



TERMS:

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Indisposition has prevented us from giving much attention to this paper.

In our next we will be able to give the result of the election throughout the State.

Col. Geo. GWIN has just received a most superior stock of fall and winter goods. Every body would do well to call in and see him.

"An Ode on the first Exhibition at Shade Gap," is rejected. The production is not entirely without merit; still the author should practice for some time, before offering his effusions to the public. And it should be remembered too, that rhyme is not always poetry, a fact forcibly illustrated by the ode in question. After arriving at greater proficiency, it will give us pleasure to publish either the prose or poetic productions of our young friend. He should by all means persevere.

The "manly" and "gentlemanly" character of the editor of the Globe was made transparently manifest last week, by applying to us such epithets as "toad," "coward," "skulker," &c. And all this too without provocation on our part. We can stand it, however, considering the source and shall therefore make do reply at present.

We would like the Globe to show some proof of its charge that we have abused "persons not before the public." Such abuse cannot be found in the columns of our paper.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The Pa. Intelligencer says:—JOHN REILY, eldest son of Dr. L. Reily of our borough, lost his left arm on Friday last by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was out on a hunting excursion, accompanied with his father and brother. The gun was accidentally discharged on his attempting to remove it from the carriage, shattering his arm so terribly as to render amputation necessary. It was taken off above the elbow. We are gratified to learn that he is doing well.

Another.—The same paper says:—Last Saturday, as we are informed, a son of Mr. Henry Landis of this county, while taking the horses to the field, accompanied with his brother, and riding at a pretty rapid rate, the one horse stumbled and threw the boy over his head, against a stone, killing him almost instantly.

Speaker of Next Congress

FRANK CLARK.—When a new Congress assembles and its presiding officer is to be chosen, we of the country generally permit the occasion to pass as one of no special interest to us. This is all wrong. In truth, we have an equal if not a greater interest than have the more populous mercantile and commercial districts. Our voices should mingle in the general council. Our ballot boxes show that we know "how fields are won," and we have a right to say how we think the triumph of truth should be maintained, as well as obtained.

The Whigs of our country have triumphed gloriously. We have a Whig National Administration, (and in our State) a Whig State Administration. The Work was nobly done—the rich harvest for our toil is still to be gathered. The next Congress will undoubtedly be Whig; and if so, how important to all, and especially to us of Pennsylvania, that we have the right man in the Speaker's chair. Pennsylvania has that man; and to her the honor belongs, for "on her sole arm hung victory." Lancaster county, that "Old Guard" of truth, is entitled to name the man whom she deigneth to honor. That District gave the largest Whig majority in the Union.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens needs no eulogy from my pen. His energy and zeal—his unyielding integrity and matchless eloquence—his love of country and of Freedom—his fearless and never failing defence of right—his ability and experience as a Legislator, are too well known to require my feeble voice to re-echo them to the world; they are part of our history. We owe it to ourselves in Pennsylvania to unite as one man to secure the election of Mr. Stevens to the Speaker's chair. No State has more just claims, and no better man can be offered—one in whom is centered so many qualities which are called into action in that place, and one who would so well unite our strength. He is right on every subject, and we hope to hear the press of our State speak out.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The city of New York was visited on Friday night by another destructive conflagration, which broke out in the stables of Mr. Johnston, in fifteenth street near the 10th avenue, which were entirely destroyed, together with the range of stables on 10th street. Between 150 and 160 cows and 15 horses were burned in the stables, and by the calamity two human beings lost their lives. One named James Keegan, had cows in the stables, and was suffocated while attempting to rescue them.—The other was a woman, named Lucinda Sandes, who, with her reputed husband, who was employed about the stables, was sleeping in one of the lofts. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

The Philadelphia Bulletin cautions the public against an ingenious and dangerous half eagle, so much like the genuine coin as to have been received and paid out by one of the banks without detection. A circle of zinc or other base metal is surrounded with gold scarcely thicker than writing paper, and upon this the impressions are made, so exactly like those issued from the mint as almost wholly to escape detection.

THE ELECTION.



Old Huntingdon Never Falters!

WEDNESDAY, October 10, 4 o'clock P. M.

Below we give the returns as far as received from our county. It will be seen that notwithstanding the vote is not very full, the Whig banner still floats in triumph in ever faithful Old Huntingdon. Fuller's majority cannot fall below 450. Last year Johnston had 418. The Whigs of Huntingdon have nobly done their duty, let the result throughout the State be as it may.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Fuller, Gamble. Includes names like Huntindon, Brudy, Walker, Morris, Franklin, Union, Shirley, Cromwell, Dublin, Springfield, Till, Clay, Cass, Tod, Hopewell, Penn, Porter, Birmingham, Warriorsmark, West, Barree, Jackson, Murray's Run.

A. K. CORRY is re-elected to the Legislature by not less than 600 majority, and the balance of the Whig ticket elected throughout.—The vote will be quite close on Treasurer, but we have no doubt of the election of DAVIS, the Whig candidate, by a small majority. The Whig districts of Clay, Springfield, Shirley, Dublin, Cromwell, Warriorsmark and Murray's Run, are yet to hear from. We will give the vote for all the officers next week.

More News.

A friend in Hollidaysburg sends us the following news, received at that place by Telegraph.

BEDFORD COUNTY gives Fuller a small majority, and the whole Whig Ticket elected.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY gives Fuller 3,100 majority.

LANCASTER COUNTY nearly all heard from, and Fuller only lacks about 300 of Taylor's vote last year, when Taylor had 5,300 majority.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.—The report is that the independent candidate for Mayor is elected by 12 majority. No returns from Canal Commissioner.

A great riot prevailed in the city on the night of the election.

BLAIR COUNTY.—The Whig volunteer candidates are elected over the regulars for Sheriff and Prothonotary. Higgins, regular Whig for Assembly is re-elected over Kinkead, volunteer Whig. Fuller's majority about 450.

Minnesota.

The first message of Gov. RAMSEY to the Legislative Council of Minnesota appears in the Minnesota Chronicle of the 8th of last month. It is chiefly devoted to the local affairs of the Territory, and particularly recommends the opening of the roads upon several important routes.

The immigration into the Territory has been quite extensive. The town of St. Paul, the seat of Government, is a thriving place, with a growing population, and to judge from the columns of the Chronicle, which are filled with advertisements, the business of the town must be considerable. We notice, among other announcements of commodities, that twenty barrels of Baltimore oysters were on hand—a gratifying indication of the good taste of the citizens of St. Paul.

This new Territory has come suddenly into existence, springing up in the midst of the wilderness. The axe is busy in the forest; that plough is at work, upturning a soil never before disturbed; industry active and varied, is stirring in every direction from the nucleus of the young community and preparing a congenial abode for civilization and refinement. Soon we may expect to have the State of Minnesota applying for admission into our political family.—The Territorial organization is but the egg containing the embryo State which will presently emerge and come forth into full life.

How often this process is to be repeated; how long the world is to witness the birth of State after State—each taking her place in full republican panoply and adding to the strength and the resources and the population of the great American Republic—we need not undertake to conjecture. But we may be satisfied in the assurance that every addition thus made will be an addition to the firmness of our bond of unity as well as to the resources and population of the country.

The principle of political self-government never received a more beautiful illustration than it is now undergoing as from time to time settlements in the far West are grouped into Territories and Territories are organized into States—and all this in a quiet way as though it were the most natural thing in the world. The observance of law, the practice of industry, the habits of a well ordered social life, the ready familiarity with all the elements of political administration, so as to render their application easy and prompt to the political wants of the community in the way of providing laws and enforcing justice—these are characteristics of no people so eminently as they are of our own, and they furnish a sure guarantee of a steady and successful progress in the great work of spreading over our ample territory the institutions and the spirit of a substantial republicanism.

Gov. RAMSEY recommends an application to the National Government for means to make a

canal around the Falls of St. Anthony, by which the Government would be saved much expense in the transportation of stores and supplies to our Forts and Indian agencies in that distant region. Some hundreds of miles of Steamboat navigation, it is believed, would be thus opened above the Falls. The extinction of the Indian title to a large district now owned by the Sioux tribe is urged by the Governor. The land which our Government would acquire by this measure is said to be of exceeding fertility and to be distinguished for the beauty and magnificence of its scenery. Altogether Minnesota seems to be in a very promising condition, and we have no doubt she will grow up to be a credit to the family.

For the Journal.

TAXES.

The idea of laying annual imposts on the property and possessions of the individuals of a society, to sustain the expense of Legislation, and for the furtherance of the public good, is not alone a natural conclusion, but also the only feasible scheme by which the wheels of a government can be kept in motion, and the credit of a public firmly secured.

In the primitive ages of civilization, we read of this expedient being resorted to, as the one method by which every member of a community might bear, in proportion to his property, of the general expenses. Especially was this the case among nations devoted to peace and commerce. For precedents afforded us, in regard to the manner of the supporting of the catalogue of continued wars, whose character is darkened with the blood of conquered kingdoms, may not be received but with a shudder by a people of the 19th century, who expect to defray the costs incident to the administration of public justice, rather by the blessings of peace and industry, than with the trophies of battle and the gold of the conquered. True, the exorted tributes which the world long replenished the drained coffers of Imperial Rome, but what was not suffered by the vanquished kingdoms to support the mildest Emperor that ever swayed the sceptre of the seven-hilled city! And if such were the policy of any people at this late age, how long would enlightened humanity bear their odious measures in peace? Not an hour. And we are convinced that to prosper, Republics, as well as individuals, must pursue a policy which has for its main ingredients the principle of a broad undeviating honesty, and a friendly regard for the interests of each of the great brotherhood of nations.

To enable every commonwealth to live in accordance with this maxim of universal equity, and thereby superinduce permanent prosperity, it behooves the respective inhabitants of each, to contribute a slight portion of their gains to advance public justice, and secure a general confidence in public faith. Such are the objects of taxation. And if we but rightly viewed the end for which we gave our money to the public, gratitude would take the place of discontent, and we would cheerfully give this one year's recompense for the liberty which we now enjoy.

In the United States taxes, in proportion to the property protected, are smaller than in any other government of the present time. The general government derives its whole support from the revenue of imports and other indirect modes of taxation, almost as beneficial to individuals as to the Republic.

In the different members of the sisterhood of States, however, the moral sense of taxation differs, accordingly as the spirit of public improvement has been agitated more or less in their respective limits.—For in new countries, the rapid progress of improvements is always gigantic in proportion to the capital invested for their completion.

Thus was it with Pennsylvania. And the Keystone State, owing to its vast system of internal improvements, now owes the largest indebtedness of any State in the Union, and consequently her people, for a number of years, have had not only the Executive and Legislative branches of government to support, but also to pay the annual interest of a debt of forty millions of dollars. It is not strange then that the people witness with such evident satisfaction the efforts of an administration for the first time crowned with success in its patriotic desire of reducing our real public debt, by a laudable economy, in the different departments of finance. Certain cautious exiles have attempted to discredit the merit of this proceeding, and yet it may well be doubted whether any act of our State government has been so deservedly popular among all classes, since the enactment of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Governor Johnston, if not prevented by untoward circumstances, will reap, in the gratitude of a gladdened people, the eternal honor of having first made a sensible reduction in a debt which the present administration found virtually increasing, and in a few years it will require every energy from the skillful pilot that will guide the ship of State, to give the debt a continued decrease; but the downward impetus then added to it, will be itself a guarantee of its ultimate liquidation, provided succeeding administrations but give this great object a part of the attention lavished on it by the present.

In speaking thus hopefully of the promising appearance given our public debts by the existing executive, we are not deserting the sentiments contained in the former part of this article. Heavens our taxes are in comparison with other States of the Union, they are light when contrasted with other portions of the world—light considered abstractedly as a mere matter of dollars and cents—infinity so if we contrast the liberty they warrant to us with the heritage of woe guaranteed to the latter by the very money extorted for their protection.

The tax which we pay to our Commonwealth for the privilege of our laws is not heavy. We give a very small proportion of our goods to enable the blessing of living in the quiet possession of the balance. Imagine, if the tax-paying community, at a given time, were to cease contributing to the State, that fountain head from which all their present protection now flows, what would be the inevitable consequence? Would not this fair fabric of government soon vanish in anarchy worse than tyranny? It matters not that our code of laws is the most equitable in being, that our civil liberties are the most sacred, and that our rights are not willed, yet upon the happening of such an event, our political liberty, (or the security with which those just laws are guaranteed to us) would scarcely have an existence; for the support rendered the State by individuals in the shape of money, is certainly the main-spring of publication, and were this withdrawn what other motive would induce a proper enforcement of the executive power, when existing laws would be trampled upon by offenders emboldened in the absence of every legal restraint. But why contemplate even casually the baleful effects of an event undreamed of in the history of the nation. Our object is merely to show that, if our present taxes are burdensome, the evils which they avert are great, and the blessings which they secure are yet cheaply purchased. Moreover, in view of the encouraging state of our present finances, one can safely speak of the speedy and approximating diminution of that debt, to the private gratification of which the major part of the State finances have long been appropriated.

Mr. Israel Post, long known as a publisher of New York, died at Panama, on the 6th of August, of Cholera.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the North American of Thursday last.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

ONE WEEK LATER.

The steam ship Canada, Capt. Juddkins, arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, having made the passage from Liverpool in less than ten days, which is remarkably quick time at this inclement season of the year.

The Canada brings dates from Liverpool to the 22d, and from London to the 21st ult.

Commercial Summary.

The Commercial news upon the whole, exhibits no improvement. The produce markets are fairly supplied, but the demand for most articles is inactive.

The cotton trade is languid, but although sales are limited, prices have not given way.

In breadstuffs great firmness is exhibited, and higher prices have been paid.

A moderate amount of business is reported in cured Provisions, at steady prices.

Advices from the manufacturing districts are unsatisfactory. At Manchester there is not much business doing in either goods or yarns, but manufacturers are willing to sell at lower prices.

The metal trade is in a healthy state, and a fair business is doing at fair prices.

There is no change in the money market. Cash is abundant, and prime bills cannot be quoted above 2 1/2 per cent.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHOLERA BRATING.—A most favorable change has taken place in the mortality from cholera throughout England, and the number of cases has declined about half. From the commencement of the epidemic, 12,837 persons have been swept away.

The cholera appears to have been permanently diminished in Paris.

DEATH OF POLITICAL NEWS.—CHOLERA AT TRIESTE.—The political news presents no new feature, and the English journalists lament the want of any thing upon which they can write.

The Cholera is committing serious ravages at Trieste.

KOSSUTH AND HIS COMPANIONS FURNISHED WITH PASSPORTS BY THE BRITISH MINISTER.—We are pleased to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English Ambassador, and we trust that every assistance to support him will be rendered by England, in gaining the independence of his country, against the attacks of Russia and vassal Austria.—London Sun.

THE INSURRECTION ON THE ISLAND OF CEPHALONIA.—The insurrection on the island of Cephalonia has gained ground since the last accounts. The troops sent to quell it have not proved sufficient. The Lord High Commissioner proceeded there in person, and had a narrow escape with his life. A soldier was shot dead by his side. Martial law is in full rigor. Seven of the insurgents have been sentenced to death and executed. A portion of the English squadron stationed at Malta, is under way for Cephalonia, and it is hoped that tranquility will be established.

Ireland.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—The potato disease is, beyond all doubt, extending into several districts in Ireland, and the low price of potatoes in the country is attributable, in some degree, to the alarm of the farmers, who are anxious to dispose of their crops; but the disease is very partial, and some kind of potatoes are not at all affected—it is only in a very slight degree in some parts of the county of Clare. For instance, at Milton and Mulbury the disease had not appeared.

Italy.

PROGRESS OF THE POPE.—The Pope has quitted Gaeta and has proceeded to Naples, where he has taken up his abode, in Portico Palace. His reception at Naples was of the most striking and popular character. The Pope evinces no intention of returning to Rome at present, and thus far no real progress seems to have been made towards the solution of the Italian question.

France.

THE CLERGY IN COUNCIL.—A good deal of attention is directed to the Metropolitan Council of the Clergy, which has commenced its sitting at Paris. Almost all the bishops and distinguished clergy of France are assembling at the Council.

DUTIES ON OIL SEEDS.—French protective duties have been imposed on the importation of foreign oil seeds, with a view to protect the culture of oil seeds in Algeria.

SUCCEEDOR TO M. LE BARON.—Romaine Desmarts succeeded M. le Duc de Broglie in the command of the French naval forces in La Platte.

TRIAL OF THE MAY AND JUNE INSURGENTS.—The Moniteur contains an order from M. Deroger, President of the High Courts of Justice, fixing the 10th of October for the opening of the trial at Versailles of the persons implicated in the conspiracy of June 13th, 1849; and of such as are accused of being connected with the affair of May 15th 1848; but who had not made their appearance at the High Court of Justice at Bourges.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY FORCE.—It appeared to be suddenly decided that in a short space of time a reduction will be effected in the French army.

Germany.

RESIGNATION OF THE DUTCH MINISTRY.—The papers received this morning announce the unexpected resignation of the Ministry, en masse, on Monday evening, after a night's deliberation. The King accepted their resignations, and gave instructions for the formation of another Cabinet. The circumstances which led to the result have not transpired.

Turkey.

THE SULTAN'S REFUSAL TO DELIVER UP THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES TO AUSTRIA.—Honor to the Sultan! Honor to the Turkish Ministry! They have nobly done their duty, and have refused to become panders to the vindictive thirsting of Francis Joseph and Nicholas. The Russian Ambassador at the Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perzel, Mesmerceras and their companions.

A Russian General arrived at Constantinople on the 15th on a special mission. That special mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demands of Austria, a council was held, and the Turkish Government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or Austrian Governments. On their decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared, in the most impressive and determined manner, that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might.

We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his—that Russia will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England!

Austria and Hungary.

SURRENDER OF PETERWARDEN.—The latest accounts from Vienna are to the 13th ult. inclu-

sive, and bring the intelligence of the surrender of Peterwarden to the imperial troops on the 5th ult. Part of the Magyars, headed by the commander, Keiss, decided to hold out, but the majority decided to offer no longer resistance.

COMORN ABLE TO HOLD OUT FOR A YEAR.—Military operations, with the exception of the siege of Comorn, now regularly established, ceased throughout all Europe.

COMORN STILL HOLDS OUT, and it is said that the besiegers can do but the besiegers one year.

PREPARATIONS TO BESIEGE COMORN.—Comorn had not surrendered, and large supplies of warlike stores had been forwarded to the Austrian troops, in order to undertake besieging operations.

The garrison of Comorn was said to amount to 15,000 or 20,000 men, to be well supplied with provisions, and in a state of complete discipline.

The officers were said to have held a meeting and to have resolved, by a large majority, not to surrender.

The terms offered to the Magyars are said to have been an amnesty for the whole garrison; passports for all those who might wish to leave the country; the recognition of Kossuth's notes to their full value; to give the soldiers ten days and the officers a month's pay.

According to the Vienna Journal of the 13th, 80,000 men are to besiege Comorn, under the orders of Generals Haynau and Nugent. A bombardment was to commence on that day, when the Austrians had occupied a great part of the Island of Schull, without resistance, but part of the insurgents were in a strongly entrenched camp before the fortress, and it was expected that a battle would take place there.

REMOVED CAPTURE OF BEM.—It was rumored at Vienna that Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians in Wallachia.

HUNGARIAN OFFICERS PUT TO DEATH.—The Hungarian officers have been put to death at Arad and Temeswar, some by hanging, and the estates of two were confiscated.

From the North American Herald and Free Press.

The Veterinary.

Scratches.—Apply warm soap suds; wash the diseased parts thoroughly, and as soon as dry repeat the process with beef brine. Three or four applications will cure the most inveterate cases.

Poll Evil.—Insert a small lump of saleratus into the pipe of the Poll Evil, and repeat the application till you affect a cure.

Scours in Calves.—As soon as symptoms of this disease are developed, remove the patient at once to a warm place, and restrict it one half the usual quantity of milk, which it should be permitted to draw directly from its dam, at three different times during the day. Make a tea of equal parts of white oak, birch, doerod and slippery elm bark and administer small doses twice a day.

To Kill in Cows, Horses or Hogs.—Rub them thoroughly with water in which potatoes have been boiled. In two hours every louse will be dead.

Worms in the stomachs of Calves.—One pint spirits of Turpentine; one pint train oil; two ounces spirits vitriol; two ounces asafoetida; two ounces hartshorn; put the whole together into a glass bottle and shake well before using. The mixture is to be applied by forcing a stable spoonful down each nostril—holding the head up so as to elevate the nose—three mornings in succession. The calves should not be permitted to take any nourishment the night previous to the application. When the first trial does not succeed, repeat the process in the course of eight days.

Spavins in Horses.—There are three different sorts of spavins; remarks an able writer, "The bone spavin, which is a bony excrescence formed in the joint, which impedes the motion of the joint, and is seldom curable. The wind spavin, which commonly comes in the hock, and is curable. Prick the swelling with a pigskin knife, but take especial care not to injure the nervous cords, for this will often bring on the lockjaw. When opening the swelling, you will often find a gelatinous matter to issue from the opening; apply a turpentine poultice for a few days to draw out the humor, then strengthen the part by bathing it in brandy. The blood spavin, the cost of the vein being ruptured, the blood extravasates, and forms a protuberance in the vein. Cut—Take up the vein with a crook needle, and tie it above the swelling, then let blood below it, and apply cow dung fried in goose grease and vinegar, by way of a poultice. To cure fresh wounds in Sheep.—Large wounds may be closed by a common sticking plaster; if not so extensive as to require more elaborate treatment, this will generally prove sufficient. Fresh wounds should be kept perfectly well cleaned, especially if the weather be warm.

To prevent maggots in wounds.—These, as everyone is aware, originate from fly blows, and are often extremely troublesome. They may be avoided by dressing with common tar, and destroyed by the application of honey, when spirits of turpentine, the ordinary remedy of some practitioners, utterly fails.

To cure running at the nose in sheep.—Smear the sheep's nose with tar in June and July. This, properly applied, will prevent the 'grub' and invigorate the system.

To cure the Stratches.—Exhibit a gill of hog's lard, and cause the patient to move briskly about for some time. Exposure to wet and cold should be avoided, and the food not too heavy for some days.

To cure a fracture.—Bind up neatly with one or more splints, in flannel or other soft cloth, smeared with tar. Care should be had that the splints do not press upon the wound, as this would aggravate and inflame the injured parts, and perhaps occasion the loss of the limb. It may be necessary sometimes to remove the splints and apply some cooling wash to obviate or allay inflammation. But this must be accomplished with care.

For the Journal.

A CARD.

Mr. Clark.—Allow me to inform numerous teachers and other readers of your paper, in this and adjoining counties, who have applied to me for copies of my "Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Huntingdon Public Schools"—that it is not now in my power to oblige them. I would however refer them to the gentlemanly Board of Directors, who, I am pleased to see, have re-adopted and re-published these Regulations, with some slight additions from the printed regulations of my Private School. Having thus officially introduced these Rules into the public schools under their fostering care, the honorable Board will, no doubt, take pleasure in extending their circulation and use to all who properly address them through their President or Secretary, whose names will be found appended to said re-publication!

It may be proper to add that the alteration of the 12th rule, "Duties of Scholars" so as to give teachers the suspending power.—The executive VETO—is an original and perhaps important amendment by the Directors.

J. A. HALL.

A MESSAGE IN FRENCH.—The Minnesota Legislature have directed Gov. Ramsey's message to be printed in French. It would look much more natural for Governor Ramsey, who comes from a good old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, to have his message printed in German.

LATER FROM THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

At the Monthly Concert of Prayer for Foreign Missions, in the Bowdoin street Chapel Boston, on Sunday evening last a number of communications were received, containing recent intelligence from several Missions. We copy the material portion:—

AFRICA.—The reports from Southern and Western Africa were quite encouraging. The additions to the churches in Southern Africa were steady, and of late somewhat increasing; and there is believed to be a hopeful movement throughout the entire field of the Missionaries' labors in that region.

CHOCTAWS.—The results of the last year among the tribe of Indians have been very gratifying. The additions to the churches have been 173, making the present total of communicants nearly 1,000. It would be difficult to find an equal number of churches in any part of the world, which have been so uniformly and greatly blessed for the last nine years. Indeed, during all this period there has been a continuous revival.

GREECE.—A letter received by the last steamer from Dr. King, at Athens, represents his prospects as more encouraging than they have been at any time since his return to Greece. Twenty-nine persons now attend on his instructions from Sabbath to Sabbath; and among them are students of the University of Athens. He mentions also the very unusual and encouraging circumstance that two Greeks habitually attended the private prayer meetings which were held in his own house, and took part in them praying extemporaneously—a thing of very rare occurrence in Greece.

INDIA.—Rev. Mr. French, from the Abmednuggur Mission, occupied some time in developing the encouraging signs of the times in India. He dwelt first, on the success of Missionary labors in that country. In the two churches under the care of the Mission with which he was connected, there were 119 native members, and the ratio of additions of late years had been much greater than during the first years of their labors.—There is an influence at work in every direction, which is leading the whole mass of Indian mind. The effects of this are, from time to time, developed by the coming in from a distant part of the country of persons who, years ago perhaps received a tract, or casually heard a Missionary preach and thus were awakened to think seriously on religious truth. Truth has wrought in them secretly but powerfully till it has constrained them to abandon their superstitious and embrace the truth. Another encouraging sign of the times in India is the waning power of Idolatry. This is seen in the temples of idolatry, which are everywhere going to decay. Where one new temple is now being erected, five old ones are crumbling down.

The formation of societies among the natives for publishing in the native language books of science, history &c., is another encouraging sign. So also is the fact that the sacred books of the Hindus were being translated from the Sanscrit and published in the vernacular tongue. The general desire of the natives for knowledge is shown by their readiness to subscribe for a newspaper published by the Missionaries. Not less than 170 new subscribers have been added to their list within one year.

MADRA.—This Mission has heretofore been much troubled with the Caste question; indeed, they have been obliged to cut off many church members; and some of their most promising converts have gone out from them. During the past year, however the Mission has made considerable advance in its various departments of labor. Thirty five have been admitted to the churches; and the influence of the Mission is more and more felt in the villages which surround the different stations.

NESTORIANS.—A letter from Rev. Mr. Stocking, of the Nestorian Mission, gives an interesting account of a recent journey from Oromiah across the mountains to Mosul.—It was made for the purpose of seeing what could be done toward reviving the Mission at Mosul which it will be remembered was opened at that place several years since, in behalf of the mountain Nestorians but it was broken up by a concurrence of unfavorable circumstances—the death of the Missionaries designed for the station, and the warlike incursion into the territory of the mountain tribes by a neighboring chief. For some time past the Missionaries at Oromiah have been receiving encouraging accounts from Mosul, and on visiting the place Mr. Stocking and his companion found a hundred persons or more under the influence of Evangelical truth. The British Consul of Mosul had become friendly to the American Missionaries, and evinced a strong desire to have them re-establish their Mission at Mosul. The Patriarch will, of course, oppose this step, so far as his influence can go; but his power for evil has been very materially abridged, and his ability to persecute his people for embracing Evangelical doctrines very essentially curtailed. For the present he remains quiet among the mountains. The effects of the revival at Oromiah, are reported to be very encouraging. A spirit of reform had been awakened among the Nestorians, which promised great good.