

Missionary Intelligence.

ARRACAN.

JOURNAL OF MR. KNAPP.

Interesting visit—Face of the country—An avenue to Ava.

Jan. 8.—To-day had an interesting visit with four young men from a neighboring village. In the course of conversation I asked them what the people of their village were doing. "Nothing." "Why?" "God once shook the whole land by an earthquake, therefore we do not work to-day but keep it sacred." They also said that God at first created the earth and then two persons, a male and a female, from the dust, and from these two had all races sprung, both men and beasts. They seemed to apprehend the truth addressed to them, more readily than most of the Kemees. Were it not for that device of Satan, intemperance, I should have hope of soon seeing the seed sown spring up and bear fruit.

Toward evening, in my walk accompanied by two Keemhe boys, I ascended a high hill whence I could see the surrounding hills and mountains, valleys and streams, with rice and villages in every direction, and was more than ever struck with the extreme brokenness of the whole face of the land. The prospect was altogether pleasing and enlivening. It would not be remarkably strange should future years reveal a second California or Australia in this part of the world. As the sun went down, a voice of wailing rose from the foot of the hill nearly under me, filling the air with sadness. I enquired what it meant. "It is the voice of friends weeping for those who have been swept away by the small pox." Oh, thought I, could they be effectually pointed to the hopes of the gospel for consolation, then would their wailing cease and their hearts be filled with joy. But alas! no ray of hope beams upon their dark abodes.—At our meeting this evening about twenty were present. I addressed them with a good deal of pleasure and hope.

9.—Met a number of Kemees from far up this little branch, who say that it is only one or two days' journey from their home over into Burmah Proper, where are fields and gardens, cattle and horses abundant, and that a constant trade in clothing and cattle is carried on by a set of men who travel over the mountains. They also say that it is extremely cold and that hail is common in those mountain passes. If this is true, Ava, being in the same latitude, can be reached in a few days by this route, a fact which may hereafter be of no small importance.

A day with friends—Excursions—Application for baptism—False professors.

12.—Yesterday had rather a quiet Sabbath, with but few present. We however held our usual meetings and hope that some may have been profited. Just at night Mr. Tickell, who had come up on government business accompanied by his wife, made me a short call. To-day I have been down and spent a good part of the day with them on board their vessel. This is the first time I have met one who could speak a word of English since I left Akyab. My visit was a pleasing and profitable one. After leaving them I visited several villages near me, had some opportunity to converse with the people, and then returned with buoyant spirits to my jungle home.

25.—This evening took a small boat, ascended the river a few miles, and visited a village of considerable size, part of whose inhabitants are Kemees and part Koomees. They had just closed a great feast, the remains of which were still disgustingly visible. After wandering about a short time, fell in with an old man who appeared rather intelligent, and began to talk. Soon a dozen were gathered around. I succeeded beyond my hope in getting their attention. They listened to the great truths of the bible, which were repeated over and over in the most plain and simple language, with marked interest. In the end they said it was good and that they had never heard it before. Here I met the boys who came down last week and wished to learn to read. They have taken a vacation to attend the feast, and it is probable that I shall not get them again. Thus hopes are awakened and destroyed: how it will be in the end God only knows. None of these people seem to hold the same mind long at a time.

18. Sunday.—Preached twice, once in Burman and once in Kemees. In the evening near thirty were present. To-day one has asked baptism, a Khyen woman whose face

is tattooed,* and who, having been a slave in Burmah, has at length got her liberty and made the home of her old age among the Kemees. She heard the gospel last year, and has this year been almost a daily visitor. The Burman disciples with me have spent much time in explaining to her the way of life by Jesus Christ. She says she is a great sinner, but she wishes to put her sins all away and be Jesus Christ's disciple. I have no doubt of her sincerity, and have some hope that she is truly converted. One of my boatmen has also shown some evidence of seriousness.

19.—Have been much tried of late with the course of some who profess to be praying men. Yesterday a number went off and worked all day, and to-day they are idle; so it is often. When I talk to them they readily assent to the right, but seldom do. They are now preparing to go off to a feast to be gone a week. These feasts are the ruin of this people. According to their own statements, near a hundred dollars are spent at a single feast. The money and means spent in this way for the service of the devil, would more than amply support schools and the preaching of the gospel for the whole tribe, were it devoted with the same zeal to the service of God.

* It will be remembered that it is the custom of the Khyens to tattoo the faces of their women.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamers *Arctic* and *Africa*, with the mails from England, arrived at New York last week, dates are to the 4th December.

The official returns of the exports of British and Irish products and manufactures from the United Kingdom during the month to the 10th ult., showed an increase over the corresponding date of 1851, of more than a million sterling.

The Budget was laid before Parliament on Friday night. The duty on Tea is proposed to be reduced—that on malt to be reduced one half—on Sugar no change. The Income Tax is to be extended to Ireland. The Army and Navy estimates are increased £600,000. The House Tax is to be extended.

The Cotton Market is unchanged.—Wheat has advanced four pence per quarter.—Flour and other breadstuffs firm, but quotations unchanged.

A contract has been signed for cutting a Canal through the Isthmus of Darien.

The transactions in Cotton this week have been on a smaller scale than for a long time past; 20,800 bales sold, half of which is speculation and export. The import is 1,833 bales. In the low cottons the decline is very serious, fully three farthings a pound. We have never seen a period when public opinion has so suddenly turned round from hope to despondency. Messrs. Williams and Smallpage estimate the stock in the hands of the trade at 250,000; if so, they may well feel easy. I fancy, however, that facts are exceedingly difficult to arrive at on this head; but this will very soon be seen from the purchases. There is no doubt the consumption has been over-estimated, as is always the case in an excited state of the market. Still there is no question that it is large, and likely to continue so for some time; and I see no cause for despondency.—*Manchester Guardian*.

In the Commons on Monday, a select Committee was appointed to investigate the charge of bribery at the Derby election, in which the Secretary of War, Gen. Beresford, is implicated.

On Tuesday the Earl of Derby stated that he was quite ready to agree to a resolution ratifying the present system of commercial legislation, expressing at the same time the determination of the present Government to adhere to the principle of free trade.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D'Israeli is seriously indisposed, and his physician says entire cessation from his late arduous duties is absolutely necessary.

On Friday evening, 26th, a meeting of the ladies of England was convened by the Duchess of Sutherland, at Stafford house, for the purpose of addressing the ladies of the United States, calling on them to use their influence for the abolition of negro slavery.

In view of the extraordinary activity that prevails in the French navy yards, the government has resolved to call upon Parliament to vote the necessary supplies for an addition of 5000 men to the British navy.

Besides the increase of 5,000 seamen and marines orders have been issued for the enlistment of 2,000 additional artillerymen, and the purchase of 1,000 horses, to be exclusively appropriated to this branch of service. Vigorous measures are also in progress for the construction of so many carriages and ammunition wagons as may be required for 200 field pieces.

Disastrous floods have again occurred in various parts of England, especially along the course of the Thames, Medway, Trent, and their tributaries.

There has been much loss among shippers on the east coast of Scotland, from a continuance of violent gales.

It is mentioned in the Shipping Gazette that J. D. Anderson, C. E. of the Jamaica dock, has been recently surveying and inspecting the naval depots at Jamaica, Antigua, &c., with a view to their being put in a state of defence.

The quantity of wheat and other grain imported into Great Britain in the month ending Nov. 5, was 762,440 quarters, and of flour and meal 285,074 cwt., nearly the whole being entered for consumption, paying a duty of one shilling per quarter on grain, and 4 1-2d. per cwt. on flour and meal.

In return, in part, for the imports of gold bullion from Australia, considerable shipments of coin are made for the supply of the currency. On the first week in August, £200,000 were received at Victoria in vessels from London.

During the week ending 27th, the imports of specie and bullion into England amounts to £305,000, chiefly from Australia. Exports £283,000, chiefly to Australia.

A. M. H. Butler Johnstone, member of Parliament for Canterbury, has been held to bail for a brutal assault, in the public streets, on Benjamin Oliveria, Esq., member for Pontefract.

FRANCE.—Accounts from Paris say that negotiations between France and England are so far advanced that a modification of the tariffs of the two countries will be made public within a few weeks.

The official vote for the Empire has not reached us. To-day, Dec. 1st, the whole of the corps legislative will proceed to St. Cloud to make known the result to the Emperor elect, and to-morrow the Empire will be formally proclaimed. In the evening Paris will be illuminated, and the next day the Senate will be convoked to settle the civil list of the Emperor, and the salaries of the members of the Imperial family.

Some few legitimists have resigned in the departments, in compliance with the Henry V., manifesto.

The Emancipation publishes a confirmation of the report that Henry insists on issuing a new manifesto, addressed to all the princes of Europe, against the usurpation of the Bonapartes.

The Municipal Council of Strasburg has voted unanimously to present in gift to the Emperor, the Castle of that city, as an Imperial residence. The Castle was in like manner bestowed on Napoleon 1st.

The Customs receipts in France in the ten months ending 1st Nov. 1852, exceed by 17,171,812 francs, the receipts of the corresponding period of the previous year.

FRANCE.—The votes on the Empire was counted on the 2d inst, and the result was laid before the Emperor at St. Cloud by M. Bilault. The former replied saying "I take, from this day, the crown of Napoleon the 3d—because the people have bestowed it upon me with their acclamations—because the Senate has legally proposed it—and because the whole nation has ratified it. Receive here my oath that no sacrifice shall be wanting on my part to insure the prosperity of my country; and that, whilst I maintain peace, I will yield in nothing which may touch the honor or dignity of France."

At one o'clock, Napoleon made a public entry as Emperor into Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon has signed a decree pardoning all persons guilty of offences of the press; also, 219 political convicts.

At Birmingham manufacturer has received an order to coin 700 tons of copper into the coinage of the new French empire; 4000 tons are required in all, and the work will take four years to complete.

Gen. Rabyński, a distinguished Polish General, has forwarded an address to the Emperor, saying that the Poles will range under his banner, should France renew her wars.

The Portuguese Government has taken offence at the Brazilian Minister, and resolved to suspend all official relations with him.

ITALY.—The Pope has resolved to send an apostolic delegate to the Haytian Government.

The Pope has received a letter from the King of Siam, promising that during his reign there shall be no persecution of the Christians within his dominions.

INDIA.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Editto*, arrived at Trieste, Nov. 26th, with an overland mail, announcing that the City of Rome was captured on Oct. 9th, by the British forces under the command of Commodore Lambert and General Godwin. The campaign was considered virtually at an end, and orders were daily expected from the seat of government for the formal annexation of Pegu to British India.

The fishing captains and owners of Cape Ann, and thereabout, had a meeting recently, at Gloucester, Mass., to confer with Lorenzo Sabine on the fishery question. They expressed themselves in favor of reciprocal free trade between the United States and the British Provinces in the products of the sea, forest, and soil, but hoped that in the event of any such arrangement, liberty to hire fishing stands from the inhabitants of the Provinces would be secured to themselves.

"In 1847," remarks the *Belfast Mercury*, "only about 3,000 miles of railway had been opened for traffic in the United Kingdom. At present there are close on 7,000 miles in operation—the aggregate cost of which exceeds 240 millions. This shows that independently of all the additional capital sunk in factories, in the extension of machinery, and the enlargement of harbours, there has been at the rate of 20 millions per annum expended in creating railway property during the last five years."

The Colonists who are interested in the Fisheries must indeed bestir themselves, since the fourth paragraph in Queen Victoria's speech plainly points to some such barter, as we briefly deprecated last week. And since it has come to this, if we might offer advice, we should counsel a direct appeal to the House of Commons, couched in plain, bold terms. These are not the days for humble addresses to the Throne. Practically they never reach it, for Downing Street lies on the way thither; and what a slough of Despond that is, Colonists the world over can tell. No, gentlemen, if you desire to be heard with attention and respect, up! and state your rights frankly. Never mind the red tapists—they may be somewhat scared; up, and remind the Imperial Government (through the people's representatives, whose servants they are), that to take from you and give to another nation the natural wealth with which Providence has endowed you, is just as great an outrage on your inherent rights, as it would be to tax your incomes in aid of the Imperial Treasury. Speak at once, and don't mince your words. It may be that justice, like charity, is apt to begin and end at home: still, there is in Englishmen a love of fair play and an intuitive sense of right and wrong, that will respond to an appeal such as the facts in this case would suggest and justify.—*New York Albion*.

NOBLE PHILANTHROPY.—The *New York Tribune* states that Peter Cooper, Esq., has made a donation of \$300,000 for establishing an institution to be known as the "Union," the object of which is to be the "moral, mental, and physical improvement of the youth of that city, of the State, the country, and the world." The site selected for the building is bounded by Astor Place, Fourth Avenue, Third Avenue, and Seventh street. The edifice will be worthy the Bible House and Astor Library, which are nearly contiguous, and will reflect honor, in all time to come, upon the intelligence, philanthropy, and public spirit of the noble-hearted merchant.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA IN MAY LAST.—In a late number of the *Peking Gazette*, there appears an account of a terrible earthquake, that occurred a few months ago in the province of Kan-suh, in the northwest of China. The governor of the province Shookingah states in a memorial to the Emperor, that the shocks commenced in the city of Chung-wei and its neighborhood on the 26th of May last, and were repeated many times during a space of fifteen days from that date. The devastation and loss of life caused was frightful. Upwards of 300 persons were killed; more than 400 seriously hurt, and several thousand houses destroyed. The public offices, granaries, prisons, and also the ramparts of the city were thrown down. These calamities having reduced the people to a state of the utmost want and distress, the Emperor has ordered immediate assistance to be rendered to the sufferers, and their payment of the land tax for the present year to be remitted.

We are in a position to state most positively that Messrs. Sykes & Co. have entered into no contract with the Government for the construction of our Railroads; and also that Mr. Jackson, in his offer to the Government, named no price for the work—that would depend upon the survey, to be made early next spring.—*Halifax Colonist*.

The beautiful buildings which have been erected in Toronto for the normal school of Upper Canada, were opened for public inspection recently. The building is 190 feet front, by 85 deep, and is said to be as nearly perfect as possible. The site occupies eight acres in the very heart of the city of Toronto. The buildings cost \$60,000.

Trade with St. John.—Only imagine five packets finding good employment in the packet trade between St. John and our Country! Until this last year the trade only supported one packet.—*Charlottetown Gazette*.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—George Blatch, Esq., Barrister at Law, delivered a lecture last evening, on "Progress," to a very respectable house. The lecture was characterised by Mr. Blatch's well-known copious but correct style. A vein of solid thinking ran through it. The sentiments advanced were of that high patriotic kind which always tend to elevate the community which fosters them. Evils, too, were exposed with becoming force and energy, which we would rejoice to see entirely eradicated from among us. Calumny is one of these, and we must acknowledge that it is crying sin in the community. Real substantial "progress" requires not only the physical, but also the moral condition of mankind to be improved; man ought not to be estimated according to the heaviness of his purse, or his family connections, but according to the mental and moral endowments he possesses.—*Observer*.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The semi-annual Visitation and Examination took place yesterday, according to law. There was a pretty full attendance of the Board of Directors, viz.:—the Rev. Dr. Gray, Judge Parker, His Honor the Recorder, Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., and Rev. Alexander Stewart, A. M. We were pleased to see also the Rev. Mr. Elder, who has lately arrived from the old country. A note was received from the Hon. J. H. Gray, expressing his regret that he was prevented by indisposition from attending. From a printed statement laid before the Examiners, we perceive that during the last Term the youth in