

ous to finish, was the issuing of the Arabic Bible in a version directly from the originals, for which he was peculiarly qualified by his accurate scholarship and familiarity with both Hebrew and Arabic. After eight years of incessant toil, the New Testament, the Pentateuch, the greater part of Isaiah, and the minor prophets from Hosea to Nahum, were finished; and his chief native assistant, who is familiar with Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac, had written out most of the remainder, ready for Dr. Smith's revision. In order to secure the best Arabic type, Dr. Smith went to Germany, and there superintended the casting of new founts, which happily have proved highly acceptable where the Arabic is read.

Dr. Smith was the well-known companion of Dr. Robinson, in his *Researches into "the biblical localities of the Holy Land, and by his careful examination and accurate Hebrew and Arabic scholarship, contributed an important part to the work which has become a standard in the civilized world."* He also explored Armenia in company with the Rev. Dr. Dwight, the result of whose inquiries form an interesting volume. He translated several publications issued at the expense of the American Tract Society, and for many years has been the Society's regular correspondent.

"A scholar, and largely acquainted with the world," says a letter from Bryout, "he was still a very child in simplicity—loving all, laboring for all, and not ashamed of the most humble service. Accepting the gospel as the only true reformer of the world, he loved to preach it in the dark regions, scorning the philosophies which seek to supplant it. Many were his touching and edifying remarks. Among others, he said he felt he was a great sinner, but there was a greater Saviour; that he had no righteousness of his own, and relied entirely on the blood of Christ; that for aught he knew he had more friends in heaven than remaining on the earth, and soon he should be with them and all the holy in the presence of God. With such words, and farewells to his wife, his children, and his fellow-laborers, and the native members of the church,—he gently and almost with smiles, breathed out his soul into the bosom of his Saviour and his God."—*American Messenger*.

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THE REV. RICHARD KNILL.

This devoted minister and missionary, the author of no less than nine Tracts of the American Society, closed his earthly labor at Chester, England, January 2nd, at the age of 69. Few men have consecrated a life of such efficiency and usefulness to the service of Christ.

Having studied at college, he entered the Gosport Missionary Academy, where "he was ever foremost in holding meetings in the cottages of the poor, in kitchens, in barns, by the wayside, in the public streets, anywhere where the people would assemble." In 1815, at the age of twenty-eight, he went out as a missionary to Madras, but his health sinking under the climate of India, he returned to England; and in 1820, took charge of the English church at St. Petersburg, Russia, where he labored incessantly for thirteen years, receiving from the Emperor Alexander many tokens of esteem.

Returning to England in 1834, for eight years he travelled among the churches as an advocate of the London Missionary Society. "His addresses were remarkable for sincerity and power; his eloquence was the language of intense feeling. All admired, sympathized, and were moved." In 1842 he became pastor of the church at Wotton, where Rowland Hill had previously labored; and in 1847, was settled as the successor of Matthew Henry at Chester, where he labored till his death, the church having been increased fourfold. In the winter of 1853, he preached every afternoon in the old theatre in Chester, which was filled in every part, and continued to be thronged; and in 1855 he formed a plan for preaching in every market-place in the county of Cheshire. "More than a hundred preachers were converted under his preaching, most of whom are now occupying dissenting pulpits, or engaged in the missionary work."

Besides all his labors as a preacher and missionary, the tracts written by him are supposed to have had a wider circulation than those of any other man. "Between six and seven millions of them have been printed in England, and more than seven millions in the United States; and some of them have been translated into ten different languages, and thus scattered over the world."—*Exchange*.