ATTACK ON THE MAHONY SETTLEMENT.

On the evening of the 23d of November, 1785, the lonely settlers at Mahony [a small missionary settlement on Mahony Creek, at its junction with the Lehigh River] were at peace in their dwellings. Some had just sat down to supper. A sudden howling of the dogs was heard. This sound, so unusual at such an hour, somewhat alarming them, one of the missionaries, Gottlieb Senseman, went out to the back door to see what was the matter. By this means he was saved; for the Indians, perceiving, by the howling of the dogs, that they would be immediately discovered, fired a gun, and Senseman at once discovering the danger, and finding that there was no time to return, was fortunate enough to escape, undiscovered by the Indians, beyond the immediate vicinity of the settlement.

It was just at this eventful crisis, about twilight, that Zeisberger reached the bank of the river opposite the Mahony settlement, now environed and assaulted by the Indians. The intrepid man dashed through the river on his horse, and had scarcely reached the opposite shore when a discharge of musketry announced that the attack had indeed commenced in earnest, and that the work of butchery and death was going on among his brethren. He hastened, in anguish, though senseless as were the missionaries, there was no nonresistance to all attacks and injuries, the Indians, as it appears to us, with a degree of timidity and precipitation, hardly agreeing with the national character for intrepidity and self-possession, all fired into the neighboring woods, so that the town was cleared of its inhabitants.

Thus fell the first blow upon a part of this flourishing Christian settlement; but the main village, Gnadenhutten, still stood, as also the saw-mill at Mahony, which was not destroyed with the rest of the buildings. We may, however, as well conclude the account of the fate of the whole, by saying, that after a few days the savages returned, set fire to Gnadenhutten, tore down the mill, thus removing the last vestige which remained of Mahony, and completely had wasted the plantations on both sides of the river. —Scenes in the Wilderness.

FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

The Society is still continuing its operations in France, and not without good results. Its agents are much needed to reestablish defunct Protestant congregations, as well as to convert Papists. An agent recently found in one department of the nation sixty vacant parishes. They said they were formerly Protestants; now they had no religion. Of one hundred and fifty domestic Protestant missionaries, one-half had formerly been Roman Catholics. Ten years ago, colporteurs could be obtained only from Switzerland; now they are furnished in France. Of one hundred and twenty colporteurs, one hundred and ten were Roman Catholics, and one-half the Board of the Evangelical Society were formerly Roman Catholics.

MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.

At the Medical Hospital in Shanghai, China, 10,140 patients attended during the year. Incalculable good can be done through this instrumentality. Dr. Taylor will have his hands full.

A public meeting has been held at Cincinnati, to make arrangements for celebrating the election of Zachary Taylor, by raising a fund for the aid of the poor during the present winter.
From the Wesleyan Juvenile Offering.

LETTER ON SOUTH AFRICA.

BY REV. THOOSBY SMITH.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS,—It is now more than twenty years since the Wesleyan Missions in the Bechuana country were commenced; and what, you will ask, have the missionaries done during that time? what progress has been made in the work in which they are engaged? They have established seven or eight stations, on every one of which a chapel has been erected, and a house for the missionary built. They have formed a number of schools, into which a thousand scholars have been admitted. They have translated into the Bechuana language many portions of the Word of God, and printed them for the use of those who have learned to read; and they have led many of the miserable and degraded heathen, who were as wild and fierce as the beasts of the forest, to abandon their sinful and wicked habits, and to believe in Christ the Saviour of their souls. If you could but see one of the mission villages in that distant country, and witness the people assembled on the Sabbath morning, many of them scantily clothed, and many without shoes, you would say that great things had been done, and more than could have been had been expected.

The Bechuana are a very superstitious people. They firmly believe in sorcery and witchcraft, and are accustomed to practise all kinds of enchantments. To preserve themselves from sickness, they hang around the neck pieces of bone, or of certain kinds of roots, supposing that it will act as a charm to ward off disease and death. Sometimes they worship a species of lizard, which abound in the rivers, thinking, probably, that it has influence over rain; and many of them imagine that thunder is caused by a bird called *thari*. But those notions and practices, which seem so foolish, are beginning to disappear from among them. Many of them are beginning to believe such things, for the Gospel has taught them better; and now, when they are sick, they pray to God, and they know that the rain is sent by him, and the thunder they call his voice.

There are many tribes residing far in the interior, who have not yet been visited by Christian missionaries; but some of them have heard that there are such persons in the land, and they have sent messengers, asking them to go and live with them. The Chief of the Baraputsi nation, whose name was Raputsi, having obtained information respecting the missionaries from some of his people, who had visited one of the stations, sent a deputation to Mr. Allison, asking for a teacher to instruct his people; but it was some time before his request could be regarded; for there were no teachers who could be spared. The chief was an old man, and soon after this he sickened and died. Previous to his death he sent for his son and told him that his request should be granted; and said, "I am old, and am going to die. I have sent often to the white man (the missionary) to come and tell me the news from the Great Spirit; but he has not come yet, and it is now too late. I must die before seeing the white man's face, and before I hear the white man's voice. My last word to you, my son, and to you missionary, is to take care of the mission, and do not rest until you come." When the old chief was dead, his advice was adopted. Frequent messages were sent to the station, stating, though it was several hundred miles away, urging the restorers of the mission for the Baraputsi. At length, Mr. Allison went, and commenced a mission among that people, with some little success. But, I regret to say, he could not remain there long. In his arrival, and after he had erected a chapel and gathered a large congregation, war broke out in the neighborhood; and one Sabbath morning the enemy came into the station, and a party under Mr. Allison's care, and he saw forty or fifty persons murdered on the spot. O, do not our young friends pity Africa? Do they not see the necessity of the cause? Even if you were not to live, will you not, when you have read this story, resolve to pray more, and to give more, and to collect more, if possible, than they have ever done before? "The dark places of the earth are full of the habitation of cruelty; let us try, then, to send forth that Gospel which only can enlighten, save, and bless.

The Baraputsi Mission has thus been suspended for a time; but I have no doubt that it will be recommenced if the funds of the Missionary Committee will allow. And it is a very pleasing fact, that the Bechuanas themselves do contribute to the cause of Christ, so that we may hope that in a few years they will raise considerable sums. But they are a poor people, and do not possess money, but many of them are very rich in chiefly cattle. They are very greedy too, and sooner than part with an ox, or even slaughter one to eat, they will feed upon roots, or pieces of skin, boiled with a kind of plant that grows in the country. And yet, when converted to God, when their hearts are filled with the love of Christ, they will give, one an ox; another a cow, a third a sheep, and so on, in aid of the progress of the Gospel. I knew several Bechuanas who resided at Farmerfield, within the Colony, and who, having obtained a little money, used to give as much as £1 and £1 10s. to the missionary cause every year; and I have seen their children also bring their contributions, and present them to the missionary with great joy.

The Bechuanas who have received the Gospel are very greatly attached to their missionaries, and look upon them as their truest friends. If a missionary is absent from his station for a time, the inhabitants are very anxious for his return, and will look out from the tops of the mountains for his wagon, perhaps several days before he arrives, and then when he arrives, with a resounding joy, and so much shaking of hands, that no wonder if he gets tired. I have heard of a missionary of the French Society, who was travailing at a distant part of the country; and he fell in with a party of natives that were wandering about plunder and destroy. They unyoked the oxen from his wagon, and were about to take it, when they saw the chief of the party was told that the white man was a missionary; he was very much grieved, went up to him, and said that he would not suffer him to be injured, and ordered the oxen to be yoked again, and then the missionary went on his way. Such facts as these will show you what blessed effects the preaching of the Gospel is producing in South Africa, and I hope you will be encouraged in your efforts to promote the missionary cause.

There are many thousands in that country who are yet destitute of the Gospel, and many are looking to Christian lands for pastors and missionaries to instruct and save them. They know that teachers come from over the great waters in ships, or "sea-wagons," as they call them; and sometimes ask with much emotion, if any of you; perhaps, are acquainted with the lines of Montgomery, and I hope you will reflect upon them, in reference to South Africa—

"The heathen perish; day by day thousands on thousands, the sacred hands of God, to whom the heathen house, are presented; the heathen perish, day by day; the heathen perish, day by day."

O Christian! to their rescue fly, French Jesus to them ere they die."

"The heathen perish; day by day thousands on thousands, the sacred hands of God, to whom the heathen house, are presented; the heathen perish, day by day; the heathen perish, day by day."

O Christian! to their rescue fly, French Jesus to them ere they die.

THE MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.
MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

From the (London) Children's Missionary Magazine.

THE MISSIONARY BOX IN A COAL-MINE.

A gentleman descended several hundred feet underground into a coal-mine, for the purpose of inspecting the interior. When he arrived below, he found a poor boy there who belonged to a Sunday-school class. The boy was rejoiced to see him, saying, "O sir, I never expected to see you here!" and obtained permission to show this gentleman over the mine. He was overjoyed at this privilege, and managed, so rapidly did he every new story, and then the visitor in great danger of falling into some of the holes with which the mine abounded. At last they came back to the place where the boy was standing; and glad enough was he to have the prospect of seeing daylight once more, when the boy said, "There is one place more that I must show you." The gentleman being tired, said, "Well, I do not mean any care about seeing more; but, if you wish it, I will go.

The boy led him into a spacious, gloomy-looking cavern, where the frail candle glimmered feebly in the dark space around them. "Here," said the boy, "we have our prayer-meetings," showing the gentleman the seats cut out in the coal, and described to him when the sun came to read. "And here," said he, "is our Missionary Box," exhibiting a box cut out of the solid coal, into which they used to put what money they could spare.

Doubtless God looked down with his approving smile on those miner boys, as they put their halfpence into the Missionary Coal Box.

J. R. —

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

I know a very old man—he can remember fifty years. "Just as far back as I can recollect," this old man said, "twenty-five good men (they were no more) met together at an inn in London, one Monday morning, (it was the 12th day of April, 1799.) to talk about what could be done to send Christian Missions. It would, however, more exceed the last.

The first annual income of the Church Missionary Society, are now keeping their eternal homes before the throne, and how many harps has been prepared to send to the islands of the South.

The second year has commenced with great promise. One hundred and twenty boxes have been distributed. The arbor is not abashed, and many of the claimants that next year's report will

This is highly encouraging. It exceeds what could have been anticipated; but it shows what may be done by system and numbers; and it is not the money only that does the good.

Great Easton, Leicestershire.—The anniversary of the Sabbath-school and Juvenile Missionary Societies was held in this town in June, 1847, and delivered an excellent missionary lecture in Zion Chapel. A number of the children thought of the lines they had learned:—

"The Idol's House.

An image strange and grim,
The idol's house is dark and lone,
The woods around are dim.
And on the pavement there is blood—
The blood of living things;
Yet to the temple in the wood
A child its offering brings.
Mother and child are kneeling there,
With spices and with flowers,
To show that they are true to prayer,
Though it should last for hours.
Be thankful, English child, that thou
Art better taught than those;
That, night and morning, thou canst bow
To God, who hears and seest.
And sorrow for the little one
In countries far away,
Who goes beneath the burning sun
To graven stone to pray.

Noble Examples.

It is always gratifying to us to record the zealous efforts of our young people in the cause of Christian Missions. It would, however, more than fill all our pages, if we gave the details or even the outlines of all such services. The most we can do is to select instances. Some of a very cheering character have occurred lately.

Wakefield.—The Rev. Mr. Bateman, of Hopton, (well known as an advocate for juvenile efforts,) has been the means of elevating an officer in the Church Missionary Society to a position of great eminence in the Church Missionary Society. A juvenile society was formed, under the presiding care of the Rev. J. D. Lorraine; one hundred and twenty boxes have been distributed. A hint was given that a contribution in aid of giving a sparkling book to the natives of Madagascar would be very serviceable. The young people took up the idea, and collected the widow's mites, the hard-earned sixpence, the child's penny, and infant's halfpenny; all were zealots: the children of the Sunday and British Schools set to work, and 27 have been paid to the Society, and the new edition of the spelling-book is being printed; it will, ere long, be shipped off, and we hope help many a child to learn to read the sacred volume in its own language.

Sherston, Wiltshire.—Above a year ago a meeting was held in an ancient chapel here—the first missionary meeting ever held in the place. It was crowded; much interest was excited; a wish to do something was created; but all were pensive. The question was, What can we do? The children thought of the lines they had learnt—

"All that other folks can do,
Why, with patience, should not we?"

They tried; and the first year raised £4, in pence and halfpence. They take thirty-four of our Juvenile Magazines. They are encouraged themselves to be happy for what they do—and they wish to stimulate others. May peace and mercy be multiplied to them!—Juv. Mission.

BABSUETO BOY PRESERVED IN THE FLAMES.

There is a little boy at the Missionary Station of Moriah, in South Africa, ten or eleven years old, called Rapetlha. His father and mother are both Christians. He is so distinguished among his countrymen as a superior understanding, and a devotional spirit, that he affords the hope of becoming an evangelist to his countrymen, if God should call him to the work. You would be delighted to hear of his success at chapel one evening when many attend to hear the way of life explained to them. In the midst of a large number of men and women, there sits a boy, with his eyes directed to the holy book. He seems almost to know every verse as soon as his turn comes. This child is Rapetlha. I have a remarkable circumstance to tell you about him, which lately occurred to me. When they are getting ripe, to preserve them from the wood pigeons, which attack them in large flocks. For this purpose they raise up a mound of earth, the highest part of the field, where they stand, swing their arms about, clap their hands, and make loud
I retired, repeating again and again, "I cannot keep it!" 01 when will those into whose hands the Lord has thrown thousands and tens of thousands, feel in regard to their abundance, as the faithful minister did of his gold piece, "I cannot keep it!" American Messenger.

"I SHALL BE A KING."

The late Duke of Hamilton had two sons. The eldest fell into a consumption, when a boy, which ended in his death. Two ministers went to see him at the family home, where he lay. After prayer, the youth took his Bible from under his pillow, and turned to 2 Tim iv, 7: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness;" and added, "this, sir, is all my comfort!" When his death approached, he called his younger brother to his bedside, and spoke to him with great affection. He ended with these remarkable words: "And now, Douglas, in a little time you will be a duke, but I shall be a king."

MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1849.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERIODICALS.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of continuing the Missionary Advocate another year, have had that subject before their consideration, and beg leave to report as follows:—

Your Committee are fully satisfied that the more our people know of the importance of missionary enterprise, the more they are ready they will be to sustain it, both by their prayers and contributions. It is assumed, therefore, as a fact, that if we would succeed in enlisting the sympathies and energies of the Church in favor of Christian Missions, we must do it by circulating missionary intelligence among our people. This, it must be conceded, can be done as effectually by the press as by oral communications; and, perhaps, in some instances, the periodical press is, of the two, the more certain and successful medium.

Encouraging these views, your Committee are not prepared to recommend the discontinuance of the Missionary Advocate. Almost every organization for benevolent purposes has a paper particularly devoted to the promotion of its objects and interests; and why should not our Missionary Society be an exception? The various temperance organizations have their papers; the Bible Society, its Monthly Record; the American Board, its Herald and Day Spring; the Presbyterian Board, its Gospel Rill. Several others might be named; from fifty to a hundred thousand copies might be scattered among our people, before the lapse of a single year. In that case, instead of resulting in pecuniary loss, it would be a source of considerable revenue to the Society.

It is true that, since its enlargement, it has not met with expenses; but we cannot doubt that, if anything like a general effort were made for its circulation, from fifty to a hundred thousand copies might be scattered among our people, before the lapse of a single year. In that case, instead of resulting in pecuniary loss, it would be a source of considerable revenue to the Society.

In view of the wide subject, and its bearings upon our missionary interests, your Committee have agreed to present the following resolutions for the consideration and adoption of the Board:—

Resolved, That, in view of the numerous calls for such a paper, in many portions of our work, and in consideration of its usefulness where it is circulated, the Missionary Advocate be continued another year.

Resolved, That the increased circulation be put forth to give it a wider and more general circulation.

Resolved, that the editors of our several church periodicals, and the colporteurs, be hereby requested to give it an occasional notice, with a view of soliciting for it an increased and more extended patronage.

The above Report was adopted, at a special meeting of the Board, with almost entire unanimity. It is earnestly hoped that the pastors of our churches, and the leaders of our missions, will take hold of this interest with renewed energy, and furnish us with a subscription-list for the next volume, worthy of the cause for which we plead.

TO OUR AGENTS.

One number more will close the fourth volume of the Missionary Advocate. The time has, therefore, fully come for renewing our subscription-list for another year. In the course of a few weeks some of the Eastern Conferences will hold their sessions, when numerous changes among the pastors must necessarily take place. Those preachers who are to be superseded, are in circumstances to attend to this interest with a better prospect of success than their successors; to whom, for a time, the work may be new and the circumstances unusual; this matter to be attended to by a successor, will, in many instances, insure its neglect altogether. The cares and anxieties attendant upon a new position and new circumstances will probably render it impossible for them to circulate the interests of the paper, either to be overlooked entirely, or postponed to so late a period as to militate against the success of the subscription-list. As to the interest in the getic action should, therefore, be had without delay.

The pastors of churches, and the friends of our missions generally, will greatly encourage us in our work by developing a few hours to the renewal of our subscription-list; and we cannot doubt that, by so doing, the subscribers of the interest of such cause with which ever Christian is identified. Come, brethren, rally to our aid. For less than the former charge for one of our Church periodicals, you may now place in the hands of the people a copy of the Sunday School and Missionary Advocate additional. Enter upon the work immediately. To try to succeed, and the sooner the effort is made, the more certainly will success attend it. Be with the missionary year, and let us have a subscription-list for our fifth volume which will not only cover our expenses, but afford a revenue to our Missionary Treasury.

OUR GERMAN FIELD:—"WHAT hath God wrought!"

Liable are we to look at the dark side of things and to dwell upon the slowness of missionary progress it is sometimes profitable, and even cheering, to look: for examples, instructive examples, and to contrast the smallness of our beginnings with the encouraging results it is now about eleven years since our Missionary Society commenced its labors among the foreign German of this country. At the time we had only one mission ary who was willing and fully competent to preach to the immigrant Germans "the unspeakable riches of Christ." In their own tongue. Brother Nast, the worthy editor of the Christian Almanach, was the boasted pioneer among these brethren. And after toiling for so great a time in the midst of great discouragements, he succeeded in forming a small class of converted Germans, in the city of Cincinnati. But this done, he was soon compelled to spread into other cities, villages, and neighboring towns, the Pre vident of God furnishing additional missionary stations, from among the recent converts, about as fast as laborers were needed to fulfill the demand. This work has continued to go on, with increased progress, until the present time; and our German field now presents the following list of appoint ments:—

OHIO CONFERENCE.

NEW-JERSEY CONFERENCE.
Newark City German Mission, Thomas Steck.
West Jersey German Mission, A. Schwartz.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

Bloomingsdale German Mission, William Swartz.

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.
New-York City German Mission, C. H. Deering.
Williamshurg, &c., German Mission, to be supplied.

TROY CONFERENCE.
Schoenestidy City, to be supplied.

GENESEE CONFERENCE.
Buffalo City, one to be supplied.

Geneseo City, John Storer.

From the above exhibit we gather that there are now eight German Presiding Elders' Districts, eighty Mission Circuits and Stations, and ninety-eight Missionaries included in our German field. Our German membership, according to the best statistical information within our reach, may be set down at six thousand. Surely God hath wrought wonders among the people, and his blessing upon our humble instrumentalities should inspire the Church with a holier zeal, and a more determined energy in the prosecution of this blessed work.

BOOK NOTICES.

A SCRIPTURAL DEFENSE OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY.

This is a most little volume, of about 160 pages, by Rev. H. Marion, of the Black River Conference. It is a most able defense of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The argument is comprehensive, vigorous, and Scriptural. We have read this work with much interest, and most cheerfully recommend it as a powerful vindication of a doctrine which lies at the foundation of the evangelical system. It is published and for sale by Lewis Colby & Co., 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

HARPER'S NEW MISCELLANY.

The enterprising publishers of this excellent series of standard works, have placed in our hands three of the recent volumes from the pen of George Moore; namely, "The Soul and the Body," "The Body and the Mind," and "Man and his Motives." From a cursory examination of these volumes, we are of opinion that few works of modern date exceed them, either in interest or utility. If the proper study of mankind, and the knowledge of the world, are the ends he undertakes, both books merit, and should have an extensive circulation. They are written in a vigorous and yet fascinating style; and though by no means partial, in general, to the regions of metaphysical dissertation, we have glanced over these volumes with the most intense interest. The author, throughout the whole discussion of his varied topics, never once loses sight of the homage and veneration due to the Holy Scriptures. These volumes may be obtained at No. 82 Cliff-st., New-York.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

The third number of the second volume of this excellent serial has just been issued by Rev. D. L. Davidson, and as the darkest place he had ever seen was Mexico, he took good care of his wages, until, with some aid from friends, he could enter upon a novel course for the New-York agents. Price three dollars per annum.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE PURSUITS OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DISCOURAGING CIRCUMSTANCES.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

Dear Doctor Pyman,—I know not that there are many tasks which will better agree with the matter involved by the title we have chosen, than the sailor of whom we now propose to give you an account.

A missionary sailor having left his country, to use his own language, "for the land where the sun sets, and where it is always light," "and blessed be God," adds this son of the northern regions, "I have found it. I have crossed the ocean, and in this land of liberty have found religious freedom as well as civil liberty." But his missionary spirit! yes, that is what I would have. Having experienced religion while yet following the seas, he took good care of his wages, until, with some aid from friends, he could enter upon a novel course for a sailor. Did you ever hear the like—a sailor quitting the seas for college? and yet it was even so. God had, at his new birth, planted in his new heart a desire to make his name known in the dark places of the earth; and as the darkest place he had ever seen was Mexico, he could not rest until he had put forth an effort to improve his general education in English, and to perfect himself in the Spanish language. This man has been in college eighteen months, living upon forty-five cents per week! When his funds were exhausted he went out to look for work, and the first thing that occurred to him was street-sweeping, at seventy-five cents per day.

Now, brother Pyman, you remember Mr. Wesley used to say, "Be ashamed of nothing but sin." Here, I think, you may begin to see this man's great piety, his missionary spirit. His language is, "I am poor.—" No foot of land do I possess, No cottage in this wilderness—A poor, way-faring man." He had not long occupied himself in his lowly but honest vocation, before he was called to a higher post: he became porter in a wholesale store, where he neither worked so long nor so hard as on the streets; but neither yet did he earn his low estate nor his high calling. The work maintains its interest, and promises, when completed, to be one of the most valuable historical works ever published.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Federal National Library.—We have received the December number of this valuable monthly, completing the first semi-annual volume. It is a truly excellent periodical, rich in imagination, and always containing a great variety of interesting reading matter. For sale by G. W. Adriance. Price two dollars per annum.

Blackwood's Magazine.—We have already expressed our opinion of "Blackwood." It only needs to be read to be highly esteemed. With the January number commences a new volume. This is a good time to begin a subscription. The American republication is in all respects equal to the English edition, and is furnished at three dollars per annum. Published by L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton-street, New-York.

SATURDAY'S UNION MAGAZINE.—The fashionable monthly is by no means favorites of ours. There is generally more of glitter and tinsel about them than of sterling valuable matter. We are glad to see that the Union Magazine, which has recently passed into the hands of Messrs. Sartain & Co., has augmented a series of scriptural articles, illustrated by the pen of Rev. Albert Boras, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Furness, and Rev. John Todd, all of whom have articles either in the January or February number. Dewitt & Devonport are the New-York agents. Price three dollars per annum.
A SAILOR'S DIARY.

TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE E. CHURCH.

THE SAILOR MISSIONARIES.

In the South Pacific Ocean, lat. 13°, is a beautiful cluster of Islands called the Navigators. They were first discovered by Bougainville, eighty years ago, and were so called from the circumstance that the inhabitants had a great number of canoes, and showed an admirable skill in their management. They are adorned with coral reefs, and seem to have been of volcanic origin. The people are numerous, well built, and active. Their villages, sloping up the hill-sides, or half buried in sands, are numerous, well built, and active. The Rev. Mr. Norton, Secretary of the American Missionary Society, makes the following observation:—"These are men who made their own fortunes—men who have been so at any time since I have known the public sentiments, or any description of public usefulness, to be in vogue. It is true of all the professions. It is so now; it has been so at any time since I have known the public men of this state or the nation; and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. There is no place where the spirit and talent of the world’s greatest have been so worked that every one has a try at them. They desire to know whether it is most advisable to send a single seaman, or to have a large and efficient missionary body to visit once more the home and the friends of our countrymen in this distant island of the sea. Seven years he had worked a prodigal of his father’s house and land, and in his twenty-first year, was cast upon the sea, and landed in a solitary spot, — a portion of the New Testament, and prayed to God before I lie down. If my Bible is not where I can get it, I will read the New Testament.

Self-made men.

If you are to be an exception," said Mr. Crabbe to his young friend, "you will be the first in all my observation and experience. You may take the whole population of Maryland, and select from it the fifty men who are most distinguished for talents, or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are all—every one of them—men who begin the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils of the nation, and who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their own fortunes—self-made men—who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It pervades our courts, state and federal, in literal or moral sense, the spirit of the age. It is true of all the professions. It is so now; it has been so at any time since I have known the public men of this state or the nation; and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence is too arduous, and must be continued too long, to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall back upon will soon have none; and if you stop to dispute, you do but as they did. If you do not blow, will go out of them selves."
CHINA.

We rejoice in being able to present the following intelligence from our esteemed brethren at Amoy and Canton. The statement of Mr. A. Steinbach, who writes from the latter station under date of May [18], is full of all encouraging assurances of the progress of the Gospel in that city, and also brings to view some gratifying facts which exemplify the improved tone of feeling that has been the result of the most efficacious and prayerful exertions on the part of the Brethren, and their consecration to the future progress of the Mission. While it may truly be hoped that many may be won to the Saviour from the more elevated grades of society, their association with the members of the Church is calculated to cause the Gospel to the acceptance of the poorer classes, and to encourage all the secret disciples of the Saviour in the lower walks of life to an open profession of their faith.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS AT AMOY.

A few months ago (writes Mr. S.) I transmitted an account of two Chinese whom the Divine blessing had graciously pleased through my instrumentality, to add to the number of his disciples at this place. I am thankful to say that both of them, father and son, continue to grow in grace, and are most respectful in their attendance on all the means of grace, and their lives and conversations are calculated to commend the Gospel to all who are at all acquainted with them. I trust they are daily “growing in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.”

Every Lord’s day, at the close of the afternoon service, they both assist me in endeavoring to enforce the truths preached on the Sabbath preceding, and are most obedient in their attendance on all the means of grace, and of their minds which remain, and in explaining the way of salvation to others who may afterward come into the church. They manifest a desire to see many others of their countrymen brought to a knowledge of the Gospel. God’s younger son has ceased to oppose, and now cometh quietly with his father and brother to the church.

At our daily Chinese services, as well as those on the Lord’s day, the attendance is generally very encouraging. Often, while expounding Divine truth to the large and earnestly-bent congregation before me, the presence of the Lord is powerfully realized. The hearers attend with peculiar earnestness and feeling, and many of them evince a consciousness of their minds that the Gospel is indeed from heaven. I think myself warranted in believing that a goodly number of my hearers are now “receiving the love of the truth, that they might be saved.”

And thus, as the Lord through the Divine blessing, we may expect to be gladdened by hearing them say one to another, “Come and let us join ourselves to the Lord, by a perpetual covenant that shall not be forgotten.” We know that the Lord is able to fulfill this our ardent desire, and that he has graciously engaged to hear the prayers of his people.

From the various towns and villages near Amoy, a good number of persons come occasionally into the church, and hear the word of God; they also receive books to take home with them for their return. Occasionally, also, natives of different parts of the Empire, who come to Amoy in the trading junks, visit me in the church. Some of these men, after listening with wonder and interest to the revelation of redeeming love, earnestly request, and receive Scriptures and Tracts to carry back with them for their families and friends.

On May 1, a respectable and intelligent Chinese, of the name of Lin, a native of one of the northern districts of the province of Canton, passing on the church, and seeing there a number of persons appearing on the practical truths of the Gospel. A trust is given to each patient, and some have tried in vain to rent a house in this neighborhood.

The order of the arrangement of the Dispensary is as follows:—On the arrival of A-fa at nine o’clock, the native members of the staff, with Mr. A., hold the dispensary and lecture-room for prayers and reading the Scriptures. We then go below, where a number of patients are assembled, and A-fa addresses them on the practical truths of the Gospel. A trust is given to each patient, and some have tried in vain to rent a house in this neighborhood.

Our labor in healing and teaching go on admirably together,—the one draws large numbers of patients to the place, who are, for the most part, intelligent and cured; and the other teaches them the Gospel of peace and salvation. If any of our friends in England could be present, they would be pleased, I think, to see the arrangement and order everywhere observed. The room that I have fitted up as a waiting-room and chapel, answers its purposes admirably. It will seat two hundred persons. Last Sabbath was our first meeting in the reading-room, and there were present, among others, several Chinese ladies and gentlemen from our vicinity. A-fa spoke warmly and well; and I endeavored to commend and apply the Gospel.

Has not the Lord evidently been with his servants for how can we explain the success of our plans and operations thus far, if his presence had not come up with us, giving us favor in the sight of the people, and stopping the mouths of ill-effect ed and wicked persons, prejudiced against foreigners and hating their religion?—Miss. Mug.

SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE BECHUANA NATIONS.

Our devoted brethren in the Bechuana country continue to enjoy an ample share of the Divine blessing on their labors. In season and out of season, they break the bread of life among the native tribes; and it is the bread of life providing a most powerful auxiliary to the success of missionary labor in Canton, and that a firm foundation has been laid in this city for the maintenance and extension of the Gospel:

I am happy (writes Dr. H.) to inform the Directors that I am now settled in my new house at Kondle-fou. I moved in with all my furniture on the day and boxes on the day following, without any loss, trouble, or annoyance. After three days everything was arranged in its proper place; and on the Sabbath following, we were enabled to enjoy and solemnize that holy day by calling the little church together, and joining them in celebrating the Saviour’s dying love. There were fourteen men and women, including Mrs. H. and myself, and a few infants. A-fa conducted the service solemnly and feelingly. I handed round the elements, and closed with exhortation and a song of praise. In the evening I conducted a religious exercise for the benefit of my servants and the few natives in the house.

On the Monday I reopened the Dispensary, which for a week had been temporarily closed, to the first attendance of two hundred and twenty persons again for medical relief. I received these on three times a week, and each inspection occurs five or six hours. This, with the weather so hot, is no light task; but I go through the duty with care, composure, and joy, as I see and feel that I am thereby promoting the best interests of the Mission.

The Directors will, I am sure, be pleased to hear that the Lord has opened the way to conduct a hospital this year at Canton, under the hospital neighborhood in which I am now located. All the missionaries in this city are surprised and delighted at my success, as they know the difficulties connected with such an undertaking; and some have tried in vain to rent a house in this neighborhood.

The order of the arrangements in the Dispensary is as follows:—On the arrival of A-fa at nine o’clock, the native members of the staff, with Mr. A., hold the dispensary and lecture-room for prayers and reading the Scriptures. We then go below, where a number of patients are assembled, and A-fa addresses them on the practical truths of the Gospel. A trust is given to each patient; and women and men alternately, eight or ten at a time, are admitted into the Dispensary. While I am healing A-fa sits near me and speaks appropriately to those waiting their turn. After six hours’ hard work, the whole are prepared for and attended to. The Dispensary then closes, and we each return to our several employments.

We rejoice in being able to present the following intelligence from our esteemed brethren at Amoy and Canton.
ninety-one scholars—adults and children. In the
day school, from which many were absent watch­ing, we found one hundred and thirty children, in various stages of progress.
On the whole I was greatly delighted with what
I saw of the progress of the Gospel, and the dili­gence and earnestness of the native teachers and superin­tendents, at Borigelongo. By far the greatest por­tion of the population is still heathen; but their influence is fast declining, and one after another is coming out from among them and joining them­selves to the people of God.
The chief has been guilty of great severities
against the poor friendless Bushmen; and, in ad­dition, he pressed the unmarried members of his tribe by taking some of the captives and selling
them to the Boors. I did not fail to lay these things before him, and to urge home the enormity
of the actions of the missionary work, may be supposed to bear
importance.—
LORD DENMAN’S TESTIMONY TO MISSION­ARY LABORS IN SIERRA LEONE.
It is gratifying to observe the passing events
of the political world, and to glean an occasional testimony to the value of missionary labors from the statements of those who, unconnected with the missionary work, may be supposed to hear impartial evidence on the subject. Lord Denman, whose voice has been heard, on various occasions, pleading the cause of the poor enslaved African in the House of Lords, has recently employed his able pen in the advocacy of their natural rights as members of the great brotherhood of mankind.
In a letter to Lord Brougham, just published, on
impartial evidence on the subject. Lord Denman,
in the House of Lords, has recently employed his
able pen in the advocacy of their natural rights as
members of the great brotherhood of mankind.
The perusal of the Scriptures is one of his most
necessary means. From that time, however, whom he attacked, he became lukewarm, when he indulged
in worldliness, and lost his relish for the word of
God. Steadfastness, faith, and prayer, though
required, are not sufficient to enable a man to
maintain his position in the spiritual conflict.
It is a great mystery why the word of God, which is the
sword of the Spirit, should be so easily
abandoned in time of peril.

HYMN OF THE MARTYRS IN MADAGASCAR.
In the year 1840, several native Christians were
put to death for their faith in the Saviour. Among
them was one who had been a guide and past
teacher among them. His name was Ramannia, to which
he added, on his baptism, the name of "Josiah." He
and his companions often fled to caves and mountains for concealment and security, and then
they offered their worship, "in spirit and in truth," to
Him "that seeth in secret," and they endured as seeing him that is invisible." Josiah composed a hymn for his suffering brotherhood, in which
he said:—
My heart is full of gladness, and my tongue is purified
by the word of the Lord. I am happy, for I have heard,
thou, O God, my God! to thee we cry; O, sacred Spirit, hear our prayer;
Yet thy compassion is our bliss,
And everlasting life in heaven.

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