

cealed under his mantle. He rushed on Sabat, and wounded him. But Sabat seized his arm, and his servants came to his assistance. He then recognized his brother. The assassin would have become the victim of public justice; but Sabat interceded for his brother, and sent him home in peace, with letters and presents to his mother's house in Arabia.

Being desirous to devote his future life to the glory of God, he resigned his secular employ, and came, by invitation, to Bengal, where he is now engaged in translating the scriptures into the Persian language. This work has not hitherto been executed, for want of a translator of sufficient ability. The Persian is an important language in the East, being the general language of western Asia, particularly among the higher classes, and is understood from Calcutta to Damascus. But the great work which occupies the attention of this noble Arabian, is the promulgation of the gospel among his own countrymen; and, from the present fluctuations of religious opinion in Arabia, he is sanguine in his hopes of success.

His first work is entitled (*Nasima besharat in Arabic*; 'Happy news for Arabia,' written in the Nabutte, or common dialect of the country. It contains an eloquent and argumentative elucidation of the truth of the gospel, with copious authorities admitted by the Mahometans themselves, and particularly by the wallahians. Prefixed to it is an account of the conversion of the author, and an appeal to the members of his well-known family, in Arabia, for the truth of the facts.

Who can peruse this interesting relation without exclaiming, 'What hath God wrought!' The conversions of Abdallah and Sabat seem to have been as evidently produced by the Spirit of God, as any conversion in the primitive church. Other instances (says Dr. Buchanan) have occurred in Arabia of a similar kind, and on the very borders of Palestine itself. These are like the solitary notices which, in other nations, have announced the approach of general illumination. John Huss, and Jerom of Prague, were not, perhaps, more talked of in Europe, than Abdallah and Sabat are, at this day, in Bucharia and Arabia.*

* The above striking narrative was given in a sermon preached in the parish church of St. James, Bristol, for the benefit of the "Society for Missions to Africa and the East," by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, L. L. D. from India.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE WOLF.

This animal, in appearance, has some resemblance, both in size and shape, to a large common house dog. The usual height of a full grown Wolf is from a foot and a half to two feet; and its length from the nose to the end of its back is from two feet and a half to three feet. Its thick bushy tail is nearly a foot and a half long. It has sparkling eyes, a sharp nose, pointed teeth, firm limbs, and coarse hair. In colour it varies from a pale gray to brown; and some wolves are nearly black, but when old their hair turns quite gray.

The Wolf, for his size possesses considerable strength, particularly in his mouth and head; and can with ease carry away a middling sized sheep with such swiftness that the shepherd cannot overtake him, and the pursuit of dogs only can oblige him to quit his prey. He is very fierce and yet an artful creature, and inhabits the woods.

He wanders about for days and nights together in search of prey, and is naturally the terror of the sheep and lambs: when hungry he will in a most daring manner attack a whole flock at once, satisfy the cravings of his ravenous appetite. On some occasions he has been known to attack mankind with the utmost fury.

There is nothing valuable about Wolves except their skins, which make a warm and durable covering. They are such ferocious and

noxious creatures that all other animals detest them, yea, they even hate each other, and therefore scarcely ever live together, each has his hole; they are full grown in two or three years, and they usually live from fifteen to twenty years.

The allusions which are made to the Wolf in the sacred writings draw his character in a strong and just manner. The patriarch Jacob, when dying, represented the tribe, of which his youngest son was the head, as possessing the rapaciousness of this animal. "Benjamin shall raven as a Wolf, in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil" Gen. xlix. 27. This denotes the warlike and fierce disposition of this tribe; of which we have a lamentable instance Judges xx. 21. Saul, the ungodly King of Israel, who pursued David with such malicious fury, was of this tribe; and his namesake, Saul of Tarsus, was also a "Benjaminite Wolf," when he went forth "breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord" Acts ix. 1.

The Wolf has been joined with the Lion in the execution of punishment upon wicked men.

The rapacious and cruel conduct of the princes and magistrates of Israel, is compared to the mischievous inroads of the same animal. Ezek. xxii. 27, Zeph. iii. 3. Their injustice, oppression, and cruelty were so remorseless and extensive that they, like ravaging Wolves, plundered the people, and seized upon more than they could immediately use.

Wolves are likewise mentioned in opposition to sheep and lambs. Our Lord represents his disciples by the name of harmless sheep, and their enemies are destructive wolves. Matt. x. 16.—Jesus also in his friendly cautions, represents deceitful and mercenary teachers as possessing rapacious and ferocious dispositions: Mat. vii. 15. Such were the men concerning whom the Apostle Paul warned the elders of the church of Ephesus.

The Wolf is a just emblem of all destructive persecutors of the church. In reference to this, Jesus says, "The Wolf catcheth and scattereth the sheep." John x. 12.

In contemplating the state of the world, how lamentable is the consideration, that there are so many persons in all classes of society, whose dispositions and manners so much resemble those of mischievous, cruel, and destructive Wolves. Even in our own cases do we not too frequently seek to gratify our self-willed desires by means which are unjust, injurious, and cruel towards our fellow creatures?

These disorderly feelings and dangerous practices naturally arise from the evil inclinations of corrupt human hearts. The laws of every country are designed to check and punish the injurious aggressions which men are too disposed to make against each other; but the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ is far more excellent. Its truths, when accompanied by the divine power of the Holy Ghost, completely alter the evil hearts, the cruel inclinations, and destructive conduct of mankind; and render such persons holy, peaceful, and useful members of society. The prophet Isaiah foretold this amazing and desirable change, when in the most striking and beautiful manner he asserts the astonishing fact, that, "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young

lion and the falling together, and a little child shall lead them" "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain" Is. xi. 6. 9.

How excellent then are peaceful dispositions of mind and gentleness of conduct; and how earnestly should we seek that the Spirit of holiness and peace may have full possession of our hearts complete command of our tempers and lives "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever." Is. xxxii. 17.

JUVENILE ENTERTAINER.

A reluctance to occupy much room in the columns of the COLONIAL PATRIOT, for the length of time which we considered it necessary to give publicity to the Prospectus of the JUVENILE ENTERTAINER, induced us to confine it to narrower bounds than we otherwise would have done. We were aware, at the time, that much room was left for vague conjecture as to what the character of the work would be, and since then the letters of numerous correspondents, containing very dissimilar opinions on the subject, induce us now in the outset, to give a more particular detail of the course which we intend to pursue.

We consider the conductors of juvenile publications under a greater degree of responsibility, for the effects which their labours may tend to produce, than are the conductors of other publications, juvenile readers not being supposed capable of judging correctly of the merits or suitability of works put into their hands. It is, therefore, with considerable solicitude for its success and usefulness, that we venture to introduce the present humble periodical to the friends of youth, for they must be its judges.

When we consider the magnitude of the task which we have undertaken, we are not without our fears on the score of ability to fulfil it aright, aware that the art of amusing and of imparting instruction at the same time, is possessed but by few. But in as far as diligence in our vocation, and devotedness to the best interest of our young friends will avail, we shall not be found wanting.

The pages of the JUVENILE ENTERTAINER will not be devoted merely to a collection of scraps for the amusement of children; but while we endeavour to make it a work which may with propriety be placed in their hands, we shall also exert ourselves in procuring matter for its columns calculated to convey useful information to a more advanced class of readers than the inmates of the nursery.

We have ordered a variety of juvenile works and by carefully culling from their pages the choicest matter, we trust we shall be able to present our readers with a weekly repast of wholesome mental cheer. We stated in our Prospectus that our paper will chiefly be occupied with selections; but we by no means intend to exclude original articles of merit, when admissible agreeably to the rules which we have laid down for our guidance.

Then the perusal of select Biographical sketches, no description of reading is better calculated to leave deep impressions on an ingenious mind. We shall, therefore, pay particular attention to this department of literature, as also to the careful selection of such historical sketches as we may deem best suited to arrest the attention, and to produce a desire for the perusal