

and-twenty years ago they came to work in loyal accord, and never have they departed from that intention. With a noble generosity they have scrupulously carried out their original intent, and instead of trespassing on tracks hewn out by their British colleagues, they have gone out into the wilderness, and oft in sickness and tribulation, amid 'constant danger to life and property,' labored to bring the heathen barbarian to a following of the creed and civilization of Christianity."—*Madagascar News*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

—*Periodical Accounts* (Moravian), speaking of Messrs. Schreve, Heyde, and Ribbach, of the Thibet Mission, says: "By the way, the wives of the three men just mentioned remind one how wonderfully some Moravian families are spread far and wide over the face of the earth in the same glorious service. Mrs. Schreve was a Miss Larsen. Her parents are missionaries in Jamaica, and her late brother was in Surinam or Dutch Guiana. Mrs. Ribbach was a Miss Meyer. Her father was a marvellously energetic pioneer in Kaffraria, and her brother is one of the pioneers of the new Moravian Mission in Central Africa to the north of Lake Nyassa. Mrs. Heyde was a Miss Hartmann. Her mother buried her husband among the primeval forests of South America, and remained alone among the bush negroes of that malarial region, carrying on the good work in which he had laid down his life. Of her two brothers, one was a missionary in South Africa, the other has seen service among the blacks of Australia, the Eskimos of Alaska, and the Indians of Canada."

—Canon Mason, quoted in the *Intelligencer*, says of the Maoris of New Zealand:

"It is surprising that, with all they have undergone, there should still be some thirty thousand Christians. And then these have a wonderful power of recovery. There has been lately an ex-

traordinary movement in favor of temperance. Thousands of them have taken the pledge. The English clergy who are in charge of the natives give hopeful account of the prospect of reconverting the Hau-Haus, who abandoned the Church at the time of the war. The name is taken from the cry which they adopted—a kind of imitation of a dog's bark. Their religion is a mixture of the Bible—chiefly the Old Testament—and their native superstitions. Hau-Hauism was simply another aspect of their rebellion against the English. Rightly or wrongly, they were burning under a sense of injury, and when they threw off the yoke of England, they threw off along with it their obedience to the Church of England.

"But with all their faults they are, as Samuel Marsden has said, 'a noble race, vastly superior in understanding to anything you can imagine of a savage nation.' Their generous and chivalrous nobility, their fine sense of honor, their splendid bravery, their Christian sensibility, they showed over and over again in their wars with us. They allowed wagons of ammunition and provision to pass untouched on Sunday. These men, who once were cannibals, neither robbed nor mutilated the dead, but granted permission for their burial, and they tended the wounded. In the defence of the Gate Pah, to which I have referred, a little band of 200 Maoris repulsed with fearful loss more than 1600 English troops, who advanced upon them with the best rifles and four batteries of artillery. And it was in the night after this fearful battle, in which the Forty third Regiment lost, so they say, more officers than any regiment at Waterloo, that Henare Tarata, who had written on the orders for the day the text, 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink,' crept through the English lines at the imminent risk of his own life, to fetch a cup of water for a wounded enemy who lay dying within the pale. And no race of men can be more courteous and bright and hospitable."