

there are four hundred of them, but by-and-by we will name some of the principal ones. Meantime, here is the church of *S. Lorenzo in Lucina*, founded in the fifth century, a very fine building; its chief attraction to visitors is the grand picture of Christ on the cross, by *Guido Reni*, accounted one of the most remarkable works of the kind in existence. The church of the *Gesu* is also very large and very splendid. Beneath the high altar lies the body of *Ignatius Loyola*, the founder of the order of Jesuits, which, under him, became a gigantic missionary society, and, after his time, degenerated into a hotbed of sedition. The place where this church stands is exposed to every wind that blows, which has given rise to the story current in Rome, that the devil and the wind were one day taking a walk together, when they came to this square, the devil, feigning to be very devout, said to the wind, "Just wait a minute, my friend, while I go into this church." So he went in, and has never come out again to this day! And the wind is still blowing."

---

### The Missionary Cabinet.

---

STEPHEN HISLOP.\*

MANY of our readers may never have heard this name before, but it is a name worthy of a place in the roll of illustrious missionaries. He was a man of science and literature, given to the study of archæology and natural history, yet a missionary of the truest type and most practical kind. Believing that the investigations of science had an important bearing on the elevation of the people by whom he was surrounded, he did not think it necessary to abandon them, but used them with marked success as a means of forwarding the great object of his life—the furtherance of the Gospel in the heart of Central India. He was the founder of the Free Church mission and the College at Nagpooi, which still bears his name. "He was the first to explore the geology, to describe the natural history, and to reveal the mineral wealth of that region," and it was chiefly through his wisdom, perseverance and tact, that this

fine tract of country became missionary ground, for he had to contend with the same intolerance of native rule, which so long hindered the work of our own missionaries at Indore. Nagpooi is between five and six hundred miles east from Bombay, and some 350 miles south-east of Indore, and is now the capital of a British province containing a population of thirteen millions. When Mr. Hislop first arrived, in 1845, there was not a single herald of the Cross within 400 miles of it; now, the mission which he planted includes four stations and five churches, a handsome missionary college, a large girls' school and an orphanage. The number of youths under instruction is not much short of 1000. Besides these, the outcome of Mr. Hislop's missionary tours, a mission has been established among the Gonds, 150 miles to the north, which is yielding good fruit.

Stephen Hislop was born in Duns, Berwickshire, in 1817. In the language of that part of the country, "Steeplie, frae a bairn, was unco auld-farrand and aye sae guid." In childhood he looked wiser than his years, and grew up to be a man of bright intellect and deep piety. In his seventeenth year he entered the University of Edinburgh, where he carried off some of the highest honours in mathematics, philosophy and Hebrew. He finished his theological course under Chalmers and Welsh, and came out of college "inspired with the love of truth, and a willingness to sacrifice every thing for it." Hislop traced his conversion, under God, to the preaching of the Rev. William C. Burns (afterwards of China), during the time of the Kilyth revivals. His earliest missionary aspirations came to him through reading Dr. Duff's little work, "Missions the chief end of the Church," and these were confirmed by the acquaintance formed with Dr. John Wilson of Bombay, then on a visit to Scotland. He offered himself to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, in January, 1844, receiving his "charge" from Dr. Wilson, who had already a brilliant reputation as a missionary of sixteen years standing in India. He arrived in Bombay in December. After spending a short time with Dr. Wilson, studying the people and their languages, as well as Dr. Wilson's missionary methods,

\* Life of STEPHEN HISLOP, by Dr. George Smith, Edin. 1888.