

trade winds in north and south latitudes, they hope to be favoured with westerly winds in sailing eastward, which hope is generally realized; for the light wind which the trades supplant in the Torrid zone, passes over the heavy wind towards the poles till it cools, and thus gaining weight sinks down again about two thousand miles from the Equator, and takes an easterly direction, which it acquired in the tropics; and hence, from Cape Horn to Cape of Good Hope, as from Nova Scotia to Europe, westerly winds are the prevailing winds. On several occasions sea-monsters sported themselves about our barque, spouting water into the air; and several flying fish visited us on board, but could not use their wings to return. They rise sometimes in flocks, like small species of sea-fowl, and fly more than 140 yards. We caught some *beninto* before we entered the tropics over the bowsprit, with hooks baited with white rags. They are a little larger than mackerel, but not so good. They swim with great velocity, and dart before a vessel sailing 8 or 10 knots an hour, to seize the inspid morsel. We caught a small shark, but did not see any of a large size. The jaws have several rows of teeth, which have a peculiar set, so that they can easily break a man's leg with them, and perfectly secure what they have seized. As a ship skips over the mountain waves of the tropics in a dark night, the phosphorus gives the ocean about her a very grand appearance. These things are some of the wonders of God which are to be seen in the deep. Nothing can, for beauty, I think, surpass the exceeding magnificence of the setting sun in the tropics, as he wraps himself in thick garments of the skies tinged with the richest hues of royal robes, and with a gladdening countenance departs from the scene in the western horizon. When I walk on the deck on an evening after one of these splendid sights, and view Venus, Jupiter, Mars, the Ursa Major, and constellations, whose glory is more magnificent in southern latitudes, and the wonders of God as seen in the great deep, my soul is humbled in me, for I see every thing in harmony with the great Creator, and uttering his glory, but my own discordant thoughts and feelings; and every thing in His temple very good, pure and holy, but one foul spot—my own soul!

The arrangements on board for reli-

gious services are as follows:—The passengers and crew attend night and morning in the saloon for family worship, and on the Lord's day they meet twice to receive the common benefits of God's house, at which times Mr Barff, Mr Philip, and myself, preach in turn. The Lord's Supper is dispensed on the first Sabbath of every month, and the evening of the first Monday is devoted to a prayer meeting, as also Saturday evenings. I preached from 1 Cor. xi. 24—"Do this in remembrance of me," and dispensed the Holy Supper for the first time since my ordination, on the 7th Sept. I tried to speak of the love of God manifested towards us in the humility and unparalleled sufferings of the Man of Sorrows. I visit the sailors in the fore-castle, and am gratefully received. I hope to benefit their souls. When not interrupted, I study Greek—Alford and Greenfield—in the morning, and in the evening Hebrew and Koratongan in connexion with some of the Papuan dialects, and at intervals attend to general reading.

I find by the latest investigations on Ethnology, that the aborigines and races of Oceania may be thus divided:—First the Malayan race, the chief branches of which are found in Madagascar, Indian Archipelago, Malacca, New Zealand, Sandwich and Friendly Islands, &c.—Secondly. The Papuas, who inhabit New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, part of the Indian Archipelago, and are an intermixture of the New Zealanders and other Polynesian races. Thirdly. Negritos, who are found in the Philippine and northern islands. The aborigines of Australia may, perhaps, remain the sole owners of the term—"Altoros," which Dr. Prichard and other Ethnologists apply to some Polynesian tribes. The Malays extend over nearly a quarter of the circumference of the globe, and as they inhabit many islands of the Pacific, have been rightly termed Malay-Polynesians. They speak many dialects which all have an affinity with each other, especially in Eastern Polynesia, which point to a common origin at not a remote period of the world's history. The vocabularies, therefore, of the Malays are not distinct like those of the Papuas. There appears, however, to be as near a relation between the dialects of the Papuas and those of the Malays in their construction, as between the Teutonic and Slavonic tongues. Mr. Inglis, and other careful students of Po-