

the female agents of the mission have been sent to Zanzibar, and the Bishop and his subordinates will hold the fort, not against the people, but against the Germans and the low creatures of the coasts who may take service for the purpose of plunder. In U-Sambára there is a large population of several hundred thousand agriculturists, dwelling in villages, peacefully disposed, but well armed with European weapons, and under one superior chieftain, a man who is quiet and yet determined, who declares that he has made no treaty with the foreign invader accepting their suzerainty, and who, "like Ulster, intends to fight." Bushirk, whose name is mentioned as leader of the Country Party, is a man well known to the missionaries and of good reputation. These people are not Mohammedans, not Arabs, not Arabized Africans, not subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar, but an independent Bantu population who will fight, and all that the missionaries can do is to keep clear of the combat both in word or deed, and retire to some safe spot till the issue is decided. Any partisanship in deeds of blood is contrary to their office.

These remarks are made from a missionary point of view, and not a political one. We should be silent if the Germans annexed wantonly a large region where there were no missions. But the highest principles of missionary operations are violated by the German annexationist. Forgetful of the hospitality shown to German missions in British India, he commences his career of colonial government by ejecting the British Baptist Society from the Kameruns in West Africa. The welfare of the Universities' mission on the East Coast is now, at stake. The view of the German annexationist as to missions is cynical. He introduces both Protestant and Roman Catholic under the condition that they are German, and teach only the German language; religion must give way to patriotism; the banner of the Lamb to the German flag. How different will be the position of the missionaries in U-Sambára after the country has been invaded, villages burnt, and hundreds shot down; yet there is no other way of re-establishing the German rule, which was based on unprincipled annexation. R. N. C.

[We append two items from the daily press of a more recent date as confirmatory of the above—EDS.]

"The fight of slavery for existence in East Africa is one of desperation, and for the past few weeks all the successes have been on its side. Save for the joint action of the European powers in patrolling the shores, there would be an enormous exportation of the victims of this traffic, who are said to be found in the coast districts in great throngs. The attack on the Dares-Sakem station and the selling into slavery of a hundred natives there captured, besides several of the missionaries themselves, shows the character of the struggle now going on. So does the establishing of a great slave mart close to Bagomoyo. The Arab slave-dealing power is, in fact, now alert everywhere. The whole Mahdist movement had back of religious fanaticism the slave-hunting influence to uphold it, and probably Khalifa Abdullah, as well as his predecessor, has drawn shew of war from this source. In Mwanga's domains the Arabs have made a clean sweep, and from many points between the lakes and the coasts the mission stations have been recalled. These will hereafter appear memorable days in the history of the slave traffic in Africa, when it made a fierce struggle against the advance of civilization and humanity."

"ZANZIBAR, Jan. 17.—The Arabs have destroyed the German missionary station at Tugu, 15 miles west of Dares-Sakem. A majority of the slaves captured by the German man-of-war Leipzig were lodged at the station. One missionary succeeded in escaping from the Arabs, but eight others were massacred. Three bodies, one of them that of a woman, were found mutilated in a barbarous manner. The Arabs carried off the servants and slaves at the station. The French missionary stations, especially those situated near Tugu, are in imminent danger. The Arabs, who are now joining in the slave trade, come principally from Kilwa and Lindi, and are richer and more influential than Bushirk, and are likely to overshadow him. These accessions to the ranks of the slave traders will have the effect of reinvigorating the revolt, which would have died out if the Germans had not retained Bagomoyo and Dares-Sakem."