

Sabbath afternoon we have had another Hindustani service at both places for the native Christians. A prayer meeting has also been kept up on Saturday evening. The attendance at all these services has been good except when sickness hindered.

Poor House.

The poor house has been, as in former years, under our care. We have been able during the late scarcity of food, through the kindness of our Deputy Commissioner, who granted 25 Rupees a month from local funds in his charge, to afford great relief to the helpless creatures who occupy this building. The convert in this institution, whose baptism we mentioned in our last report, continues to walk consistently. He exerts a good influence on the other inmates by reading the Scriptures to them, and conversing on religious subjects with them.

Education.

As stated in last year's report, we have two schools—one in the city, the other in cantonments. We entertained hopes that in consequence of the grant-in-aid of 150 rupees a month, obtained from Government, the number of pupils would greatly increase. This hope has not been realized; a disappointment due, no doubt, to the famine and to the prevalence of sickness.

In consequence of the famine, the majority of the more indigent boys were removed from the schools to aid their parents in procuring a livelihood; and the sickness which followed this awful scourge spared neither rich nor poor. For about four months we had scarcely one half of the pupils present. The following extract from the Report of the Government Inspector of Schools will show the state of both our Institutions when visited by him: "The school is now filling up; already the attainments of the boys are encouraging, and their proficiency in Arithmetic, Ancient History, English Translation, Reading, Spelling, giving the meanings of words, and in Persian, was creditable. The cantonment school is in the same condition. The number of boys attending both these schools is 292;—234 Hindus, 50 Mohammedans, and 8 of other races. The average daily attendance of both schools has

been 145;—112 boys were studying English." Religious instruction has, of course, occupied a prominent place in the instruction of our schools. They have been opened with the reading and exposition of a portion of Scripture, and prayer. The remainder of the hour has been devoted to reading the Word of God, and reciting Catechism in English, Urdu, and Hindi, according to the department in which the pupils studied. The higher classes have committed to memory the first five chapters of the Gospel of Matthew, and all the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. The lower classes have studied a smaller Catechism—a translation, we believe, of Dr. Watts's Catechism for Children. Since the close of the rains both schools have begun to fill up.

We regret that no assistance can be rendered to us by the Board for the cantonment school; but this can scarcely be expected in the unhappy state of things at home. We fear we shall be obliged to abolish it; at least for the present.

Additions to the Church in Brazil.

UNDER date of June 24th, 1862, Mr. Blackford sends pleasing intelligence from Rio de Janeiro.

Last Sabbath, 22d inst., we again celebrated the Lord's Supper. This was my first celebration or participation of this ordinance in this land. It was to me a day of joy and sadness. The Lord was manifestly with us. Two persons were received to the membership of the church. One is a Scotsman . . . I believe him to be a sincere Christian. The other is a young Brazilian—a mulatto. For three years past he had been reading the Scriptures, more or less; but only during the last three or four months had he truly sought to find the way of life through Jesus Christ. His rejection of the errors of Rome was so thorough, his apparent apprehension of the truth so clear, and his faith so fixed in Jesus that I felt it would be wrong to resist his earnest desire to publicly profess his faith. At his own request he was baptized. He said he had been baptized into the faith of idols, and now wished to be baptized into the faith of Christ. Mr. Simonton knows nothing of him. He

is a joiner to trade and finds no difficulty as to Sabbath labour.

Another, who seems very sincere, wished to make a profession, but deferred it at my request with a view of further instruction. Still another—a Portuguese, whom Mr. Simonton regarded as a sincere Christian, and whom I still regard as such, was deferred for a peculiar and very trying reason. All his examinations had been very satisfactory, as well as his life for some time past, and his full reception had been agreed upon. On Saturday under circumstances which were indeed a *very strong temptation*, he told a falsehood to one of Dr. K.'s people in regard to our communion service. He came to me in the evening and told me his fault, went as soon as possible to the other man to repair his wrong, and gave every possible evidence of deep repentance. I felt that to defer his profession, was a necessary precaution in regard to his own reputation as well as that of the church. He received my decision kindly and evidently in a truly Christian spirit. You may know enough of ministerial and missionary life to judge of the intense sadness of such an occurrence and at such a time. Mr. —, an American by birth, wished also to be received, but was not through a misapprehension. Mr. Simonton knows this man Lately he believes he has been redeemed from the lowest depths of sin. So far the indications show him to be sincere. Fifteen persons in all participated with us; and four of these were of Dr. K.'s people. The Dr. is yet ill. We are well.

A touching and singular Case.

In a letter dated June 7th, Mr. Black-

ford mentions the death of a man who had been some time in his employment, who was taken into his family at first from motives of charity, but who afterwards proved useful as a servant. The self-denying efforts of his missionary friends to lead him to the Saviour appear to have been rewarded.

Our poor black man was buried May 24th. Mrs. Blackford says, he *may be* the first fruit of our mission to Brazil which the Master has gathered home. We cannot speak definitely. He had gotten some knowledge of the truth; a peculiar, I might say supernatural, if not a saving change had passed over his spirit and character during his last two weeks on earth. Our house was the only home he had known for perhaps many years. The manner of his entering our family, as well as the vicissitudes of his stay with us, were marked and strange. He never knew that he had an immortal soul till I told him; knew nothing of heaven or hell, of sin or the Saviour till he learned it from our lips; yet he was thirty-three years old, of quick and vigorous understanding, naturally intelligent for a man of his class, had been baptized into the Romish faith in manhood and had spent several months in a monastery in Italy. At times he seemed gladly to receive instruction, again would even refuse it. The Lord, in whose hands and by whose will was his destiny, only knows his state.*

We are enjoying delightful weather, sometimes a little uncomfortably cool when sitting quietly indoors. Thermometer down to 60 degrees in the mornings.

* He was a native of Madagascar, and a heathen by birth.

Missions of Other Churches.

English Episcopal Mission on Mackenzie River.

THE Rev. W. W. Kirby continues his solitary labours at this *Ultima Thule* of the American continent. He is brought by the necessities of the country into singularly close contact with the Romish

priests who are striving with him for the spiritual possession of the native tribes scattered over the country, often travelling with them in the same boat, and sharing with them the same hut and the same fire. He is not without encouragement in his arduous toil, though he feels deeply the loneliness of his position, and

tant and favourable influence on the country. From Brazil we have received letters dated at Rio de Janeiro, to July 22d, and at Sao Joao de Rio Clara, June 5th. Mr. Schneider had hired a house at the latter place, which is a village in the southern part of the empire, and affords him access to several settlements of Germans. At five of these he holds service in rotation. Mr. Blackford reports the admission of two persons to the church in Rio, on the 22d of June, at a communion season of much interest. Four others would probably be admitted at the next communion.

AFRICA.—The Rev. J. R. Amos and his wife, of the mission at Niffau, Liberia, arrived at New York on the 7th inst., returning on account of Mrs. Amos' health, which has received benefit from the voyage. By letters from Liberia, dated to the 16th of June, we learn that Mr. Miller had received seven persons as members of the church at Careysburgh, three of them scholars in the mission school at Mount Coffee. Mr. Priest reports twelve Congoes and Arkoes—recaptives—as under his care and instruction, and gives a good report of the church at Sinou. Mr. Erskine reports thirty-eight scholars in his school at Clay-Ashland. The Sabbath-school at that station is also reported as doing well; two thirds of the scholars are recaptured Africans.

INDIA.—Our letters from this country are dated at Murree, near Rawal Pindi, June 13th; Dharmasala, near Lahor, June 3d; Kapurthala, June 3d; Lodiana, June 18th; Mynpurie, to June 18th; Futtehghurh, to June 18th; Futtehpore, May 15th; Allahabad, June 5th. These letters speak of the usual progress of the missionary work. We note that Mr. Orison reports a candidate for baptism under his instruction, and that Mr. Walsh speaks of two young men who are interesting inquirers. We regret to learn that he was again suffering from ill-health, though continuing at his work.

SIAM.—We have received letters from Bangkok, dated to June 7th, which speak of the missionaries as enjoying their usual health, and their work as going on with few changes. They were glad to report the open-

ing of a chapel on the last Sabbath in May. Both English and Siamese services were held in it on that occasion. The expense of this chapel was defrayed by special contributions received in Bangkok.

CHINA.—The latest letters from this country are dated at Canton, June 9th; Shanghai, June 3d; Ningpo, May 31st; Tungechow, May 19th. We regret to learn the serious illness of Mr. Danforth; he was better, but still in a critical condition, at the latest date. The chief event at Ningpo was the expulsion of the rebels from that city by the combined English and French forces, on the 10th of May, after several hours' fighting. The mission families were kept in safety, and their work in the city has been in a good measure resumed. Dr. and Mrs. McCartee had returned to Ningpo, though their health was not fully restored.

JAPAN.—Our advices from Dr. Hepburn come down to the 27th of May, but do not contain news of special interest.

The Chinese in California and their Missionary.

A LETTER OF MR. LOOMIS.

San Francisco, March 25th, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—We have had a very encouraging spring's work. Six thousand people have arrived this spring from China, and six thousand is sixty hundred. We have made an effort to see them all and to give to each one some instruction; but undoubtedly many have not been reached, while as many others have heard more than once.

You already know our plan, viz: to seek these strangers at their lodgings, and their lodgings when first they get on shore are much like encampments. If we find a place to sit, we sit; otherwise we stand and preach, talk, argue, or read a tract, just as we think best; and sometimes we do something of each kind. Generally our audiences are still and attentive; sometimes there will be so much confusion that we cut short our talks.

In this way we have visited four, five, or six places in a day. Our chapel has been well attended during the spring, pains being taken to bring in the strang-