

the Hawaiian nation forever. A frame of government, modelled after the British Constitution, with its King, Lords and Commons, was established, a wise distribution of legislative, judicial, and executive powers was provided for the security of liberty. Such was the natural result of Protestant Evangelical Christianity, victorious over heathenism."

It is a matter of extreme regret that the bitter Puseyistic party in the Church of England have fastened their fangs upon these Islands. They have sent out a "bishop," "deans," "canons," and all this sort of thing to undo as far as may be the work of the American missionaries.—Nothing could be more reprehensible.—They have not however met with much success, as their tawdry dresses and foolish ceremonies remind the simple people of the old Priests and the old and abhorred idolatry.

Religious Intelligence.

A House of Mercy for the reception of lepers has for some time been established, in connection with the London Society's mission at Almorah, India. There has been a remarkable awakening among the poor out-casts sheltered there. Several of them have been baptized, and there are now thirteen more candidates awaiting the administration of the sacred rite. One of those baptized had, before coming to the asylum, travelled in company with his father to the four great places of pilgrimage, and had given large sums to the Brahmins to remove his stain of leprosy, which, according to the Hindoo doctrine of transmigration of souls, he believed to be the fruit of some sin he had committed in a former state of existence.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A missionary of the United Presbyterian Church in Kaffraria, in mentioning the baptism of a woman who has come out of the depths of heathenism, but who had the seeds of Gospel truth sown in her heart while young and in service in the colony, observes:

"Perhaps more than one half of those girls who had learned to read the Word in our stations, and received impressions of good from the instructions of missionaries, but whose parents, living in heathenism, sold them away afterward for cattle, when they came of age, became recovered in the long run. This is true also of young men, or rather of boys, taken away from

our stations as soon as the period of manhood arrived. It is found that these persons are generally the first to come to newly-formed stations, should they happen to be near them. There are many facts of this sort that have come under the observation of missionaries."

THE ARABIC BIBLE.—Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, writing to Boston under date Aug. 30th, makes the very gratifying statement; "I have the pleasure of announcing to you that the translation of the Scriptures into Arabic was completed on the 22d inst. Thus, by the good hand of our God upon this, this work of sixteen years has been brought to a conclusion; and if saints in glory are cognizant of the affairs in this lower world, doubtless our lamented Brother Smith rejoices with us in the completion of that which occupied so many years of his earthly life, and for which he laid such an excellent foundation. In printing, we have now reached Jeremiah's Prophecies, and there is good reason to hope that the entire work will be in circulation by the end of this year. Of the Old Testament, three hundred volumes were bound to the end of Psalms, and were rapidly sold.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.—The preaching of the Gospel in the Chinese capital is now a daily work. The people are attentive, and there are some inquirers. "The harvest in China," writes a missionary of the American Board, "is drawing nigh. I think it may be said hundreds are now uniting with the Christian Church each year." The Rev. W. C. Burns, of the English Presbyterian Mission, who has been visiting Peking, still continues there, the object which he had chiefly in view—namely, full toleration for native Christians—not being yet attained. The rights of Protestant as compared with those of Roman Catholic missionaries are also engaging his attention. Roman Catholic missionaries have the right, obtained by French diplomatists, to hold property in all parts of China; and as English subjects are secured by treaty, the enjoyment of every privilege possessed by "the most favored nation," our own missionaries are entitled to the exercise of the same right. Yet a case having arisen in which the title deeds of a protestant chapel required official recognition, it was refused by the local authorities, and on reference to Peking, the refusal was confirmed, and the missionaries were informed that they had no right to hold property beyond the open ports, and that they must give up the chapel to the authorities. Should this decision not be set aside, as by the efforts of the English and American