

Government in keeping up its squadron of observance on the west coast. Missions as well as trade flourish under the fluttering of the British flag.

MADAGASCAR.

The revolution in Madagascar took the world by surprise. It was like a storm leaping out of the bosom of a clear summer day; and like such a storm it has served to purify the atmosphere. Containing a population greater than all British North America, rich in resources, central in situation, the very gateway of Eastern Africa,—Madagascar as a mission field is unquestionably one of the most important in the world. It also justly glories in a long bright roll of humble christian martyrs, who under the reign of the late Queen suffered death rather than deny Christ. Radama II. was latterly a drunkard and an imbecile, the tool of wicked intriguers, who worked on his superstitious notions till he consented to the proposed extermination of the Missionaries and suppression of Christianity. He and the party whose tool he was were providentially foiled in their attempts; and the Mission cause still prospers. Letters have been received from Missionaries up to the 6th June. The accounts which the missionaries have given of the causes and events of the revolution are confirmed in every particular and, within a very few days of the proclamation of the new Sovereign, affairs had resumed their former quietude. A report that the King was not dead, but had escaped from those who attempted to strangle him, kept up an uneasiness among the people for some days, but this gradually died away, and all the Hovas now appear to have quietly acquiesced in the new order of things. The report of an attempted insurrection at the capital on the 4th of June appears to be wholly unfounded, and the story of the Marseilles paper of the assassination of the Minister who signed the treaty with France is a ridiculous *canard*. The minister alluded to died several months ago. The Cape papers talk about the dissatisfaction of the "people having been brought to a climax" by Mr. Ellis having preached at Ambohimanga, the place where Queen Ranavola was buried, but this tale is probably suggested by the reservation in the new laws of Ambohimanga as a place where Christian worship would not be allowed. There has been no disturbance there; and we are confident that this story, like the others, will prove to be without any foundation. On the 26th of May, a great kahary, or public meeting was held at Andohalo, at which it is said that at least 30,000 persons were present. The new code was then solemnly read, and appeared to give universal satisfaction. Were it not for the desolation which reigns at the Stone

Palace where the late King and his courtiers spent most of their time, and the ruined condition of most of the houses in which the Mena-maso resided, nothing would apprise a resident at the capital that a revolution had taken place, and the only cause of uneasiness is to be found in the attitude of the Sakalava tribes. They had cultivated friendly relations with the late King, and many of them had settled in portions of the Hova country; but since his death they have all withdrawn to their own country on the western side of the island, committing, it is said, depredations on their way. War between the tribes would be very deplorable, Sakalavas would be no match for the Hovas. Immediately after the new Government had established itself, the Commander-in-Chief issued new clothing to the troops, and began to pay them regularly; the late King, we believe, had not paid them at all. The Queen had very liberally distributed lamba cloth from the stores which had accumulated before the accession of Radama who had so set his heart on getting all his people to dress in the European fashion, that he had allowed the native cloth to remain unused. There will now be some return to old modes, which, after all, are more suitable for the climate and condition of the people, than our stiff European fashions. The Queen appears to be thoroughly well disposed towards the English missionaries, and has taken various ways of testifying her friendliness; and, although they cannot tell what a day may bring forth, the aspect of affairs is so re-assuring, and there seems so little reason to doubt the establishment of law and order upon a securer footing than before that they feel at liberty to renew all the enterprises which were so strangely broken off. A letter in a Port Louis paper says that the preparation for the memorial churches has been but slightly interrupted, and will in a day or two be resumed with great activity. Mr. Stagg talks of the progress of his large schoolroom, and says, "We have no cause for fear on our own account or on account of the Christians. The new laws are all that we could wish; we have protection and permission, and that is all we want. Some doubts are entertained, and very reasonably entertained, as to the course the new Government may take with regard to the sessions of M. Lambert; but the Queen is certainly desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations both with France and England."

Religious Intelligence.

Great Britain and Ireland.

The movement for union between the