

From the Mother's Journal and Family Visitant.

**MRS. JUDSON.**

Mrs. CLARKE.—If you should be half as much interested as I am in the following facts connected with the *proto-martyr* of American Foreign Missions, you will find some corner in which you may print them, as a sort of appendix to your interesting missionary sketches.

In the spring of 1836, a gentleman called upon me in London, saying that he had been directed to me to inquire as to whether I knew of any missionary society in Europe or America who had sent out a Mr. and Mrs. Judson to Burmah. He went on to say that he was the only surviving executor of the late Joseph Butterworth, himself a Methodist, the brother-in-law of Dr. Adam Clarke. I learned that he was a man of wealth, a liberal supporter of several benevolent institutions, and a member of the British Legislature. He told me that certain moneys in the English funds had recently been transferred to him, amounting to something more than one hundred and seventy-five pounds sterling, left in the will of the distinguished *Hannah More* for the Society which sent Mr. and Mrs. Judson to Burmah, to be paid through the hands of Mr. Butterworth's executors. The whole matter to my good friend, lawyer though he was, was a mystery. An Annual Report which had been recently sent me by Dr. Bolles enabled me to remove his doubts as to the existence of such a Society, and to claim the amount for the American Baptist Triennial Convention. The money was duly paid, and acknowledged in a letter from Dr. Bolles, now lying before me, dated June 7, 1836.

But to my friend there was yet a mystery: Why should the legacy be paid through Mr. Butterworth's executors? Just because good *Hannah More's* memory failed her as to the exact designation of the Society, but she remembered that in 1822 she was introduced to Mrs. Judson in Mr. Butterworth's house, was most deeply interested in her character, her labors, and her sufferings, and, as the result, took this method of showing her cordial attachment to her mission, taking it for granted that Mr. Butterworth's executors would know where to dispose of it. This brought to the good man's remembrance the whole affair, and eloquently indeed did he become in praise of a lady whose name for years he had entirely forgotten.

I think this little anecdote is worth telling, because the introduction of Mrs. Judson to *Hannah More*, to William Willberforce, and to the present Archbishop of Canterbury, had great results, so that, as is remarked in the memoir, the missionary cause "began to be understood in its higher relations to all the hopes of man, and to be contemplated in its true grandeur and its ennobling moral dignity." Moreover, it presents a gratifying fact not generally known, that the eminent *Hannah More* was a warm friend of our missions; and finally, suggests to the ladies that, while they are patiently laboring with all humble fidelity in the Saviour's cause, they are sowing seed for time to come.

Yours very truly,

Philadelphia, 1852. JOSEPH BELCHER.

**Another Light-House Established.**

The last number of the *Sailor's Magazine* announced a new moral light-house erected at St. John, N. B., the Rev. E. N. Harris, chaplain.

It now gives us pleasure to announce another, established by the American Seamen's Friend Society. For some time the Rev. Mr. John Mayers, H. B. M. chaplain, has been usefully engaged in promoting the spiritual welfare of seamen in the Port of Marseilles, France. Finding an average of about 100 American vessels of the larger class annually visiting that port, whose men on shipboard and on shore needed a chaplain's ministrations, especially on the Sabbath and in the hospital, application was made for his recognition as our chaplain, and an appropriation towards his support. Consequently the appointment has been made, and Mr. Mayers is commended to the co-operation and best remembrances of seamen and their friends.

**THE STATE OF EUROPE.**

The editor of *The Edinburgh Witness* says:—"While we have been sitting silently by, a vast military confederacy has been rising on the Continent, which now overawes Europe, and threatens England herself. Should these threats be realized, as assuredly they will if the Jesuits have their way, along with higher interests, those base and earthly ones for which we have sacrificed the prestige and

honor of Britain, will perish. Nor is it only in Europe that the horizon is troubled, a dark cloud is gathering in the East. We shall some of these days be startled by the crash of an old empire, and may get involved in the partitions and conflicts consequent on its fall. At home, too, matters are not in the most prosperous train. The Church of England gives some signs of breaking up. The Irish Catholics are displaying and propagating sentiments of bitter hostility against England and her Government. Ceaseless and insidious attempts are being made to undermine our Constitution, which are all the more successful that it is not perceived by statesmen wherein lies its great strength."

**LOUIS NAPOLEON.**

The *New York Courier and Inquirer* thinks the world has been greatly mistaken in the character of the new French Emperor, and that the world is beginning to find it out. The *Courier and Enquirer* says:—

"It so happened, that when, in the winter of 1836, he landed in this city, from Brazil, where he had been exiled by Louis Philippe, we were the first acquaintance he made in the country; and his first evening in the United States was spent at our table, in company with General Scott and other invited guests. This circumstance was the cause of our seeing much of him while in this country; and we subsequently saw a great deal of him in London. The result of our intercourse, was a conviction that he was a man of far greater talent than the world gave him credit for, and that, considering the peculiar character of the French people, it was impossible to predict his future. There was one man in England, however, who foresaw and predicted the future of Louis Napoleon; and that man was the late Sir Robert Peel. He saw more of the exile than any of the statesmen of England; and he not only declared him to be a man of extraordinary talent, but boldly predicted that if he lived, he would inevitably be at the head of the French nation."

**SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!****A NEW COALITION MINISTRY.**

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax at half-past 12 o'clock on Sunday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 25th ult.

In France affairs are not only quiet but dull. The Emperor of Austria and the Kings of Prussia and Hanover are enjoying themselves at Berlin. The insurrection is spreading in Turkey.

A new Ministry has come into power in Spain, under the Presidency of Gen. Roncali.

**MARKETS.**

Cotton—A partial improvement of 1-8d. per lb. in the middling qualities. Sales of the week 32,830 bales.

Grain Market quiet at last week's prices. Flour unchanged, but little business is looked for till after the holidays.

Sugar—Considerable sales at 6d. advance.

Molasses maintains full prices.

Tea—Sales rather restricted—prices unchanged.

State of Trade—Trade in Manchester had shown some slight improvement, and most descriptions of yarns and goods were in request at full prices.

Money Market—Money continues in demand at previous rates. Bullion in the Bank of England, £21,500,000.

Consols for Account left off at 100 7/8 to 101 ex-dividend.

Freights to the United States less firm, owing to large arrivals of shipping. Steerage passengers remain without improvement.

The Conservative Ministry has resigned, and a Coalition Administration was being formed, under the Premiership of the Earl of Aberdeen.

Respecting the New Ministry, all that is known up to this time, simply because it is all that has been definitely fixed, is that Lord Aberdeen is now the head of the Government, with the entire concurrence of Lord Lansdowne and of Lord John Russell, and that Lord John Russell will lead the House of Commons.

Both Houses met on the 20th, when Earl Derby officially announced the resignation of the Ministry, and entered into a lengthened statement of the causes that had led to that result. D'Issraeli, in the Commons, made a similar announcement. Both Houses then adjourned till Friday, and subsequently till Monday, 27th, before which nothing definitely can be known by the public.

Latest.—The *Sun* says:—The following list said to contain the names of all those members of the new Cabinet whose appointments are known up to the time of going to Press:—First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Aberdeen; Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell; Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Chancellor of the Exchequer, W. E. Gladstone; Colonies, the Duke of Newcastle; Admiralty, Sir James Graham; War, the Hon. Sydney Herbert; Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; Postmaster General, Marquis Clanricarde.

On Monday the writs will be moved for and the new ministry will take possession of their respective departments. The "Sun," in a third edition, adds to the above list the following changes and appointments:—Privy Seal, the Duke of Argyll; President of Council, Lord Clarendon; Post Master General, Lord Canning; Board of Works, Sir W. Molesworth; Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Granville; Board of Trade, E. Cardwell; Attorney General, Sir A. Cockburn; Solicitor General, Mr. Pagewood; Secretaries to the Treasury, Messrs. Hayter and Wilson. Irish appointments—Lord Lieutenant, Earl Saint Germain; Attorney General, Mr. Brewster; Solicitor General, W. Keogh.

Lord Malmesbury has appointed his brother (Captain Harris) representative at Lima, with £2,000 per annum.

A meeting was held at Manchester, to invite Mr. Ingersoll, American Minister, to a banquet in that city. Mr. I. accepted the invitation for the 7th; on the 4th he will dine with the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool.

A Peace conference is to be held at Manchester, on the 27th and 28th of January.

The Limerick Chronicle understands that Mr. Russell, M. P. for that City, is forming a Company, with every prospect of success, for a line of steamers between Limerick and America.

The steamer *Oronoco*, with South American Mails, is at Southampton. Several passengers had died of yellow fever, and the ship is in quarantine.

Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, is dead.

The Tyne was visited by a heavy flood on Saturday, which caused serious injury to shipping property, involving damage to the amount of many thousand pounds, and the loss of four lives.

The cable enclosing the electric wires, intended to unite Belgium and England, will be sunk in a few days.

FRANCE.—Paris news relates wholly to the Emperor's movements. It is duly chronicled that His Majesty reviewed the troops, attended Divine service, gave the clergy an audience and took exercise in the forest, accompanied with a numerous retinue. On his return to Paris, 24th, commences a series of Balls and Soirees, at the Tuilleries. Something of the kind is needed for Paris is extremely dull. It is believed to be true that overtures of conciliation had been made by the Government to the chiefs of the moderate republican or Cavaignac party, but that they were firmly declined. Napoleon does not disguise his want of able men, or the hostility to his Government of all the statesmen of eminence, who were in office under previous monarchies. The Senate had ventured on a small show of independence, by hesitating to affirm the Emperor's proposed modification of the Constitution, of 14th January, 1852. Their Committee used every argument to dissuade the Emperor from his determination, but his only answer was "so the Senate wants a conflict." The Senate at last, for form's sake, agreed to a amendment giving the Emperor the initiative in remodeling the Tariffs on asking the advice of the Senate.

The Empire was proclaimed at Algiers on the 12th. Abd-el-Kader sailed from Marseilles on 21st, on board the steam-frigate *Labrador*, for Turkey.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Empire was proclaimed on board the ships of war in the Tagus, on the 11th inst., and that the British and American ships of war in the river saluted the French flag with 21 guns.

The marriage of the Princess Vasa with the Prince of Saxony is officially announced.

We learn by Telegraph that the modifications of the constitution of France are published. The Emperor is to grant Amnesties, to make Treaties, and order Public Works. The Ministry is to vote on the Budget. Prince Jerome is to be heir presumptive.

Serious difficulties with Morocco are reported.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria and Kings of Prussia and Hanover are enjoying each others society at Berlin.

TURKEY.—Insurrection is spreading in Turkey. Accounts from Constantinople say that the question of the Holy Places had been settled by the Turkish Government conceding all the demands made by the French Ambassador. The money market is still in a bad state; the discount on Government paper averages from 8 to 10 per cent., and coin is unobtainable in any quantity. The whole Slavish race in Turkey in Europe appear to be in a state of insurrection. A formidable rising in Albania is reported.

SPAIN.—A new Ministry has come into power in Spain under the Presidency of Gen. Roncali.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The screw steamship *Harbinger*, at Plymouth, has dates from Calcutta to 15th Oct. The Australian steamer had not arrived at the Cape when the *Harbinger* left. The news from the Cape frontier is of an improved character. The enemy has no where rallied in force. Sandili and Macomo are spoken of as fugitives. Sajola, a chief condemned to death by court martial, has had his sentence commuted to transportation for life. The constitutional question is under discussion.

AUSTRALIA.—Dates from Australia are to 29th September. Sydney had been declared a free port. The Sydney Gold fields were productive. Flour, £22 per ton. Gold 67s. to 68s. per ounce. Melbourne dates to 8th September report a yield at the rate of 15 million pounds per annum, Gold 66s. and falling. Adelaide dates to 15th Sept., are favorable, agriculturally with rumours of Gold within 20 miles of Adelaide. Flour, £25 per ton.

The chances are clearly in favour of the Aberdeen Ministry being enabled to govern the country without having recourse to a dissolution. The result of the last great division showed that a majority of from thirty to forty, in the present House, is in favour of progressive measures; for the number of Liberal absentees was double that of the Tories, and the number of persons who, in a political sense, are inclined to worship the rising sun rather than the setting orb, was made manifest by the comparatively slender attendance on Monday last, when Lord Derby summoned his friends to meet him in Downing-street. The accounts state that the attendance was limited to about 150 members, although nearly 300 voted in his favour the preceding Friday night. This is a tolerably strong proof of the difference between the possession of power and its abandonment,—between a Ministry fixed in the saddle and one ejected from it.—*Edinburgh Times*.

SENTENCE OF LORD FRANKFORT.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, London, on Friday, Lord Frankfort was found guilty of publishing a scandalous and indecent libel upon Lord Henry Lennox. Lord Campbell passed sentence on his lordship of twelve months' imprisonment in the house of correction. The prisoner was immediately conveyed to his destined place of confinement. Immediately on Lord Frankfort reaching the prison he was placed in the reception cells, undergoing in all respects the same treatment as the other prisoners. Not being sentenced to hard labor, he will be exempt from the tread-wheel and oakum-picking, providing he pays 5s. weekly for his support.

**SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SON OF GEN. PIERCE KILLED.**

Boston, January 6.

The 12-1-4 train over Boston and Maine Railroad was thrown off the track to-day near Andover, owing to the breaking of a wheel. The train was going very rapidly, and one or two cars filled with passengers were thrown down an embankment. Gen. Pierce, lady and son were passengers on their way to Concord. The son of Gen. Pierce about 10 years of age, was instantly killed. The cars were badly smashed, and several passengers were severely bruised. Ten or 12 persons were more or less injured—among whom was Mr. Peek of this city. The down train which has just arrived brought six or eight injured passengers. Mrs. Pierce was severely injured.

Gen. Pierce escaped with slight bruises. Mrs. Pierce was compelled to witness the body of her son crushed before her eyes in agonies most fearful. She attempted to clasp the body of her son in the wreck and was only restrained from sharing the fate of her boy by the presence of mind of the passengers.

Mr. Newell, of Somerville, was severely injured; and a Mr. Bailey, of Lawrence, had his leg broken; Mr. Hittig, of Lowell, had his leg broken, and four others were somewhat bruised, and few of the passengers escaped partial injury.

The Rochester Union gives the following directions for manufacturing "Fire Kindlers."

"Take a quart of tar, 3 lbs. of rosin, melt them, bring to a cooling temperature, mix with as much sawdust, with a little charcoal added, as can be worked in; spread out while hot, upon a board; when cold, break up into lumps of the size of a large hickory nut; and you have, at a small expense, kindling material enough for a household one year. The composition will easily ignite from a match, and burn with a strong blaze, long enough to start any wood that is fit to burn."

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—We have heard, with much regret, that the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Wm. Young, Esq. is suffering under a relapse of the effects of an injury to a tendon that prevented him from attending to public business the greater part of last session. It is rumoured that he intends resigning the office of Speaker, and the Hon. W. A. Henry is to be elected in his place. Mr. Henry discharged the duties of the chair, while Mr. Young was absent, very handsomely, but his friends feel he stands a very poor chance.—*Halifax Recorder*.

SAINT ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The Railroad goes on apace. Any one visiting the Rolling Dam—situate about 23 miles from St. Andrews—would be astonished to find the change which a few months have produced in its general appearance. Mills, Mechanics' Shops of all descriptions, Stores and Dwellings are either built or in course of construction, and the lumbering transactions, subsidiary to the progress of the line at that point, are upon a most extensive scale.—*Gazette*.

RAILWAY NEWS.—We understand that the Railway news by the Mail yesterday, was quite satisfactory. The Railway Bills had passed through all the office stages, and would be confirmed at the first meeting of the Council. The change of Ministry will have no effect upon the conclusion arrived at. Arrangements were being made to promote emigration from Ireland. The whole thing may be now considered fixed. Further, we believe, active operations will be commenced in this Province in the month of April. Tell our word for it.—*News*.