

mouths ; they even expected some of the Christians to fall down dead as a punishment for their conduct, But when they had looked a long time, and seeing no evil come upon them any more than if they had baked their victuals on a common fire, they began to think that surely the gods could not be so very powerful as they believed.

This was the first idol that was burned in Rarotonga ; but it was not the last, for in less than ten days other thirteen were committed to the flames ; and Tinomana the chief sent for Papeiha and Tiberio to say, that now he was determined to become a Christian, 'What do you wish me to do ?' said he. The teachers advised him to destroy his maraes and burn his idols. "Come with me, then," said he, "and see them destroyed." On reaching the marae, he said to one of his followers, "Take this firebrand and set fire to the marae." he did so, and in a few minutes the temple, the altar, and the unas or carved ornaments, were in a blaze. Four great idols were brought and laid at the teachers' feet who after reading a portion of Scripture, took of all the cloth that was wrapped around them, and divided it among the people ; they then broke them in pieces, and burned them to ashes.

Some of the people were much enraged at the chief, others were astonished at his madness as they called it, and it was feared that a war would be the consequence. In this however, they were happily dissatisfied, Tinomana and his people were not molested. On the contrary, Pa, the principal chief of the powerful party, sent for Papeiha and Tiberio the week after, and told them that he also had resolved to burn his idols.

Makea was among the last to embrace Christianity. His idol was a goddess called the great Rangatira, and when he burned her temple and herself he met with great opposition from those who continued to reject the gospel, and the Christians generally received great

provocation. One man, while passing through their district, was most severely beaten, and one of his ears was nearly torn off. This led to a war, in which the Christians were victorious ; but the mode in which they revenged themselves on their enemies subdued their hearts. According to custom, they led them by their long hair to the sea-side, and presented them as prisoners to the chiefs. The heathens expected that they would be put to death, and expected no mercy, when they remembered what provocation they had offered to the Christians. Instead of this, however the chiefs invited them to Jesus as their Saviour, and gave them their lives and their freedom. To this they replied, that now they were convinced that this was the true religion, and Jehovah the only true God ; they therefore united with their Christian brethren in their worship, and on the following day the remaining maraes of Rarotonga were demolished, and the rejected idols were carried in disgrace and laid at the feet of the teachers.

The Light-House and the Missionary Box.

About twenty-two years ago, a poor but pious widow, the keeper of a light-house on the Kentish coast, obtained a missionary box, and resolved to devote to the cause of Christ, all the money that might be given to her before twelve every Monday morning.

On the next Monday morning a gentleman visited the lighthouse, and seeing her in the attire of a widow, gave her a sovereign.

The poor woman was perplexed ; so large a sum would be of great service to her during her present pressing wants—the doctor's bill was unpaid too—she asked the advice of friends ; one advised one way, another the contrary. At last she resolved to ask God in prayer what she ought to do with the sovereign. She rose from her knees convinced that it belonged to the missions, and she at once put it into the