

sea and seven days out of it ; that a little frost would kill the English, and that they must submit to China, because they could not live without tea and rhubarb.

In a book which was much read by the Chinese, the writer, whose name is Teen-Ke-Sheih, thus compares his own circumstances with those of other nations :—" I think myself happy that I was born in China, and I constantly consider how very different it would have been with me if I had been born beyond the seas, in some distant part of the earth, where the people are clothed with the leaves of plants, eat wood, dwell in the wilderness, and live in the holes of the earth. Though born in the world in such a condition, I should have been different from the beasts of the field. But now, happily, I have been born in the middle kingdom. I have a house to live in ; have food and drink, and elegant furniture ; have clothing and caps, and infinite blessings.— Truly, the highest happiness is mine !"

Multitudes, however, are now better instructed. Although they do not like to own their mistake, they are forced to do so. Truth has driven away many of their fables. They know something about the shape, size, and countries of the globe. They see that China is not what they and their fathers believed, and that western nations are not mere islets, cursed with constant cold and darkness. Still they do not like to acknowledge that the English know more than the Chinese, or that we have any advantages not possessed by themselves.— One day, a rather intelligent native put some questions to a Missionary about the western nations. The Missionary gave him the information he wanted ; and, amongst other things, described to him our railways, electric telegraphs, and ballons. He then tried to make him understand the solar system, gravitation, &c. You may suppose that the Chinese was astonished at these accounts ; but he was not content to let the Missionary suppose that there were

less wonderful things in China than in England. He therefore began to give some strange accounts of things seen or done in his own country, and he closed the conversation by seriously assuring the Missionary that there was a bird in China, such as no western nation could boast of, which was so large that it made the heavens dark for three hours while it was flying by ; and that a famous fish had been seen off the coast of Shan-tung, which was so long that it took three days to pass.

* But these times of ignorance are drawing to a close. Many are now running to and fro in China and knowledge is increased. Every year is working wonderful changes in that great land. The people themselves are printing God's word. Old superstitions and old errors about their own country and Christian nations are fast giving way. There is, indeed, a good time coming for that mighty empire—a time when the people will smile at their own folly as we smile at it now, and will bless God that the darkness has passed, and that the true light has shined upon them.

Two Calmuc Youths.

Two youths, who had been redeemed from the slavery of the Calmuc Tartars, and received under the protection of the Missionary settlement at Karass, between the Caspian and Euxine sea, were admitted to Christian baptism, and publicly examined.

Abraham Warrand being asked, if he thought he was guilty in the sight of God ? answered, " I do."

" Is God angry with sinners ?"

" Yes."

" Are you afraid of God's anger on account of your sins ?"—" I am."

" How do you expect to escape the anger of God ?"—" By faith in Jesus Christ."

" Do you then believe in Christ Jesus ?"—" Yes."