## (From the London Christian Observer.) The Vaudois Missionary.

book, A. D. 1258) complains that 'the manner in colours and sizes, strings of leopards' teeth, which soul appears again in this world, after a short preachers among them, and pious interpreters to which the Waldeneses and heretics disseminated in numbers, are a sign of wealth. These were their principles among the Catholic gentry, was | laid upon and about his head, and his snuff-box by | re-appears in the form of another, and so on eterby carrying with them a box of trinkets, or arti- his side. Things being thus arranged, the body | nally. Human existence thus becomes a circle, | bined labours? cles of dress. Having entered the house of a lay in state. family of the gentry, and disposed of some of In another direction, in the centre of a little Protestant heresy.

Oh! lady fair, these silks of mine Are beautiful and rare-And these pearls are pure, and mild to behold, And with radiant light they vie; I have brought them with me a weary way,

Will my gentle lady buy?

'My gentle lady, stay!'

And the lady smiled on the worn old man, Through the dark and clustering curls Which veiled her brow as she bent to view His silks and glittering pearls; And she placed their price in the old man's hand, And lightly turned away; But she paused at the wanderer's earnest call-

'Oh! lady fair, I have yet a gem, Which a purer lustre flings, Than the diamond flash of the jewelled crown On the lofty head of kings: A wonderful pearl of exceeding price, Whose virtue shall not decay; Whose light shall be as a spell to thee, And a blessing on thy way!

The lady glanced at the mirroring steel, Where her youthful form was seen, Where her eyes shone clear, and her dark locks

Their clasping pearls between: Bring forth thy pearl of exceeding worth, Thou traveller gray and old, And name the price of thy precious gem, And my pages shall count thy gold.'

The cloud went off from the pilgrim's brow, As a small and meagre book, Unchased with gold or diamond gem, From his folding robe he took ;-Here, lady fair, is the pearl of price-May it prove as such to thee ! Nay-keep thy gold, I ask it not-For the word of God is free!"

The hoary traveller went his way-But the gift he left behind Hath had its pure and perfect work On that high-born maiden's mind; And she hath turned from her pride of sin To the lowliness of truth, And given her human heart to God In its beauteous hour of youth.

And she hath left the old gray halls Where an evil faith had power, The courtly knights of her father's train, And the maidens of her bower; And she hath gone to the Vaudois vale, By lordly feet untrod, Where the poor and needy of earth are rich

In the perfect love of God!

(From the Spirit of Missions.) AFRICA.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF REV. DR. | the wives of the deceased, and a passage over to a | moment. But God has wonderfully shielded them; SAVAGE.

about 2 o'clock, all were awakened by the re- some of whom threw themselves upon the coffin, those honoured labourers, who shall 'return with peated discharge of numerous guns at the Cape others danced around it, tossing their arms in the joy, bringing their sheaves with them.' of Seah, one of the principal head-men. He was | the sand, beating and tormenting themselves in | a conference of ministers of the Methodist Epissent king. This firing has continued throughout | time arrived for transporting the chests, containing | preachers in America, if we are correct, was less ral. This is the first native interment, all the upon the beach under the flying flag, which had missionaries in each place severally.

were as follows: natives going for the coffin. This is a change in sion was again formed, and now advanced in and were prepared to unite with some of the christheir custom. Formerly they put the body into a greater order. The individuals bearing a quarter | tian churches at the first opportunity; and some, canoe, and left it on the surface of the ground. of the slaughtered bullock, the goat, fowls, and especially in our own church, went there regularly This is the third who has been buried in a coffin. | the rice, led the way. Then followed the standard | licensed as preachers, who have since given them-As I entered the town, noises from drums, firing, bearer immediately preceding the body, and others | selves wholly to the work, under the direction of mourning, and crying of the wives of the deceased | carrying the chests of cloths and crockery. Wind- | the conference and superintendent. were deafening. I proceeded to the house of the | ing their way between rocks and bushes, they | But as we are most concerned for the salvation cross of red flannel in the centre, and a long tail of | latter being scattered in every direction. the same material, waved over his head. By his head sat his chief wife, with a bandana handkerchief, which she waved to and fro to keep off the distance on one side sat six or eight musicians, ness, and unrighteousness of men.' with instruments of hollow wood, and dried skins drawn tensely over one end; upon these as drums, burying cloth with the dead, and in depositing instruction, and are thankful for it. Their confiwomen, the firing of guns, made up a scene

unique beyond conception. Amidst this confusion, approached a women with an earthen vessel, containing a light coloured was for the use of the deceased. I asked him if the prevailing desire of the head-men of the tribes fluid. Dipping her hand into it, with the utmost | he supposed a dead man capable of eating food, | is, as we are assured, to know the white man's solemnity, she spread it gradually over the face, 'No!' no!' with quick reply, 'but spose he die and book, and to be made acquainted with the arts of and then the body. This, as it became dry, ap- | we no give him money, that time he come to t'other | civilization, which they seem to think inseparable peared like chalk, and gave to the corpse a hideous | place, (the land of spirits,) when they look him, from the institutions of christianity. And with aspect. Next came two men, brothers of the and he no hab money, den they say, 'ugh!' he be the head-men, their people are influenced by the

rich, consequently a great man. Then came his

their goods, they intimated that they had commo- space or court-yard, around which are built the the view. dities far more valuable than these-inestimable houses of the deceased, lay a heap of broken jewels which they would shew if they could be wooden bowls, crockery, &c. ready for the intersure of protection. They would then give their ment. These are considered money and orna- consumption. He had lost all faith in country purchasers a Bible or Testament, and thereby ments; and the highest ambition of all who aspire | doctors,' and during his last illness, requested to many were deluded into heresy.' The following to wealth and influence, is to have the inside of be carried out to the mission, to evade their cruel the only hope for the natives on that coast. Exgraceful stanzas are the poetical version of Rei- | their houses hung with them in great numbers. | treatment, and disgusting nostrums. Their influnerus Saccho's statement, touching the manner in | Around this space, or little yard, were arranged | ence however was too great, and prevented this. which many of the faithful were deluded into the six or eight grave, patriarchal looking men, having The night before his death, he declared to the byred woollen caps, long grey beards, and in their | standers, that his death was not occasioned by hands long and highly polished canes. These witchcraft and forbade the administration of any were the fathers of his wives. To their view and | red water on his account. This is a case exhibitto that of the spectators, was opened an old leather | ing the influence of the missionary. The views trunk, filled with his treasures. From this was of this man had been so far changed as to save the drawn, piece after piece, calicoes, checks, and lives of many others through this single request. ginghams, in further display of the dead man's | Have we not encouragement to believe that our

Two or three hours were thus spent in exhibiting strips of calico, crockery, &c., to impress the surrounding multitude with a lofty idea of his rank and riches. The coffin was then brought forward, made in the usual manner, with rough pine boards. The body was deposited therein, amidst the firing of guns, and terrific sounds of their drums and war horns, and the wailings of hundreds of females. Upon and around the sides were packed the cloths before exhibited. The lid was then nailed down, and the coffin covered with blue cotton, striped | ble bearings upon the vast heathen population over with white in figures of a diamond shape. This done, a bullock was produced and slaughtered by the head of the coffin; the blood caught in a bowl was poured upon other cloths and crockery deposited in chests; a kid was likewise killed, and two fowls and rice prepared with palm oil, for the dead. At last came a moment of comparative silence; and soon after, by the confused movement of the multitude in an opposite direction, the chief of the tribe was perceived to be approaching to bid the final adieu to the remains. He wore a white silk hat and a piece of gingham around the waist; in this simple dress he proceeded to the head of the coffin, and leaning over it, resting upon his staff, spoke about five minutes to the corpse; no one could or would tell me what he said. Having finished, he retired to his house. Then stepped forward a man of striking appearance, and addressed the crowd with great energy. This it seems was the 'soldier-king, or commander of the military,' issuing the orders of the subsequent | might choose to emigrate thither, and the friends exercises. The soldiers were to proceed to the of missions seized the advantage they presented to front of the agent's house upon the Cape, and there to fire a salute in honour of the dead. At this moment the coffin was placed upon the heads of two strong men, one at the foot and the other at the head, who immediately proceeded, at a rapid pace, through the winding streets of the town, till they came in front of the king's house. There they stopped and refused to go farther. Such movements are common in all funeral processions. The corpse at such times is unwilling to go, say they; the devil stand in the way. After much of missionary culture, and they are constantly turning and pulling and shoving, by the bearers, strengthening their forces. this evil was overcome, when they proceeded with still greater rapidity, amidst the discharge of guns, to the agency house, as ordered by the 'soldierking.' Now commenced their salute, which con- prospects. Under the most disheartening circumtinued an irregular and dangerous firing, or rather | stances the first missionaries went out. Some fell the procession moved on to the water's edge, in endure their toil and labour. But there were the same confused manner as before. The coffin others found ready to fly to the rescue, willing, in monies performed, preparatory to a farewell from | their all, even their own lives, in a work of such ceremonies of which, I have witnessed. They been furled in crossing over. Then came the It is to be borne in mind, however, that many Just before arriving at the town, I met three | necessary for performing the burial. The proces- religious affinities formed before going to Africa,

Greybo tribe, in Africa. In witnessing this scene | severing efforts of a number of faithful preachers, flies, accompanying each stroke with a correspond- | degradation. It seems to be nothing more than a | a regular ecclesiastical organization—the condition ing motion of the head and body, while she poured | vain desire of empty show, and affectation of of the surrounding tribes is such as to render them forth her lamentations loud and long. At the other | wealth. But little or no sorrow, in my view, peculiarly fitted for the reception of the gospel, extremity sat two other wives, holding each a foot | characterized their doings, and throughout the | and the benefits it imparts. They have no estabin their hands, accompanied by contortions of whole I could think of nothing else but devils and lished creeds or opinions to defend-no platforms, their bodies, recounting the good qualities of the lost spirits.' When I thought of the usual conse- formularies, systems of philosophy, or any thing deceased, and mourning over their loss. Along | quences of death among this people, the charges | else which characterizes more civilized and polishthe side were arranged the rest of his wives, all of of witchcraft, and the punishment of many inno- ed communities—on which to unite and array whom (eight in the whole,) manifested by their | cent beings, by poison, sadness and sorrow 'gat | themselves against the instructions of the misuncouth movements and piteous exclamations, hold upon me,' and I could but wonder at the sionaries and teachers sent among them. great sorrow at their bereavement. At a short | delay of the 'wrath of God against such ungodli- | They are sensible of their ignorance and degra-

I have often tried to get at their real object in any others in different circumstances, they seek

an unceasing round of life and death, so to speak,

'Seah' had been my patient, and had long been labouring under a very bad cough, and died by must be satisfied that, upon the success of the influence will go further? May we not hope that our efforts will result in the salvation of souls?

## (From the Christian Advocate.)

## The Liberia Mission.

We noticed last week the doings of a missionary meeting, which was held preparatory to the departure of the missionaries for Africa. We had not then room for the reflections the occasion suggested in reference to the African mission, and its probascattered along the western coast of that great

Of all people entitled to the consideration and sympathy of enlightened christians, none present stronger and more moving claims than these native Africans. By all authentic accounts respecting their character and condition, they are represented, to use the strong language of the apostle Paul, as 'having no hope, and without God in the world.' so wretched have they been for centuries, so deplorably ignorant, degraded, and destitute of every redeeming quality or element, that their condition has presented the most gloomy and appalling aspect to the benevolent of all christian countries. And yet circumstances have always opposed an insuperable barrier against the introduction of the institutions of religion and civilization amongst them, to promise ultimate success, in meliorating their condition, until colonies began to be planted upon the coast for such free people of colour as furnish them with the benefits of the gospel, and the means of education. Simultaneously with the progress of the colonists, the missionary operations have steadily been carried forward, until now there are flourishing religious and educational establish. ments under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian and the Baptist churches, and the Protestant Episcopal Church. These four leading Protestant denominations have thus entered that dreary, and heretofore unpromising field

Of our own mission there, it may be said, few under the care of the church have been so successful, or at this moment present such encouraging exploding of guns, for fifteen minutes. This done | in the field; others returned, unable longer to was set down upon the beach, and further cere- | the spirit of true disciples of Christ, to sacrifice neighbouring island their place of interment. Now | and though they have gone 'forth weeping, bearing March 5, 1838.—Death of 'Seah.'-Last night | were renewed the horrible wailings of the women; | precious seed,' they seemed destined to be among

deceased, in front of which were assembled hun- proceeded slowly to the place of burial; the whole of the natives, the matter of sober inquiry is, how dreds of women and children. Upon a rude bed- of the route being previously sprinkled with rice, all this is likely to affect their condition. Though stead lay the corpse in a state of almost perfect | by the way of appeasing and conciliating the fa- whatever is future in human calculation is always nudity. In his life-time he had been a warrior. vour of the devil. At last they stopped in about problematical, so far as it is possible to judge from At his head, on the left, stood fixed in the ground | the centre of the island, where, digging a shallow | past success and present prospects, there is scarcely two spears, and a woman by them, holding up to grave, they deposited the body. Upon it they a missionary field, in the whole world, having been the view of the multitude, leopard, monkey, and threw the crockery, &c. previously broken into occupied for only so short a time, which promises other skins, which he had taken in the chase, and | a thousand pieces; and around the grave they | a richer reward for the amount of labour required some in war. On the right was his standard, the strewed the cloths, calicoes, and ginghams, torn to be bestowed upon it. We need not detain the flag of which, composed of dark blue cotton cloth and mutilated in like manner. Upon a rock, and reader to multiply the reasons in support of this in the body, white cotton for the border, having a near the place, were left the meat and rice, the opinion. Besides the extent to which the cause has already succeeded—the establishment of Thus closed the burial of a 'great man' of the | churches, schools, and printing presses—the per-I was never more deeply impressed with their already in the field, and acting harmoniously under

dation, and with a docility rarely witnessed among they incessantly played, which, together with meat and rice near them; but in general the only dence in the missionaries and teachers is growing their war-horns, the mourning and crying of the answer obtained has been, 'that be country fash,' stronger every day, as they become better ac-'white man hab him fash, and dis be country fash.' | quainted with their benevolent designs, and the On this occasion, however, I was informed by one | adaptation of the institutions of the gospel and of the principal and most intelligent men, that it | civilization to meliorate their condition .- Hence deceased, with long strips of cloth, (calico, ging-hams, &c.) which were spread successively over palaver for him. 'Spose he hab plenty thing, den to the introduction of the gospel among them.

the body. This was to show the number and variety of his robes; in other words, that he was and they do him good fash.'

Numbers of the natives have been converted, and added to the church. Some of these are in the This seems to be about all the idea they have of schools, in a state of training for future usefulness. An old Popish writer, (see Reinerus Saccho's ornaments, such as strings of beads of various a futurity. They believe after a man dies, his And when it shall please God to raise up native time, in the body of an infant, who again in turn accompany the missionaries into the interior, what may not be expected as the result of their com-

> But it was not our design to dwell at this time while no accountability, no judgment, enters into upon the prospects of this mission. We believe all who have directed their attention to this subject with any degree of candour and impartiality colonization and missionary cause in Western Africa, acting conjointly and in unison, depends upon that benighted region, and darkness, gross darkness, again covers that wretched race, whose degradation and miseries have extorted a thousand agonizing groans from the humane and philanthropic of all christian lands. It might be expected that all who feel for suffering humanity—especially all christians, who know and appreciate the influence of the gospel in restoring degraded man to the favour of God, and elevating him in the scale of human happiness—would rejoice to see this remedial process-this efficient element of regeneration-introduced into Africa, under circumstances so propitious and promising. This, we say, it was reasonable to expect. But what are the facts in the case? This enterprise has, on the contrary, met with violent and almost continual opposition, ever since its prosperity became apparent, from those who have professed great sympathy for the African race! It is not our object to trace in detail the history of this opposition. Our principal design in adverting to it, is to say, that we cannot comprehend the motives and designs of it, nor yet reconcile it with any just pretensions to christian philanthropy.

> > Witness only one or two instances: An anony-

mous letter, written probably by some disaffected

white man, of whose character and motives we can know nothing but by conjecture, saw fit to publish a series of statements calculated to excite prejudice against the colonies, the character of the emigrants, and the institutions established there through the efforts of benevolence. This communication was seized as a valuable document, and circulated with an assiduity equalled only by the known zeal of those engaged in it. At a public meeting called in behalf of the colonization cause, circulars containing this irresponsible communication were liberally scattered among the people who attended, and even pressed upon them at the door as they were entering the house. More recently, another circular nas made its appearance, in the form of a letter to Mr. L. Tappan, and published by him. It is signed by one Louis Sheridan, who has been a short time in Africa, and is written in a style and manner which will satisfy every unbiassed reader that it is any thing but a candid representation of the true state of affairs in the colonies, several of which it would seem he has never seen. It is not our purpose to express even a conjecture as to the combination of circumstances which brought that strange and self-refuted production into the hands of the publisher, nor of the statements and allusions it contains, for which the writer and publishers must be accountable themselves. Time will develope these things. But what motives could induce its publication and circulation throughout the country is a matter which justifies a rigid inquiry. The whole bearing of this communication is, to excite a spirit of disaffection against the colonies, and every thing that is doing in Western Africa for the benefit of the unhappy race who inhabit the coast. Let what it appears designed to effect come to passlet all be realized which the publishers of that document seems to desire by their industrious circulation of it—and what must be the consequence? Plainly this-Africa left in all that hopeless wretchedness which has characterized its condition for centuries past! Is this benevolent? But does it not accord with the entire system of Town. This proved to be on account of the death air, while others again rolled over and over upon Already is there, on the western coast of Africa, opposition steadily pursued against the colonies, spoken of as the successor to Freeman, the pre- various ways, betokening their grief. At last the copal Church. The number of the travelling their prosperity for success? Why this opposithe day. This is customary on the death of a the goods and articles to be buried with the body. than that of the Liberia mission conference, during mon to all benevolent enterprises, when they 'great man.' Went into town to witness his fune- These were carried first to the island, and placed the same period of time after the arrival of the first occur in connection with this, seized and circufrom sceptics and scoffers. But in what light are coffin, accompanied only by the number just of the colonists, perhaps most of them, had their we to view it from professed christians and philanand never could. It would seem that the sufferings and even the calamities, of brethren in this field, are matters of rejoicing to those who, in all reason, should sympathize with them and hold up their hands. Nay, more, who has not seen what approached to ridiculing them on account of their privations and sufferings, and mocking their feelings of benevolence?—But the worst feature in all this business is, the use which is made of irresponsible accounts respecting the state of affairs in Western Africa. Such communications as we have noticed above are put into circulation for the purpose of instructing the people on this subject. But the statements of men who have character to sustain them-men whose veracity and intelligence must give credit and weight to what they say-are neglected or discarded. Accounts of the state of the colonies, and the prospects of the missions in them, from such men as Pinney, Skinner, Buchanan, Matthias, Seys, Chase, Brown, Goheen, and many others who might be named, it seems are not to be respected. And why? Because they are calculated to encourage effort in the benevolent enterprise of endeavouring to introduce the gospel and civilization into Africa? So it would seem. And what-we would ask-what benefit do men propose to themselves or others, in opposing this work of benevolence? It is possible they may hinder and even defeat it. But what satisfaction can they hope to derive from being instrumental in procuring such a result? We have stated that all the authentic information we have respecting the success of the mission in Liberia is highly encouraging. There is reason to hope that the time to favour Africa has come—the set time. And we earnestly entreat all the friends of the missionary cause—the benevolent of every christian name-not to be diverted from their labours of love, in endeavouring to promote the system of operations which Providence seems to have designed for this purpose, by any contravening influence whatever. God has given his sanction to the mission in Africa, and it belongs to his people to do their part in sustaining it.

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