

gone to Naples to continue his labours, in the company of a Scotch evangelist. Of the ardent piety, prayerful devotedness, and calm enthusiasm of Mr. Pappengouth, I have not a doubt, having come into very frequent pleasant and profitable contact with him. I have been much struck with the sagacity displayed in all the plans and arrangements connected with his colossal enterprise, evincing a thorough knowledge of human nature, both in its ruined and its renewed forms. I agree that he is only doing, as they write to me from Naples, what hundreds more of Christian gentlemen ought to be doing during this present wonderful opening in Italy, before the opportunity pass, as by various means it may pass, soon and suddenly."

Mr. Pappengouth's visit has been very useful in stirring up the old workers, who, perhaps, had settled down to rest too much, in the conviction that everything has been done which could legitimately be done. It has set us thinking whether the ordinary membership of our Italian churches might not safely do more in this department than they have yet done, by distributing at the church-door, or through the Evangelical schools, or in the families of their unconverted relatives and neighbours. These are the methods I pursue myself, sending out the tracts to the various evangelists and churches, to be distributed according to opportunity in every judicious way. And yet, when a man of such consuming zeal and untiring energy in the Master's work as Mr. Pappengouth crosses my path, though I cannot approve of such wholesale distribution, I can respect his liberty and conscientious convictions, and, far from opposing his mission, can feel free to supply him with abundant materials for prosecuting his work.

PATAGONIAN MISSIONS AND PROVIDENCE.

The most eminent of living American missionaries, Rev. Titus Coan, who has

laboured in the gospel for half a century, in Patagonian and Pacific Island Missions, has recently written a letter to Mr. Louis Street, also an American, a missionary of the Society of Friends, labouring in Madagascar, which affords one of the most valuable testimonies ever published, as showing reference to the reality of God's protection over those who trust in Him—a protection incomparably stronger and safer than that of weapons of war.

Mr. Coan has been for many years a missionary in the Sandwich Islands. When he was a young man at college, the American Mission Board had under consideration the subject of a visit of inquiry to Patagonia, about the year 1825. It was brought before the various colleges, and each student in one of these was requested to retire to his own room for prayer and guidance as to whether he was required to go. Mr. Coan rose from prayer convinced that he must offer himself for the service, and another young man felt prepared to accompany him. Having heard of the savage character of the Patagonians, the friends of the two young men desired that they should be supplied with weapons of defence; but Mr. Coan had a strong belief that all these, even his pocket-knife, must be discarded. On nearing the Patagonian shore, the captain of the vessel in which these devoted followers of the Prince of Peace sailed said that, as the natives were so savage and untrustworthy, he could not allow his crew to land; and he could only put Mr. Coan and his companion on the beach in a little boat with their goods, saying that if they lighted a fire the natives would come into sight. It was a very lonely position for the two young missionaries, but the natives were soon seen lining the brow of the neighbouring hill. They came near and sought to satisfy themselves that the strangers were entirely unarmed—by examining every part of their dress, and even taking off their stockings and