



MORAVIAN MISSION AT
NAIN, LABRADOR. SUMMER.—FROM THE WEST.

the words in Latin, "Hoc feci pro te ; quod fecis pro me," "I suffered this for thee, what hast thou done for Me?" The appeal came like a voice from heaven to his soul. The salvation of the heathen lay day and night upon his heart. He became forthwith a devoted servant of the Master and an earnest preacher of the Moravian doctrine. The exiles from Bohemia increased, and their settlement received the name of Herrnhut. Zinzendorf became himself a preacher of the Word, was banished from Saxony and went to Berlin, where he was consecrated a bishop. He forthwith set out on a missionary crusade, visited the West Indies and the British colonies, established Moravian missions at Germantown and Bethlehem, which still exist. He died at Herrnhut in 1760. His remains were borne to the grave by thirty-two preachers and missionaries from Holland, England, Ireland, North America and Greenland.

On their visit to America John and Charles Wesley came under the influence of the Moravians. It was in a Moravian service in Fetter Lane, London, that John Wesley felt his heart strangely warmed by the reading and comments on Paul's Letter to the Galatians.* He afterwards visited Zinzendorf at Herrnhut and translated many of his hymns. Some of these are still favorites, notably—

"Jesus, thy blood and righteousness
My beauty are, my glorious dress."

The Moravians have been especially a missionary Church. Their theology is broadly catholic. Its motto is that of Augustine : "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." Special prominence is given to the person and atonement of Christ, "in whom all the promises of God are yea and amen.

* This place is still the headquarters of the Moravian Missions and from it their copious missionary and other literature is issued.