

journey by land south-west from Swatow, about eighteen miles inland from Cup Che Point. A native brother, by name Tua Nou, has his home and business there. Tua Nou was originally a Roman Catholic, but some two years ago renounced Romanism and was received by us at Tat-Hau-Po, where he heard the truth more fully while on a visit to his relatives. On going back to Kue Tham, and professing himself a Protestant, his wife, who has been trained from infancy as a Romanist, destroyed his books, among others the Scriptures, refused to live with him, and prayed for some calamity to befall him. He fell sick, and things seemed to go against him for a time, but the Lord did not forsake him. Gradually he recovered, and was able to go on with his business. For about twenty months we saw nothing of him, although we once had a letter from him. About five months ago he made his appearance at Swatow, and seemed glad to be again in the company of fellow-Christians. We could not but feel that the root of the matter was still in him; although there was evidently much need for instruction and oversight, specially in regard to Sabbath observance. After staying a few days, he went back to Kue Tham, and in about a month returned quite warm-hearted and cheerful, bringing with him an old man as an applicant for admission into the Christian Church, and very urgent for a missionary to go with him to his town. A native assistant, A-Tai, was sent to make inquiries, and report. A-Tai has come back, speaking of the friendly feeling of the community, and the desire on the part of several to hear the Gospel. No sooner had A-Tai come back, than a messenger from Kue Tham came to say that Tua Nou had been arraigned before the Kue Tham mandarin by the Ya Yamun officials, because he had resisted a squeeze from them, and that on his refusing, as a worshipper of God, to go on his knees before the mandarin, in stating his case, the mandarin ordered him to receive 400 strokes from the bamboo, and to be kept in custody without ever hearing his defence. Two days afterwards he was again brought out for examination; the mandarin charged him with being stubborn in resisting the customs of the place, and ordered him to pay a fine of twenty dollars. As he said he could not pay that amount, he was again beaten other 200 blows, and condemned to wear the cangue, or wooden collar, for a month. Meanwhile, the messenger alluded to had reported the matter to us; when it was thought most advisable to write to the mandarin, mentioning that Tua Nou was a Christian, and as such knelt in worship before God only, and, in refusing to prostrate himself before the mandarin, meant no contempt of court. The mandarin was asked in a kindly way to release him, and to see that he was not molested for his Christianity, according to the Anglo-Chinese treaty. I am very thankful to say that the mandarin immediately released our brother on receiving the note, and Tua Nou himself came here yesterday to report the deliverance, and to urge one of us to start with him to begin mission work in Kue Tham. Poor man, his legs are all scarred from the severe bamboosing he got, but there seem to be no serious injuries otherwise. Taking all things into account, this seems like the Macedonian cry, 'Come over and help us,' and I suppose we cannot evade the inference that the Lord is assuredly calling us to preach the Gospel in that region. Unless any unavoidable hindrances occur, we hold ourselves in readiness immediately to respond to this call, and by the time this letter comes to hand, in all probability some of us will be at Kue Tham. I doubt not you will give this place a cordial interest in your supplications. As our mission boat is now at our service, our movements are greatly facilitated."

From Peking we learn that Mr. Burns had gone a little way into the country to the south of that city, to preach the Gospel at a station lately

opened by Mr. Elkins, of the
March 16th, his friend Dr. Maxwell
informs us that Mr. Burns had
done. There is something so
same time, and in an equally un-
promising fields of labour to
the south. Nothing could show
might be done in China if we
responsibilities are great and gra-
God. China, notwithstanding it
in consequence of them—is open
and strive to take possession
labours at home. In connection
ought to press with great force
piousness, but the labourers are
he will send forth labourers into

The letters from Dr. Maxwell
and interesting. The two ma-
in are the evacuation of Chi-
the rebels, and the departure of
a mission in the island of

The cause of this sudden re-
turned, though it is clear that
the Imperialists, who seem to be
antagonists. From the account
state of things, we gather that
been most disastrous to the
change bring hope. There is
scandal, and the missionaries w
promising fields of labour from
Our little staff need more than
Christ's people at home.

While shut out from the Chi-
missionaries, taking this as an i-
Dr. Maxwell, accompanied by I
attempt the opening of a station
our brethren have set out on t
hour before long of their safe ar-
prise. No companion has yet
brethren being unable to spare
period; but the Church at ho
petitioner who possesses the
devote himself to Christian wor-
satisfactory to know that Mr. I
Dr. Maxwell for about two m
of these servants of Christ with

From the *China Mail* we learn
China has just been published, I
in the field, on the 20th March
labors; while other 15 were eit
join the mission. They wer
follows:—Canton, 30; Hong K
20; Ningpo, 21; Shanghai, 2
Tientsin, 11; and Peking, 16.

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