

Missionary Intelligence.

[From the Macedonian.]

COST OF MISSIONS.

Every enterprise in this world is costly. Some enterprises cost more than others. But there is no enterprise worthy of being undertaken, which does not cost something. Sometimes the cost is borne by one individual, or by a few individuals. Sometimes it falls upon large masses, or upon societies or corporations. But cost there is, and must be. If we are to have the enterprise, we must provide for the expense attending it. If we shrink from the expense, then we must renounce the enterprise, and forego the blessed results which are to be connected with it.

The enterprise of missions is one in which every disciple of Christ is bound to give his aid. It is not optional with us whether we will sustain it or let it sink. The commission of the divine Master makes it imperative on us to forward the enterprise, whatever it may cost. And to recede from it will be to our injury.

The enterprise of missions costs time. In superintending and promoting them, some persons must give time which they might employ more advantageously, in a pecuniary respect, in their own occupations. Some must expend time in working to obtain money to sustain them. Some must give time to plead for them. We must give time from our usual occupations; time, from our pursuits of literature or business; time, from the hours of recreation and pleasure; time, which, apart from this enterprise, we should be at liberty to give to other employments.

The enterprise of missions costs money. It cannot be carried on without expense. And the expense will be proportioned to the earnestness of our spirit, and the extent to which we embark in the cause. Much zeal for Christ will involve much expense; little zeal, little expense; no zeal, no expense. The enterprise of missions is spiritual and divine. But it cannot be carried forward without money. Men and women must be fed; schools must be sustained; books must be printed and circulated; journeys must be performed, as a part of the machinery of the enterprise. The Maker of heaven and earth had provided for these things. When he put the precious metals in the veins of the hills, and hid them in the water-courses, so that man might find them, he extended his broad claim over them all—"The silver and the gold are mine."

The enterprise of missions costs sacrifice and self-denial. The missionary enterprise, like religion, lays claim to us and ours. And, as it is one of the developments of the Christian principle, there is nothing which it may not demand. It may demand the sacrifice of money, time, pleasure, of our worldly prospects and hopes, of our children, our home, our country, and our life. Parents must part from their children, and give them up to this service for Christ. Educated young persons must sacrifice prospects of influence and usefulness in the land of their birth, and exile themselves to distant and inhospitable climes. Lives must be perilled, and lost by early death. Brilliant talents must be buried in the obscurity of heathenism, and their light hidden in premature graves. All these are among the expenses of the missionary enterprise.

The missionary enterprise costs labour—much and hard labour—labour of those sustaining it—labour of those entering into its immediate duties—toilsome and wearing labours—labours often thankless, unpopular, reproached, derided; but, at the same time, labours which are not unnoticed in heaven. O the consolation of believing that there is an eye which watches over these things, an ear to hear all, a heart to sympathize with all, and everlasting rest and a crown of glory to come at the end of all. But the rest is not now. The crown is not yet. Now is the work, the toil, the fatigue, the watching, the fasting.

We cannot serve God with that which doth cost us nothing. No enterprise can be carried forward without expense. The missionary enterprise cannot. Shall we abandon it, or shall we provide for the cost of it?

First, is not Jesus Christ worthy of the outlay?

Secondly, has he not done that for you which should secure from you the willing tribute?

Thirdly, dare you take the responsibility, in the face of the coming judgment and the resurrection of the heathen, of shrinking from the work because of the expense?

Finally, how much ought this costly work

to cost you—how much money, time, labor, prayer, zeal, endeavor, sacrifice?

Popularity of the English in Burmah.

The advance of the English upon Burmah does not seem to alarm greatly the body of the people. Mr. Beecher writes, on the news of the first battle at Rangoon:

It is worthy of remark that as soon as the people, Burmans as well as Karens, learned the news of the battle, and the probability that the entire province of Pegu would come under British rule, they all without exception manifested the greatest delight. The people of Arracan, having experienced the blessings of the mild and just government of the English, are firmly and warmly attached to it. And what is still more remarkable, all the Burmans and Karens, from the region of Bassein and Rangoon, are unanimous in representing that the great mass of the people in Burmah are anxious to throw off the oppressive yoke of the king of Ava, and would hail the triumphant advance of the British troops into their country as the signal of their deliverance from intolerable tyranny. May the Karens soon be brought to experience the blessings of civil and religious freedom, and their missionaries be permitted to live among them and labor unmolested for their social and spiritual improvement!

Australia.

The missionaries sent out last year by the Moravian church to commence a mission to the aborigines of Australia have arrived at the scene of their enterprise, and were cordially welcomed by Christians of different denominations at Melbourne. At a public meeting with reference to the object of their mission, after several addresses, a collection amounting to fifty pounds was made. They have made encouraging progress in acquiring the Papoo language, though they are not yet able to speak intelligibly on religious subjects. It remains to be seen what effect the "gold fever" will have upon the prospects of the aborigines.

Choctaws.

Rev. C. C. Copeland, of the American Board, writes under date of June 7, that a pleasant state of things exists in all the congregations in the western part of the Cherokee nation. "Not that there is any uncommon excitement, or any particular revival influence apparent; but they seem to love to hear the gospel." Three have been received to the church at Bennington by profession. The Six Town church, which has apparently been declining, is much revived; meetings are well attended, and backsliders have been reclaimed.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Steamship *America* arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, with Liverpool dates to the 21st August, and 150 passengers.

The Liverpool Corn market has been quiet with a decline in Flour of from 6d. to 1s. per barrel, in consequence of the improvement in the weather.

The Cotton market closed quietly, with a slight advance in the middling and lower qualities. The sales of the week reached 91,820 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.—An extended business has been transacted in the Manufacturing districts, particularly in goods suitable for India, all which have lately been most depressed. The German houses have also entered the market more freely, and the home demand continuing healthy, trade generally is in a sound condition, and producers of all kinds of both goods and yarns are pretty well engaged at remunerative prices. The only exception being in the heavy makers of domestics, for which however more enquiry is shortly looked for.

In France business continues brisk. Wine is still rising and new brandy begins to be in demand.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols have fluctuated but slightly the past week, 98 7-8 being the lowest, and 99 1-2 the highest for money, and on Friday closed for account and money at 99 3-8 to 99 1-2.

The bullion in the Bank of England amounted to £21,601,000.

The speculative demand for rice had subsided, and sales in quantity were only practicable at from 3d. to 6d. reduction.

The sugar market was inactive throughout the week.

IRON.—Fair demand for common bars at £5. Rails £5 17s. 6d. to £6.

G. P. R. James is appointed British Consul at Norfolk, Va.

Parliament has been prorogued to the 21st October, then to be further adjourned, it is stated, to the third week in November.

The accounts from Ireland regarding the potato crop are more favourable.

The Duke of Hamilton recently expired at the age of 85 years. He was the premier Peer of

Scotland, and is succeeded in his title, &c., by his son the Marquis of Douglas.

The steamer *Great Britain* sailed from Liverpool for Australia on the 21st, with a full complement of passengers, and goods and treasure on board to the value of nearly one million sterling.

The screw frigate *Termagant*, 24 guns, now being fitted out at Portsmouth, it is said will join Admiral Seymour's squadron.

The Harvest was proceeding favorably in both England and Scotland.

More gold has arrived from Australia. The sum now amounts to about twenty millions within the past twelve months.

SETTLEMENT OF THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The Ministerial journals announce, with perfect confidence, the satisfactory termination of the dispute on the subject of the North American Fishery, which is likely, indeed, certain to be adjusted on terms of absolute reciprocity, so far as the right of fishing is concerned. The Americans are to be at liberty to fish in all British waters, and the British in all American waters, subject to restriction of three miles from the shore of any country to which they do not belong—the three miles to be measured from the nearest land, without distinction of bay or open sea.

The Crystal Palace at Copenhagen was opened on the 6th.

The Darmstadt Coalition have made conciliatory offers to Prussia.

The Brazilian Government has bought eight ships belonging to the German navy.

A new Austrian loan is meditated.

Russia has concluded a commercial treaty with the Pope.

The cholera is very severe in Russian Poland. On the 9th, 477 persons were attacked at Warsaw, and 103 died. Cholera has also broken out in Upper Silesia.

The Turkish ministry has been overthrown, and Ali Pacha succeeds Reschid as Vizier. The Bosnian difficulties are becoming serious. The change in the ministry arose from a remonstrance of the French envoy respecting the affair of the Holy Cities.

Madame Goldschmidt, and her husband have gone to Vienna, from their retirement in Poland.

IRELAND.—The Riot at Six Mile Cross.—The Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict that the killed in the riot at Six Mile Cross were wilfully murdered by John C. Delmage, Justice of the Peace, and eight soldiers of the 31st Regt. Five Jurors dissented from the verdict.

FRANCE.—The news from France is void of interest. The Princess Vasa and her mother have gone to Austria for the winter, and her marriage with Louis Napoleon is supposed to be broken off.

A French war steamer has seized three English schooners for fishing within three miles of the coast of France.

Louis Napoleon is seriously ill of nervous irritation. M. Thiers has arrived in Paris.

The Cologne Gazette says that Gregory, who had been ordered to reside at Klagensfurt, has been removed to the fortress of Rusten. No reason is assigned.

SPAIN.—In Spain great damage has been done by rain storms, and much mischief has been committed by brigands.

Equador ships are henceforth to be put on the same footing as Spanish vessels in Spain.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—The steamship *Falcon* has arrived at this port with San Francisco dates to Aug. 1st. The *Oregon* had arrived at Panama from San Francisco, bringing down \$2,000,000 of gold dust on freight. There was considerable sickness upon the *Isthmus*. Steamship *Ohio* left Aspinwall for New York on the 19th, having on freight upwards of \$2,000,000 in gold dust.

The Indians continued very troublesome, and it was reported that they were about to organize for a general fight with the whites.

Emigration from California to Australia was taking place.

Sandwich Islands dates were to 2d July, but the news unimportant.

The accounts from the mines are very satisfactory, and the turn out of the precious metal during the next four weeks will doubtless be very heavy. Several new placers had been opened by the water companies.

The emigrants across the plains were arriving in good health, notwithstanding they had met with many difficulties.

The Chinese emigration continued on quite a large scale; no further resistance having been made on the part of the inhabitants.

A dreadful outbreak had occurred at Contra Costa, in which many persons were injured—among them the Sheriff, Mr. Johnston, who was endeavouring to quell the disturbance.

Plans for supplying San Francisco with water were progressing favorably.

Efforts were making for a general closing of the stores on the Sabbath.

The crops promised an abundant harvest.

The movements for the establishment of an electric telegraph in California were likely to be successful.

The Steamboat Disaster on Lake Erie.

From the various statements it would seem certain that at least 250 to 275 lives were lost by this terrible calamity, principally Norwegian emigrants bound to the West.

The details and incidents of this disaster are melancholy in the extreme. A few of the incidents are subjoined.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Birch, Mr. and Miss Van Hovenburgh and Miss Phoebe Birch were all on board. After the collision they took five life preservers stools and Mr. Birch exhorted them all to be calm and told them how to use the stools and not to go into the water until he told them. Miss Birch was nearly dead with terror, but when the signal was given plunged into the water and regained her presence of mind when she found she could float well with the stool; the others of the party followed. Mrs. Birch lost her stool and clung to Miss Van Hovenburgh. Mr. Birch immediately tried to assist them, when all three went down and were lost. Mr. Van H. and Miss Birch were saved.

Mr. Aaron Sutton, of New York City, was provided with life preservers, one of these he fastened on his wife, and while so doing some one snatched the other one away. Mr. Sutton seeing the boat sinking, got his wife off into the lake, and taking his two little children followed her. Mrs. Sutton was buoyed up by the life preserver and partly by swimming and clinging to floating articles. Mr. Sutton preserved his children until all were picked up by the boats.

One young lady jumped from the steamer, and would have been drowned, but for the exertions of a man (supposed to be one of the emigrants) who, seizing a board, plunged into the water, and catching hold of the lady's hair, managed to get her on the side of the propeller, when she was taken on deck. The poor fellow, however, sunk from exhaustion and was drowned.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.—A remarkable instance of the force of imagination occurred upon the occasion of the late disaster on Lake Erie. One of the porters, George Dana, who never had attempted to swim in his life, got a life preserver, which he put on, and jumping into the water, swam some fifteen or twenty rods to the binnacle, which was floating in the water. When he reached it, he felt the India rubber belt, and for the first time discovered that he had forgotten to inflate it. It was, nevertheless, essentially his life preserver, as without the confidence inspired by the knowledge that he had it on, he would have been unable to swim a yard.

Advance in Breadstuffs.—There was a further improvement in the price of both flour and grain yesterday, with considerable excitement in the market. New York State flour is held at \$4.50 for straight brands, and Ohio at \$4.50 a \$4.56; White Ohio wheat brought \$1.10 a \$1.11. These prices are far above the views of shippers, and are much higher than the quotations from the other side by the Atlantic would warrant. There is a small stock of flour in the market, and the principal export demand is for wheat. Indian Corn improved also under a good Eastern demand, and mixed Western is bringing 70 a 72 for sound parcels. At the close of the day's business there was less animation, with some appearance of a reaction.—*N. York Jour. of Com.*

The accounts received from all parts of the United States concur in the opinion that the wheat and corn crops will be far the largest ever garnered. The accounts in relation to the corn crops are particularly flattering, and in many States, where there has been very little corn planted in former seasons, the yield will be very great. The Iowa and Alabama papers state that the crop will be double what it ever was before, and that it will be a drug at 30 a 40c per bushel. The Cotton Crop throughout the Southern States is represented as looking well.

Mr. Monnot, of the New York Hotel, is arranging for the construction of a large hotel, to be built of white marble, and to cost about \$500,000. It will front on Madison square and fill up the space between the 5th and 6th avenues.

Eggs, from China, put up in pickle, in large sized jars, are now retailed in San Francisco at one dollar per dozen.

A lump of solid gold, weight 26 pounds, and valued at \$5,400, was recently taken out of the mines, sixty feet below the surface, in Calaveras County, California, by Mr. Durham.

The splendid ship *Staffordshire*, late of Train's line of Boston and Liverpool packets, has been wrecked near Valparaiso, on her voyage from Boston to San Francisco. She had a large and valuable cargo, and a long list of passengers, all of whom were saved except one. The losses of Insurance Companies on vessel and cargo will, it is said, reach \$400,000.

Twenty-seven vessels were fitted out from the ports of Lunenburg County, N. S. this year, for the Labrador Fishery, twenty-six of which have returned, with good fares, one having 1100 quintals. This great success is attributed to the vigilance of the Canadian Revenue Cutters in keeping the coast clear of foreign fishing vessels.

The vessels arrived at Quebec this year, from sea, to the 20th August, amounted to 635—tonnage 265,221—being 147 ships and 61,414 tons less than last year to same date.