

was seized with the Malagasy fever, and was brought very near to death. Poor Andrianilaina was in much distress to see his sufferings, and watched over him with great affection. When the fever was at its height, the soldiers of the Queen came down to fight against the people. Mr Johns heard their cannons, but just as he expected them to bear down upon the village, they set off to another district. The people were greatly alarmed, and fled to a little island about a quarter of a mile from the shore, taking Mr Johns and Andrianilaina with them.

Here they lived two months, during which time Mr Johns taught many of the people to read, amongst whom were several chiefs. These men promised to protect any Christians that fell into their hands, and Mr Johns soon after left in a ship which landed him at Nosibe, another island. Here he stopped a month and then sailed again. In the voyage he suffered much, as he was still very ill in the fever, and had no proper food. In twenty-seven days they landed upon Madagascar, and found some kind friends who were friendly to Mr Johns. They were young chiefs whom he had taught in the Mission schools, and they now remembered with gratitude his care.

While all this was going forward, sad things were happening in Madagascar. Many of the Christians were taken up. Some of them were sold into slavery, and two of them were put to death by spearing, and their heads afterwards cut off and stuck on the tops of poles to warn all others of their doom.

Three native teachers were soon after taken up, and after being cut in pieces, were burned in the presence of the people.

Rafaravavy and Josephi soon after this were sent to the island of Nasimitsio, on the coast of Madagascar, where they were kindly treated by the chief, who built them a school-house, and encouraged them to teach the people. So many came to learn to read that the house would not hold them, and they were forced to teach