

ceeded by aversion. One missionary writes of that date, "The Popo people seem to be more estranged from us, instead of coming nearer, and becoming one with us. Our work seems to go backward instead of forward. Our boarding school is almost broken up, so many of our best and oldest boys having been taken away simply because we do not give the parents, or friends, presents. Several times we have been insulted when preaching to the people in the street, and occasionally, some got quite violent when we spoke. They are determined they will not hear. One of the chiefs has sent us impudent messages, greatly insulted us, and even spoken of driving us away." *Abbekuta*—The favourable reception which was at first given to the missionaries, both Wesleyan and Episcopalian, who settled here, has been succeeded by violent persecution, stirred up by interested parties. The slave-traders and the leaders of their superstitions, both perceived that their craft was in danger, and got their public councils persuaded, not indeed to attempt the expulsion of the missionaries, because all Igbo received them, but to prevent the converts from attending church. The funeral of a native Christian having been conducted after the Christian fashion, the Igbo, who had hitherto engrossed the management of funerals and made much gain thereby, became alarmed and indignant. The candidates and communicants in Idinis Town, Itoku, were caught and put in chains; and after five days having been severely scourged, and fined beyond their means, they were released from their chains, not without threats. About five days after, in another district, between seventy and eighty converts, young and old, men and women, were bound, flogged, and their feet thrust through holes perforated in walls, into the stocks placed within, while their bodies lay outside, exposed to the scorching sun by day and at night to the cold and heavy rains. To their other sufferings starvation was added. But in vain; they sent comforting messages to their missionary, exhorting him to be of good cheer, and not to be cast down for their sakes. Their persecutors were themselves astonished at their constancy. After four days, they were liberated on the same conditions with those of Itoku; they were told that if they attended church, or resorted to the missionaries for instruction, the punishment of death would be inflicted on them. Many prayers were offered for them during the time of trial. Efforts were now made to obtain the repeal of this iniquitous law; which at length succeeded. In the meantime, the adversaries, not content with prohibiting the converts from visiting the missionaries, and attending church, tried to get them to violate the Sabbath even by force; but the converts would not yield, and the attempt was at last given up. As the chiefs of other towns would not persecute their people after the example of Itoku and Igbo, the persecutors became ashamed to recall their laws. Some of the converts removed to Badagry for a season; others found their way to the coast and to the church again; and as time passed it was believed the matter would die away, and the scattered people return to the house of God. No public meeting had been held to settle the matter; but it was said that the chiefs of Itoku and Igbo had been made to pay, and been reproved by the other chiefs for their offence, and that notwithstanding their threats, they would never attempt to repeat it. The congregations were increasing.—*U. P. Mag.*

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

Between six and seven years ago, the natives at Mr. A. Grout's station were unclad heathen, and the sins of some of them were of so gross and open a nature, as greatly to pain those who lived among them. Now, thirty-two of them are the professed followers of Christ. Four were received into the Church the first Sabbath in April. The day these were accepted, nine others presented themselves for examination, all of whom appear well; but as these were more recent cases, it was thought best to give them a little longer time for trial. At the communion, all who had joined the Church from the beginning were present, and all are in good standing. There were, besides, about as many more at the meeting, on whom the truth has not as yet taken effect. No wonder Mr. Grout says, "such seasons not only refresh our hearts, but encourage us wonderfully. I cast my eye over them, a company of sixty or more, nearly every one of whom was respectably clad with clean garments, and exclaimed within myself, 'what hath God wrought!'"

Mr. Grout is keeping up two out-stations by the aid of the young men in the church, who take turns in this work, and so are at home more than half of the Sabbaths. They give much encouragement at the concerts, as well as afford subjects of prayer, by reporting their labors and prospects. At the concert in April, a collection of six English shillings was taken up.—*N. Y. Colon. Jour.*

#### HUNGARY—PROTESTANT STATISTICS.

The accompanying statistical account of the kingdom of Hungary and its dependencies is extracted from a work on that kingdom, just published; these accounts pretend to be correct, and to have been taken from authentic records. They go far to show the importance of that section of Protestantism, which looks very much like the remote outpost of Gospel truth, facing a host of benighted beings, and is thus called upon to shine as a bright and glorious light, known and read by all men, in regions of utter darkness.

##### General Statistics of Protestantism.

Superintendencies.....	5
CHURCHES.	
I.—Lutheran.....	803
II.—Reformed.....	2805

##### ADHERENTS.

I.—Lutherans .....	1,006,210	2,853,054
II.—Reformed .....	1,846,844	

##### General Statistics of Hungary and its Dependencies.

Denominations.	Dioceses.	Parishes.	Adherents.
Romish .....	22	3521	6,130,188
Greek, united .....	5	2187	1,322,344
Greek, not united .....	9	2187	2,283,505
Protestants .....	5	2805	2,853,054
Unitarians .....			47,280
Jews .....			244,035
No. of Inhabitants .....			12,880,406

#### LIBERIA.

The time was, and not many years since either, when the people of the United States were almost as weak and dependent as the people of this infant Republic, and surrounded, too, by difficulties, and called to endure hardships, arising from unhealthy locations, and savage foes, as appalling as any that have obstructed the progress of Liberia. But by an uncompromising spirit of industry, enterprise, and economy, and a determination to grapple with and overcome every obstruction in the way of liberty, wealth, and national grandeur, they have succeeded to the admiration of all, and now command the attention and respect of the civilized world. And why may not Liberia arrive at the same distinction? Her natural resources, whether of mind or matter, are assuredly equal; and we maintain that it only remains for her citizens to studiously cultivate the one, and industriously develop the other, to gain for her the same importance and standing that her elder sister now so proudly boasts. Liberians, recollect, then, before no difficulty. God is just, Heaven is still propitious; do your duty, and your advance in national glory is certain.

**THE INTERIOR.**—A few days since we had a conversation with a chief of the Pesse tribe, respecting the trade of the interior. He professed to have considerable knowledge of it, and said—what many have long known—that a few days' walk beyond Bo-poro the country is thickly settled, and the inhabitants are a trading people. The trade of that country does not find its way here, owing to the rapacious character of the people of Bo-poro. Some of our readers may remember that, at one time, gold was brought into our market, and that it was through the Bo-poro people that the trade with the rich interior ended.

Coming from beyond Bo-poro, travellers necessarily had to pass through or near it, and the chances are ten to one that they fall in with strolling parties of Bo-porians, who either rob or carry them before some of their head-men, and then under some pretext, they are compelled to retrace their steps with empty hands.

The people of the wealthy interior have no intercourse with us. They carry their ivory, gold and hides, to Sierra Leone, and the Gambia. They would, comparatively speaking, have but a short distance to come, if they had an unmolested route to Liberia, to the journey they now have to make to carry on their trade.

The Bo-poro people live by plunder. They attack defenseless towns, take away everything they can find, and make the inhabitants slaves.

**COMPILATION OF LAWS.**—We are gratified in being able to inform our fellow citizens, that H. Teage, Esq., who has been engaged in compiling the statute laws of this Republic, has nearly completed his labors, and the volume will be ready for the press in a few days. That a work so desirable may be published and given to the public in the shortest possible time, additional force has been added to the printing department of this office, and we hope in a few weeks to have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers that the volume is ready for delivery.

President Roberts received by the Liberia Packet a splendid copy of the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary; a present from the publishers, Messrs. Merriam, Springfield, Mass., U. S. The volume is a counterpart of the one presented by the same gentlemen to Queen Victoria. It is in every respect a desirable book. The English language, unquestionably, will be spoken by the millions who are to constitute the population of this Republic, and will through them be made the medium of conveying the blessings of civilization and Christianity to a large portion of this dark continent. It is, therefore, exceedingly important that the language should be preserved in its purity, and be written and spoken in accordance with the best standard.

#### STATISTICS OF LIBERIA.

In 1847, a regular republican and independent government was formed, having a President, (J. J. Roberts, Esq.) a Vice-President, (S. A. Benson, Esq.) a Secretary of State, a Treasurer, and a House of Representatives. England, France and Prussia, have acknowledged the independence of the Liberian Republic, and the first named has made a treaty of commerce with it. Upwards of 80,000 of the natives have become partially civilized, and have enrolled themselves as citizens of the Republic. The colonists have a flourishing commerce. They have not only succeeded in suppressing the slave-trade along their own coast, but have also made treaties with several tribes, numbering more than 200,000 souls, for the discontinuance of that traffic.

The country is watered by many streams, some of them navigable for thirty or forty miles. Though low along the coast, it gradually becomes undulating, and even hilly. At the distance of less than 100 miles, there