

lago; especially visiting those whose rulers, like the sultans of Bruni and Celebes, still retained a shadow of independence. Extracts from Mr. King's plan of the cruise are given in the introduction, which indicate his desire to develop a beneficial commerce with those native rulers, while at the same time they were invited to admit the medical and proselyting missionary to live among them. In his instructions, when referring to the cargo and presents which Capt. Fraser should take with him, he expressly excepts opium and fire-arms; for it was even at that early day, as it has been ever since, well known that the firm of Olyphant & Co. had nothing to do with the opium trade.

There is not space for many extracts from Mr. Lay's account of the voyage, and he did not attempt to prepare one, until he returned to Macao, when Mr. King induced him to write out his notes. The *Himmaleh* left Macao on December 3rd, 1836, and arrived at Singapore on the 15th, where the disappointments began which thwarted the whole purpose of her voyage. Mr. Stevens died there in January, and this event threw the direction of the voyage into the hands of the captain, a man rather out of sympathy with its objects. Mr. Stevens was a man well fitted to conduct it, and Mr. Lay justly describes him as a "man of solid worth, a missionary whose sphere of enjoyment did not reach beyond the bounds of usefulness; for to do good and to be happy were to him in practice identical."

His place was measurably supplied by the Revs. James T. Dickinson and Samuel Wolfe, of the American and English missions in Singapore; but neither of them were proficient in talking either Chinese or Malay, which proved to be no small impediment in their intercourse, as their sole dependence was on untrustworthy natives. The *Himmaleh* left Singapore on the 30th of January, reached Macassar on the 10th of February, and left it on March 6th. The Bugis language is spoken in this island as well as Malay, and Mr. Lay thus describes the reception of books among its people:—

"But what raised the interest of the people more on every occasion, was the appearance of two little tracts printed in the Bugis character. They were most eagerly sought by those who could read them; others, who just knew the characters, begged for them under a promise that they would learn to read; while many, who only heard that they were in this highly-admired alphabet, would often borrow out a few moments, that they might delight their eyes by gazing at leisure upon a thing so lovely as *surat Bugis*, a paper inscribed with Bugis letters."

From this port, the islands of Ternate and Tidore were reached on the 25th of March. Speaking of their governments, we are told by our traveler, that "one half of Gilolo, with the Sooloo islands, and a portion of Celebes, belong to the sultan of Ternate; while the rest of Gilolo appertains to the sultan of Tidore, who resides upon the opposite side of the harbor within sight of the town." These sultans