is not, however, to be defeated by his prey. He has brought the matter before the Council of State.

The fearful accounts of famine in Germany are exciting much attention in England. Whole villages in Southern and Central Germany are being deserted for want of food. Trade is stagnant. Of 18,000 looms, in a single province of Bavaria, almost exclusively inhabited by weavers, not half are at full work. The people are deprived alike of the productions of nature and the fruits of industry; and, to consummate wretchedness and despair, and an extreme dearth of provisions,

whole herds of cattle and sheep are killed by a rapidly spreading disease.

Accounts from Turin confirm the report of fearful loss of life by an explosion of gunpowder. The following are some particulars:

"The powder exploded at the moment when the workmen were quitting their work, viz.; at a quarter before twelve. The fire began spontaneously in a mixture of blasting powder, communicating itself to two magazines, each containing 5,000 kilogrammes of powder; thence it passed to cases filled with 2,000 kilogrammes, and then to 3,000 kilogrammes spread in the open air.

The explosion of the latter set fire to two magazines, containing gunpowder and blasting powder, exceeding in quantity 10,000 kilogrammes. It is supposed that the victims amount to 300, among them being many of the powder makers and soldiers, whose barracks, situated close by the magazines, were overturned and destroyed. A great many of the adjacent houses have been destroyed, and several received serious damages, the walls being cracked in a fearful manner. One wing of the hospital Contolergo was overturned, and many of the sick inmates buried in the ruins."

The emigration from Hesse-Cassel still continues—22,000 persons having left that unfortunate principality within the last twelve months.

Accounts from Bremen state that on the 16th April not less than 5000 emigrants left that port for foreign countries, the greater part of them going to settle in the United States; some to Australia, and a portion of them to Brazil and other parts of the South American Continent.

In Italy, Piedmont excepted, every 114th man of the population is in prison. Every 400th man of the population is in exile. The ratio would be higher in France, higher still in Hungary, higher still in Poland, higher still in Hesse and Baden.

**THE STATE PRISONERS.**—A requisition to the Lord-Lieutenant, "entreating the royal clemency on behalf of Smith O'Brien and his companions in exile," is in circulation. It has already been signed by several peers, bishops, and members of parliament; by the lord mayor of Dublin and several others mayors; by a large number of deputy-lieutenants, &c., without distinction of politics or religion. The requisition to our worthy mayor to convene a public meeting in Kilkenny, on the same subject, has been presented to his worship, who will call a meeting on an early day.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

Cardinal Wiseman next month visits the College of Maynooth, when all the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland will meet him.

**THE EXODUS.**—The *Jessy* left Limerick on Tuesday week, with 345 passengers; the *Anna Maria* left Limerick the same day with 92; the *Jeannie Johnston* left Tralee with 188 passengers for Quebec; and, on the same day, the *Brunswick* set sail with 324 for New York; yesterday week, the *Emerald*, of Wexford, carried over 200 to New York; and 110 more set sail for the same place in the *Reliance*, from Galway. Over 1,100 emigrants left Waterford in a single week.

**DEATH OF THE REV. DR. HANNA.**—It is with sincere and profound regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Samuel Hanna, D. D., the venerable senior minister of the Rosemary-street Presbyterian Church, and one of the joint professors of divinity in the General Assembly's College.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

**FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The government ship *Amazon* on her return from the Indian Ocean, and from a tour of duty in which she has run over 95,000 miles since she left England, has brought five days later intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope. Neither the *Megara* with troops, nor the *Hydra* with Maj. Gen. Cathcart on board, had arrived at the Cape. A considerable number of Hottentots had been assailed and dispersed, with the loss of 26 killed, by a patrol party, and another party had returned to head quarters, having captured from the Caffres 1050 head of cattle, 80 horses, with other animals, and nearly killed upwards of a hundred of the enemy.

**FROM INDIA.**—A despatch, in advance of the India mail had arrived, with Bombay dates to 3d of April. The expedition against the Burmese goes on apace. A battle of three hours' duration had been fought between 2,500 British troops and a body of native Mountaineers, to the north of Peshawur. The Mountaineers were defeated.

**FREDERICTON.**—The new and highly-improved appearance of the City of Fredericton, is made the subject of much observation by those who have visited it during the present spring, and who have not had an opportunity of witnessing the gradual yet indomitable perseverance of its inhabitants.—The former unsightly view which it presented even in some of its most conspicuous places of business, is no more to be seen—where the old moss-covered wooden roofs of a number of time-worn tenements