

was anxious to spend a Sabbath with them in order to give them an exposition of some portion of the Word of God, came together to our agent's house, in number 3 Armenians, 1 Greek, and 3 Jewish inquirers. I began Divine service (which was conducted in the Turkish language) with a prayer, then read the 3d chapter of St. John's Gospel, and took as my text the 5th verse of the chapter I had read. At the end of the discourse the meeting was closed with prayer offered up by Mercado in the Spanish language. I hope that the consideration of God's Word will be blessed to the souls that were present in the room, as also to the souls of the 3 Turkish women who were listening in the neighbouring room through a door. I was told by our agent that they come to listen on every occasion when the brethren meet together for worship.

On the Sabbath evening I had again the 3 Jewish inquirers with me, and I exhorted them to continue to search the Scriptures and the testimonies which Moses and the Prophets bear to the Messiahship of Jesus. As one of them touched on the subject, I told him that it is not our chief object to baptize Jews, though we would not withhold it from those who really experienced the baptism of regeneration.

I cannot omit mentioning to you a case which came under my notice during a visit in a Greek house, where I met a Greek (who was paying a visit to the family at the same time with me) between 50 and 60 years of age, and a member of the Greek Church. In speaking of the Word of God as the only rule of the belief of Protestants in general, this gentleman made the following reply in favour of the Word of God:—"I do not fail," said he, "to read many volumes of human productions, as well as the Bible; but the difference I find between the two is this, that I soon get tired of reading history and other books, but not so with the Bible; the more I read it the more my soul desires to read it again and again; and every time when I return to some portion of Scripture which I have read, I derive some fresh instruction always for my soul; and I find it is a book which can never be exhausted by the human mind." This shows that, although he is a member of a Greek Church, which is overrun with corruption and ignorance, yet he has learned as much as to put to shame the wisest of infidels, who, though wise in their own conceits, have not learned so much as to know their Creator and His revealed will to mankind.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**A CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.**—The New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"An interesting philanthropic enterprise has recently been started in this city. A church for deaf mutes has just been opened with appropriate services. In 1852 the project was undertaken by the Rev. Thomas Gallardet, whose reputation as an instructor of the deaf and dumb is European as well as American. Since that time the congregation has continued to increase, until it numbers 150 members. To make that enterprise self-sustaining, the friends of the deaf mutes were permitted to take part in it; and now the congregation considers itself strong enough to have a building of its own. The services are conducted in accordance with the Episcopal forms, and are partly oral, and partly in the sign language. When sermons are delivered by any one beside the pastor, they are interpreted by him to the eyes of the congregation.

The Royal family are all at various country retreats. The Queen is still at Osborne in the Isle of Wight, where she remains till next month, when she favors her Scottish seat, Bal-

moral, with the Royal presence. The Prince of Wales has for some time been staying at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, where he has made several brief excursions to the neighboring country, generally attending the Scotch church, and manifesting much interest in local matters. Next term he takes his place at Oxford as a student of that time-honored University, and already his tutor has been appointed to "coach him through" just as many a more plebeian youth has been "coached." It is not improbable, by the way, that he may visit Canada this October, to be present at the opening of the new bridge on the Grand Trunk Railway. He has remarkably quiet tastes for a boy of eighteen, and really seems oppressed with the weight of attention and formality constantly rendered to him. While in Edinburgh, he rides about on horseback with one or two friends, and prefers on all occasions to move about with the freedom from observation which is allowed to ordinary persons.

#### AFRICA.

Mr. Ross, in a letter, dated April 1858, says—"There is at present a terrible war between the Free State Boers and Moshesh, the chief of perhaps 30,000 Basutos. There have already been two engagements. A Government official from Hopetown, 50 miles south of us, has written to me that 500 Basutos are killed and 17 Boers. The latter have made a most disgraceful attack upon the French station, Beersheba, lately, and quite demolished it; they burned the village of the people, Basuto-Bechuanas, and, as we hear, even fired upon the chapel and house of Mr. Rolland, the respected missionary. The Boers can muster not more than about 2000; but such a number against a native army is certain death to very many." Having seen it stated in the *News of the Churches* for January, in its correspondence from the Cape of October last, "that Sir George Grey, our respected Governor, had successfully executed the difficult task imposed upon him of mediating between the Free State Boers and the Basutos (Basuto-Bechuanas), and that a treaty of peace had been concluded on terms which are considered fair to both parties," I took the liberty of writing to a gentleman in London who must know the truth so far as it is known in this country, asking whether this happy result had actually taken place, and had for reply—"I am glad to say that peace has been restored between the Boers and Basutos; but I learn that neither party is satisfied by the conditions prescribed by Sir G. Grey. Those conditions I have not yet been able to consider; but I fear, from all that I know, that the weaker party, like other aborigines, have been rendered weaker thereby." Again says the Cape correspondent in the same letter, "It now appears that the mission buildings at Beersheba and Morijah (French stations) are not quite so much injured as believed. None of the other stations appear to have sustained material damage, but, in consequence of all communication with them having been strictly prohibited by Free State Boers (or Ishmaelites, as they may be styled) during the war, our information respecting them is very scanty." Likatlong is about 50 miles north of Beersheba, and therefore all communication with it is for the present closed. The statement is the more alarming because, a very short time previous to the above date, Mr. Ross says in a letter (and none has been received in this country from that locality since)—"I rode to the Free State Commando, a distance of 70 miles, on the 26th July, in order to learn what was to be done, and to intercede for peace. However it was decided that war was to be waged against all who had formerly been opposing the Boers, while we at Likatlong would be spared and protected. I wrote to

the Commandant General of Pietorius, chief of the Transvaal Boers, who was approaching Taung" (the town where Mr. Ross built and filled a church) "with his command, if possible, to call on Tantzi and Mahura, the peaceful chiefs of Likatlong and Taung; at the same time praying for protection to all our Church members and scholars, and also to allow missionary brethren and people in the land. Besides Tantzi, chief here, went also to sue for peace. Notwithstanding the Boers recommenced to fight, and the result is that a great many chiefs and others of high rank in Taung, some of whom had fled thither for safety, have been slain. Many of the common people have also been killed. Two of them were Church members. Not a few of the little children in Taung and Borigelo, have been taken captive, and most of the cattle carried off." The "*latest news*" from the Cape contain these sad words: "War to the knife is declared against the London Society's missionaries in the Transvaal republic." Mr. and Mrs. Ross are among the few, and are not the least prominent. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Helmore, and their little band of young missionaries, are on their way from the Cape to the Makololo tribe, and by last report had not reached the place of war, although directing their steps thitherward. \* \* \* Why is not more done by the Churches at Home to arouse our Governments in behalf of our brethren who are periling their lives in the cause of our Divine Master in the very heart of heathendom? Surely these missionaries are worthy of protection. They are not the most expensive, nor are they the least humane or least effective aids our naval force can get for the suppression of the abominable traffic in the flesh of the poor sons of Africa. While the Boers may shoot down the aborigines in multitudes, Britain does not permit the aborigines to use gunpowder in self-defence, even after missionaries have succeeded in conveying to them many of the blessings of a Christian civilisation.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

**NEWS OF FEMALE MISSIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.** This interesting little periodical, two numbers of which have reached us, is a Quarterly. In size it is a little larger than the "*Juvenile Presbyterian*," and there are 28 pages in each number. The price is 1½d. stg., a number, or 6d. stg., per annum. The Publishers are Paton and Ritchie, Edinburgh. The object in view is to invite a deeper interest in Female Missions, and for this it is admirably adapted. It consists in a great measure of the correspondence of male and female Missionaries now at work. Its circulation in Canada would be a benefit. It is well suited for Sabbath School Teachers and even Sabbath School Children; for these it can be had at the rate of 4s. stg. per annum, (a dollar currency) for 12 copies.

**THE PAROCHIAL AND MISSIONARY MISCELLANY.**—The price of this monthly is one shilling stg. per annum for one number, not a shilling per number as we stated last month.

#### OBITUARY.

(From *News of the Churches*, Sept.)

THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY.

This venerable servant of God, who was