

ed by the rising of the Sun of Righteousness. For this grand consummation, to which the prophecies and promises direct the eye of faith, let the friends of Africa continue to labor and pray.

Of the countries on the south side of the coast, in Lower Guinea, we have hitherto had but little knowledge; but the providence of God is now opening means of frequent communication with Loango, Congo, Angola, and occasionally with places further south. These countries were formerly partially under Portuguese authority, which still remains nominally at several points.—And many of the tribes were once under the control of the Jesuits, who ruled over them with despotic sway, but during generations past I believe the field has been abandoned, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Portuguese settlements.—All this vast region has been the great theatre of the horrid slave trade, the prevalence of which seemed to render hopeless any attempt to establish missionary enterprises there with prospects of permanence and success. But now since the slave trade, like piracy, has been nearly, and probably will soon be quite, driven from the seas, a brighter day seems to be dawning upon this African coast, so long cursed by the triple scourge of pagan, papal, and slave trade influence. English and American commerce is beginning to ascend the rivers, and foreign capital to develop the valuable natural resources of the country; and the way seems to be preparing to introduce the gospel, the only really saving influence for ignorant, lost, and ruined men. It is said that among some of the tribes many of the natives *know how to read*, and efforts are being made to send them the New Testament in the Portuguese language.

At St. Salvadore, some distance in the interior, the old capital of Congo, there are the remains of nineteen old Jesuit churches. I met with a Portuguese captain recently, who had seen a man residing in the interior, who gave him a manuscript journal of a tour across the continent made prior to the explorations of Dr. Livingstone. From the officers of the French Admiral's frigate, recently returned from the South Coast, I learn many interesting facts respecting the beautiful scenery, cool, dry and healthful climate of the regions in the vicinity of the Great Fish Bay, in about 16 deg. south latitude. Is it not time for American Christians to turn their attention towards this portion of the dark continent which has hitherto been neglected by Protestant missionaries, but which will probably be found to be more healthful than the regions on and north of the Equator?

The progress of the Gospel, here at Gaboon, at Corsico, Cammeroons, and Old Calabar, is encouraging, except that our

numbers are being thinned by death. We need more men. Will not the Christians at home, by prayer and faith, hold up the hands of the few who remain to toil for the good of Africa, and will not others come forth to relieve the worn and weary, and to fill the breaches made by death in the missionary ranks? A. BUSHNET.

Egypt.

Under date at Ramish, near Alexandria, August 18th, Dr. Lansing mentions the usual prosperous state of the mission. The members of it had had as far as could possibly be a short respite from labor by being at the mission premises that had been secured by the sea-side at Ramish.

The mission is very urgent for two female teachers, with the view of raising up native women to be teachers and colporteurs, or Bible readers, to their own sex in that dark land. The call for them just now is especially urgent. But the Board felt constrained to say to these brethren, we cannot undertake to send such out unless the friends of missions will more liberally supply our treasury. Are there not friends of women who will furnish means for our responding to this call so much needed?

REV. JOHN HOGG.—This devoted missionary has been with his family some time in Scotland, his native land. Both he, and especially his wife, have been in a very enfeebled state. Underdate, however, of the 3d inst., both were much improved. They are longing to return to their mission work, yet tremble at the thought of going to Osiout up the Nile to Egypt without a physician. There he has already lost a member of his family largely, it is thought, because there was no medical attendance at hand. While in Great Britain he is engaged, as far as his health and strength will allow, in pleading the cause of missions. And deeply impressed, especially with the importance of raising up a well-educated, and able native, evangelical ministry, up the valley of the Nile, he has prepared a brief circular, which is being widely read, and will, we are sure, interest our readers. It is entitled, "A Plea for Aid from the Christians of Great Britain to supply the American Mission in Egypt with the means of providing that country with an Educated Native Ministry." It is as follows:—

WHAT THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES HAVE ALREADY DONE FOR EGYPT.—**I. Agents.**—This mission has been in operation for twelve years. It is at present carried on by eight ordained missionaries, a printer, three female missionary teachers, and twenty-nine native agents—preachers, teachers, Bible-readers, and colporteurs.

II. Stations and Converts.—Four central