they were finally obliged to go in an open boat a passage of three days to reach the place. After this severe trial they re-embarked, and reached safely and in health the land of their birth and their Christian friends.

It was considered remarkable, nay almost a miracle, that, during their long stay in Africa—their exposure to sun and rain, and sleeping often on the land (which last alone is deemed almost a certain cause of fever)—all enjoyed good health and accomplished vastly more travel than the most sanguine hopes of their friends could have anticipated. Such distinguishing marks of the presence of that God, who is with his people "alway," called for the devoutest thanksgiving and praise, and our deceased brother was not insensible to the manifest mercies of his heavenly Father.

During the several months the Board was preparing to send him and brother Alward to enter upon the field they had chosen for their future labour, he spent his time visiting his friends, and endeavouring to arouse in the churches a more ardent feeling in favour of the mission cause, and a more lively regard for that word of Christ which says to his disciples, "Go ye into *all the world* and preach the gospel."

God had called him to forsake his mother and sisters, and pursue His work, and he had obeyed the call in purpose!—yet, that he might have less to bind him to the world and the land of his birth, while on his last visit home, the only surviving parent, a sainted mother, was called to bid farewell to earth, that she might go to her rest above. God in his mercy spared that excellent lady the trial of parting with her son to go abroad, by taking her to himself, removing her from the ills of life to "mansions prepared," where she knew her son would come to her, in God's own time.

In October he was married, in Burlington, New-Jersey. Mr. Alward had now been licensed, and before their departure he was also married and with their devoted wives they set out for Africa in February following. They arrived in April at Palmas, where, in the family of Rev. J. L. Wilson, missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, they were to spend the period which is called the acclimation, and during which all had more or less fever. Seventeen days after their debarkation the little band was called in God's providence to give up one of their number to that better service above, which is the employment of angels and glorified spirits. The affliction was severe: all were sick at the time, and the wife of Mr. Alward not able to see him from the moment he was taken ill—the providence was mysterious, he had not trod the threshold—his voice had not been heard by the sable Kroo-men to whom he had been sent. How truly may we exclaim, "God's ways are not as man's ways," nor his thoughts as ours. Mr. Canfield was now single handed, with all the labour of establishing a mission in a comparative wilderness, near a hundred miles from any medical and friendly aid. It was, however, only the fatal influence of the climate that he dreaded, and he wanted a helper that if one should fall, God might keep the other. He called upon the churches again to awake and send one to "come out and help." The church enabled their Board to respond quickly having a kindred feeling with that of the warm hearted Christian father of Mr. Alward—who said, when he heard of his son's death, "he wished his younger son was ready to go and take the place of his brother,"—the church sent a brother to take his place. The Rev. R. W. Sawyer and wife arrived at Palmas in January, 1842, and Mr. Canfield afterwards embarked on board the same vessel for the Kroo-country, a distance of about eighty miles, to erect the necessary buildings. Settra Kroo has a large population in and about it;—the soil is more cultivated than in most parts of the country;—the men, from their habit of spending years of their youth in Sierra Leone, and as ships' hands, are intelligent, and we may add, have more of the habits of civilized nations than any other tribe on that part of the coast. That people too are not like most other tribes, distracted and made ferocious by wars for the capture of slaves. They have been represented never to have been cursed with slave traffic; such, however, is not the fact; they once sold all their captives into slavery or made them slaves to themselves. Some are now living who, when the traffic was abandoned freed all their slaves: but a Kroo-man was never known to have been enslaved.

The absence of large rivers and mangrove swamps in the vicinity, and the elevation of the undulating surface of the country were justly deemed greatly in favour of the healthfulness of the situation. These circumstances all combined, in the view of the labourers and the friends of the mission cause, to give golden promises of much good to be accomplished in that field. True, the early intercourse of the natives with sailors, and their residence for the sole purpose of gain, among the Sierra Leonese had not tended at all to lessen their vices, but in learning the vices of the white and the freed man, they have acquired the means of hearing and learning the good that was now to be offered to them.

Now let the reader accompany this missionary of the truth. You have heard some of his trials and mercies. Go with him to that people, sit with him under the spreading branches of a large plum tree, on some stones arranged in a semicircle, and wait with him the reception God will incline that people to give him. The old men and sages of the tribe seat themselves by your side; there are kings and governors, head-men and warriors; their costume is next to nakedness itself, yet they are clothed in all the abominations of superstition; they have, from the highest to the lowest, their gree-grees or charms, of man's invention, to guard from evil in every form, from droning, from thunder and lightning, war, poison, sickness and death. Regard not the "doctor-man," who behind you is making all kind of gestures and loud shouts, by which he would avert any evil spirit from influencing the grand "palaver." Listen to the boisterous harangue of one of the important men, in some tongue scarce known at Babel, and from your interpreter learn, that the devil has emisaries there as well as in civilized countries. The man is employed by some evil disposed trader and represents that this "God palaver," (as they call all preaching,) will stop the trade and ruin the country. But the voice is soon silenced; the question more favourably discussed, put and decided; "the God man shall remain among us." He is then taken by one to a house which he assured him was built on purpose for him in anticipation of his arrival. It is a neat two story bamboo house, with a piazza all round; it is unoccupied, and he has but to make himself at home in it.

In the council God had a care for his cause, but in this latter circumstance his care for his servant was manifested in kindly providing this convenient shelter where he could be alone and unmolested by any of the annoyances he might find in the natives' own habitations. Soon, when the short twilight of that equatorial region suddenly lets fall the veil of night, bow with this man of God while he erects that new altar, and with him pour out the incense of hearts overflowing with gratitude and love, to Him who is in heaven the Father of his children—the God of mercy, rich and plentiful, as well as of strict justice. See, too, these benighted heathen men and women, attracted by curiosity bowing themselves, not in prayer to God, but to catch if possible, some idea of this new worship. For there must be some reality, say they, in a work that shall cause a man to leave friends and all, to come so far, to expend his life and the money of the church for their good; while the only inducement they can have for leaving home is gain, and such they see is the motive that actuates all traders who come among them.

I have insensibly lost in some measure the subject of these remarks in a consideration of the circumstances in which he was placed. But the consideration may not be lost upon some who may chance to read them. Should it fall into the hands of some who are thinking to give themselves up to the same work, they may, like Luther and Zuingle learn to put their trust in God who alone is able and will keep them, at home, on the sea, or among the heathen. The church will also see how much reason there is for her to pray earnestly and constantly for those she has sent into foreign fields, to do the work which God commanded her to do.

The main building went rapidly up so that Mr. C. thought best to return to Palmas to remove Mrs. C. and the goods before the heavy rains should set in. The first week in April he returned, leaving brother Sawyer and wife at the Cape, on account of her ill health. He moved into his new house in fine spirits; for the first time since his arrival in the country he now felt he had an African home, and as the work advanced he was rejoicing in the prospect of being able soon to give increased attention to the more immediate duties of his calling.

God was pleased to give Mr. Canfield strength and perseverance to overcome all the difficulties in the way of erecting a new mission station, the labour of which cannot be appreciated except by those to whose lot such a duty has fallen. He was abundantly inspired with zeal in the good cause for which he laboured, and cheered with the brightening prospects, which indeed grew brighter and brighter as the buildings grew up, and the time was coming nearer and nearer when he could devote his time more exclusively to study and preaching. But, God who seeth not as man seeth, had determined that he should not live to realize the hopes he had formed. A short time before he was taken sick he wrote me a letter, in which he says, "As a general thing, I do not suffer from the effects of this climate. How long this state of things will last, of course, no one can tell. My constitution may be gradually, even now, wearing away; of this I am not aware. I do not look forward with any anxiety on this point, except if it please the Lord I should like to be the honoured instrument, in the hands of God, of planting a church on these shores. I trust there is no unsanctified ambition in this desire. I fear there is often too much of this world in all my thoughts and labours. If this is the case, God will humble me, and I pray that he will." "I find that the business of commencing a mission station in this land requires more than all the powers of one man." And so indeed it has proved, for from the effect of his labour and excessive care and responsibility, and the miasmatic influence of the climate, he was taken sick on the 22d of April, with a very severe attack of the bilious remittent fever of the coast. He was in bed till the 28th when he seemed much better and sat up a little, the same night he had a relapse which continued to increase till he was brought very low, and died from its effects yesterday the 7th instant.

I cannot learn that the relapse was caused by any imprudence. It most probably occured because the disease had not been eradicated, but only temporarily assuaged.

The affliction was a dark and trying one from its commencement to Mrs. Canfield. She was there almost entirely alone with him, his nurse, physician and directress of the household. But God had kind and friendly aid at hand to lessen those cares, that might have buried her in the same grave with him. About the fifth day of his relapse, Capt. Lawlin came in here, having on board of his vessel as passengers, Mrs. Dr. A. E. Wilson and Mrs. Stocker of Cape Palmas, also Dr. R. Mc Dowall, formerly Colonial Physician to the colony, both at Bassa, and at Cape Palmas. They all came on shore and were left by Capt. L. while he proceeded on his voyage to return in about ten days. I too was at the same time at Sinoe, a distance of about fifteen miles on my way down there, to spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. The timely and very kind attendance of the ladies relieved Mrs. C. very much, and the good nursing, with the medical advice of Dr. Mc D alleviated, we have no doubt, the sufferings of Mr. C. and perhaps enabled his strength to hold out against the disease a few days. To give you an idea in some measure of the special providence of God in sending so many to lend a helping hand just at such a time, I have but to tell you that, on the second or third day after our arrival Mrs. Canfield was quite sick. Mrs. Wilson was quite unfit for the fatigue of watching, Cecilia was sick with chill and fever, and Dr. Mc D. was very much complaining.

To-day we have buried Mr. C. and have given him a decent and Christian burial. I sent the boat to Sinoe, with an invitation to the Rev. J. S. Payne of the Methodist Episcopal church to come and attend; he did so; the services commenced about 11 o'clock. Mr. P. spoke very appropriately from the text, John chap. xiii. ver. 7: "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shall know hereafter." After the services his remains were deposited in a spot selected by himself. The fact of his selecting a place of burial shows us that the thought of death was ever before him. But we need not such expressions of his fear of God, and calm contemplation of the time when he should be removed from his labours to his rest above, "that rest which remaineth for the people of God," for the day and night before he died, he was conscious that he could not survive, and after giving Mrs. C. and myself a few directions about the mission affairs, he devoted all his strength till near the last moment, in impressing upon us all the same foundation of Christian's hope. When asked if he found the Saviour still precious, he answered inquiringly, "the Saviour precious to *me*? Yes! indeed very precious; in Christ alone is all my hope." He prayed his sins might none of them remain unforgiven, "and assured us that he would not give up his hope for the world, and all that was in it."

To his wife he said, "God will take me away; I cannot wait for you?" Being asked if he was sorry he came to Africa, he said, No! and expressed a wish that the Christians of America would carry on the work. He "hoped," he said, to meet us all in heaven. "Yes," said he, "there will be some there from Africa too, as well as from all the other quarters of the globe." He evinced to us all, in his peaceful and happy resignation, how a Christian may die, and constrained us to say, one and all, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and my last end be like his.

His request, on his death-bed, was that Mrs. C. should go home to America by the first opportunity, and as a medical man I approve the request, for the climate affects her peculiarly.

The sacred hyms and songs Mr C. so much loved to sing when health were very precious to him in his dying hours; even when too much exhausted to talk with us, he made several efforts to sing.

ACCOUNTS FROM MADRID.

The Royal levee held on the 8th was extremely brilliant, and the ceremony in which the Ministry informed HER MAJESTY of the wish of the nation that she should be declared of age was extremely imposing. Next to the QUEEN stood the Infant Don FRANCISCO DE PAULA, his wife the Infanta, and their son. All the members of the *corps diplomatique* present in Madrid, the grandees of Spain, the nobility, the general officers, and all the authorities attended on the occasion. It was in presence of this distinguished audience that the President of the Council delivered the following address:—

"Madam,—The Government of the nation, with which we have been charged for some days, in the name of your Majesty, was certain that the last Regency could only prolong for a short period its power *de facto*, which has now been virtually ended by its own serious faults, and by the wish of the people: but we conceive, and we even had private reasons to hope, that that power, finishing in so deplorable a manner at the extremity of Spain, would have divested itself honourably on quitting our shores of an authority which it should have resigned at a more opportune moment. This, however, has not been the case, whether the individual who held it remained deaf to the last to the unanimous voice of the nation, as he so obstinately refused to hearken to the voice of the Congress of Deputies, or whether the excessive and incredible care he took to avoid personal risks prevented him from bestowing his attention to matters of higher moment and to the situation and dignity of the Government.

"The present Government in the mean time needs not any past act in order to complete its legal existence. The mode of providing *pro tempore* for the regal power, and consequently for every power exercised in its name, has been defined by the Constitution; and the Ministry, called upon by all the provinces and recognized by them, has again assembled for that purpose.

"The moment has accordingly arrived to explain to Spain and to all foreign nations who have acknowledged the Government of your Majesty, the mode in which it is to be provisionally carried on, but there is for us a sacred duty, which we hasten to fulfil in this solemn moment.

"The national opinion, which, in supporting the grand work undertaken by the dissolved Cortes, has removed the obstacles lying in the way of its consolidation, does not look forward to transitory, and consequently feeble, powers to repair the great evils which the country has suffered; a wise and strong Administration can alone realize the advantages which the people justly expect to derive from a representative Government. The nation entertains the wish, the nation feels the necessity, of being governed by your Majesty herself; but your Majesty desires to hear the national will expressed by the Cortes, which are shortly to meet, and to take before them the oath required by the Constitution, and which the Cortes can alone receive from a constitutional Sovereign.

"Happy day when the two legislative bodies being constituted, the reign of your Majesty shall commence.

"The very announcement of the proximity of this new era was the means of effecting the reconciliation of Spaniards, which was as generously offered by some as it was nobly and advantageously accepted by others.

"Thus your Majesty may accept the services of all, and the nation reckoning so great a number of sons, illustrious by their learning, their courage, and virtues, the reign of your Majesty will attain that degree of prosperity to which it has a right to aspire, and honourably occupy the place which is assigned to Spain among the Powers of Europe. The political question has been ended by the Constitution of 1837, the question of legitimacy was set at rest by the issue of the war, and with the termination of the Regency there is an end to all turbulent and wicked ambition. May this general and spontaneous movement of the whole nation be the last event of the kind, and may your Majesty, taking for her sole guide the principles of parliamentary government, thus avoid or repress the errors and abuses of power, as well as popular commotions, and reign many years for the happiness and glory of Spain."

The Queen replied—"I have heard with the utmost pleasure the loyal sentiments which the Provisional Government of the nation has expressed to me, and from the day on which I shall have sworn before the Cortes to observe the Constitution of the State, I shall devote myself to secure the happiness of all Spaniards."

When the ceremony was over, the troops drawn up opposite the Palace filed by, shouting "*Vivas*" in honour of Queen ISABEL.

The Ministry was induced to adopt this important measure by several considerations. It had been stated by ESPARTERO's friends that he did not renounce all hope of recovering his lost authority, that he had positively declared that he would not abdicate, and that once in Lisbon, he would concert measures with his partisans in Estremadura and Gallicia, to revive the civil war. Although little importance was attached to these menaces, the Ministry deemed it expedient to divest ESPARTERO of all official character. On the other hand, the friends of the ex-Queen CHRISTINA were anxious to enable her to return immediately to Spain, and this could only be effected by the declaration of the majority of ISABEL. General NARVAEZ, on being asked by a distinguished foreigner if the ex-QUEEN intended to visit Madrid shortly, replied, "Certainly; it is but fair that her misfortunes should end with the minority of her daughter." Don FRANCISCO DE PAULA, or rather Donna CARLOTA, and their partisans were not idle; the latter loudly talked of investing the Prince with the Regency until the month of October, 1844. Several meetings had already been held for the purpose, under the presidency of Count PARSENT. The Ministry, however, was watching their proceedings, and to defeat their plans it resolved at once to proclaim the QUEEN of age.

The *Gazette* publishes several decrees, pronouncing the dissolution of the corps of operation, the staff, and battalions of volunteers organized during the insurrection

The Central Juta of Gallicia had not yet recognized the Government.

According to *El corresponsal*, an Ayacucho faction, determined to follow the banner of ESPARTERO, had formed itself in the mountains of Toledo.

The Minister of Finance had realized a loan of 24,000,000 reals, which the bank of San Fernando and the capitalists of Mardrid had agreed to advance, in return for bills on the Havannah. It was thought that General O'DONNELL would shortly leave for Cuba.—*The Times.*

LAUNCH OF THE GREAT BRITAIN IRON STEAM-SHIP.

The Great Britain is the largest vessel which has been constructed since the days of Noah. The time occupied in her construction so far amounts to about three years and a half. After the Great Western had successfully demonstrated the practicability of navigating the Atlantic ocean by steam, it was resolved to prepare another ship of similar dimensions as quickly as possible—the experience derived from the Great Western induced the managers to determine upon making a vessel as much superior in size and tonage over the Great Western, as that well-known steamer was over every steam ship known. The objects attained in iron-built ships are the great diminution of cost, their safety, durability, speed, great capacity for stowage, strength combined with lightness, economy in repairs and draft of water. In addition to this novelty in the construction of the Great Britain is the absence of paddle-wheels and boxes. The Archimdean screw will be used. The burthen is 3,600 tons register; the Great Western is 1,600 tons. The Great Britain will carry double the quantity of the renowned Great Western, and be flying light afterwards. She will be propelled by engines of 1,000 horse power combined; the length from figure-head to taffrel is 322 feet; length of keel 289 feet, extreme width 50 feet six inches; she has four decks, the upper deck is flush, and is 308 feet long; the second deck consists of two promenade saloons, the aft or first 110 feet six inches by 22 feet, and the forward, or second class, 67 feet by 21 feet nine inches. The third deck consists of the dining saloons, the grand saloon measuring 96 feet six inches by 30 feet, and the second class 61 feet by 21 feet nine. The whole of the saloons are eight feet three inches high, and surrounded by sleeping berths, of which there are twenty-six, with single beds, and 113 containing two, giving 252 berths. This large number, is exclusive of the accommodation which could be prepared on the numerous sofas. The fourth deck is appropriated for the reception of cargo, of which 1,200 tons will be carried, in addition to 1,000 tons of coal. In the after part of the vessel there is a fresh water tank, placed underneath this deck, and in the fore part there is an air chamber from the bottom to the bulkhead. The forecastle is intended for the officers and sailors' mess-rooms and sleeping berths, with the sail-rooms underneath. The engines and boilers occupy a space of 80 feet, in the middle portion of the vessel. The engine-room and the cooking establishment are situated in this part of the ship. There are three boilers, these are heated by 24 fires, and will contain 200 tons of water. There are four engines, of 250 horse power each, the cylinders of which are seven feet four inches in diameter. The chimney is 39 feet high, and eight feet in diameter. She is fitted with six masts, the highest of which is 74 feet *above deck*. The quantity of canvass carried will be about 1,700 square yards, she will be fitted with the patent wire rigging, the hull is divided into four water-tight compartments, and the quantity of coal consumed will be about 60 tons per day; upwards of 1,500 tons of iron have been used in her construction and that of the engines and boilers; the draught of water when laden will be sixteen feet, and the displacement about 3,200 tons; the plates of the keel are from one inch to three quarters of an inch thick, and the other plates about half an inch thick; she is double rivetted throughout; the ribs are formed of angle iron six inches by three and a half inches by half an inch at the bottom of the vessel, and seven-sixteenths thick at top; the mean distance of the ribs is fourteen inches from centre to centre. All these ribs will be doubled; the distance is then in-

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XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

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