foreigner that lived on Tana before you came. We fought the Ameiteum teachers and burned their house, and on each occasion Tana was good, and they all did as they liked, and sickness left us. Now all the people are determined to kill you, for you are destroying our worship and customs, and we all hate Jehovah and His worship.' Some chiefs who had spent five years in Sydney, assembled with a large company of men and said, 'The people of Sydney belong to Britain. and they know what is right and wrong as well as you, and we have seen them fishing, cooking food, feasting, and working on Sabbath as on other days. You don't cook your food, but you boil the kettle and make tea on Sabbath, and yet you say it is wrong for us to prepare our ovens. We have seen the people of Sydney guilty of conduct which you call bad, and which we love. You are one only, the people of Sydney are many; so you teach the Tanese lies for worship on Sabbath. By receiving answers to a few question, I forced them to contradict themselves so often that the people cried out, 'They are lying;' Their word is crooked; 'Mese knows best,' Then, at my request, they all sat quietly till we conducted worship with them. A few days after, a number of people assembled at our house, and one man attacked me with his axe, but a Kaserumine chief lifted a spade that stood by, and protected me. Next day a chief followed me for four hours with his loaded musket, and, though it was often directed to me, God kept him from executing his purpose. I spoke kindly to him, and attended to my work A plot was formed to set my house on fire, and kill me in the attempt to escape, but one of my Aneiteum men made me aware of it, and we frustrated their purpose. One evening I was awoke three times by a chief and his party trying to force the door of our house. They were armed with muskets, and next morning it was known all over the harbour that they had tried to shoot me, but were unable, as they felt feeble with fear. A few days after, the people of our nearest village attacked the Anciteum teacher that lived among them, and a chief threw his kawas, which the man guarded from his head, by receiving a deep cut in his left hand. The chief then sprang upon him with his club, but the poor man got out of his hands, and reached the mission-house bleeding and exhausted, and followed by the howling savages. Hearing the noise, I ran out, and on seeing me he sat down and cried, 'Mese escape, and be quick, for they are all coming to kill you, and they have begun with me, for they say they hate Jehovah, and will kill us all.' I dressed his wounds where he sat down so as to keep them at a distance from the house, and after speaking to them, they soon disappeared in the bush. After keeping his bed for a fortnight, the teacher got so far over it that he is now able to walk about the mission-house. I insisted upon all the chiefs assembling and punishing the chief who abused the man; but how could they, for he only acted in accordance with the desire of all. They offered to present the teacher with a pig and some yams, &c., but I said no, bad conduct must be punished. After three weeks' talking about it, they tried him, and sent a deputation to inform me that he was under punishment, and that they would like me to go and speak with them. I went to the village, and spoke to the man and all assembled, showing how necessary it was that all bad conduct should be punished, and after receiving many fair promises from the chiefs and the man under punishment, I loosed him.

"We have succeeded in erecting a school and church in one. It is fifty feet, by twenty-one feet six. The studs are three feet apart, and fustened into higher and lower wall-plates by tenon and mortice. The neatroof is supported by three massy, round wood pillars sunk into the ground. The wood of the roof extends about three feet over the wall-plates, so as to form a verandal. It is thatched with sugar-cane leaf, which was all sewed on reeds about five feet long, with the rib of the cocon-nut leaflet, by the wives of the three Anciteum teachers here. The reeds, fringed with sugar-cane leaf, are laid on, one overlapping another about two inches, and each made fast to the rafters by tarred twist. For the present the walls are done with cocon-nut leaf, which will be removed gradually as I get it plastered. It is not seated as in Scotlaud, the natives being accus-