

Treasurer. Several have lately come who are known to be desirous of gospel ordinances, and will bear their part in sustaining a missionary. The children are exceedingly numerous and an immense Sabbath school is maintained, conducted chiefly by the Wesleyans, the only body who have any public ministrations. Several connected with the management of the Wellington works, belong to the Church of England, but will aid in supporting a missionary of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and would give liberally to any one who would devote a few hours regularly to the instruction of their boys in the languages, mathematics, &c. The population although containing a few irregular and intemperate individuals, is, after all, I should say, a very encouraging one for labouring among. A zealous and efficient labourer would be warmly received, and I think steadily countenanced and aided in his work. It would be easy to accomplish a large amount of work, the field of operations being so circumscribed. The miners have short hours, and thus enjoy a good opportunity to read or attend evening meetings; and not a few most respectable and intelligent persons will be found ready to co-operate in any good work. On the island of St. Joseph, lying south of the mines about 6 miles, there is a small farming settlement containing several parties who attend sermon at the mines, and are subscribers. This settlement is likely to increase. It would be exceedingly desirable that the first minister who visits the mines, should, on his arrival, take steps for organizing the church, and dispensing the Lord's Supper before leaving. This the people are most anxious for.

The situation, I may remark in closing, is very salubrious; during navigation there is a weekly mail and in winter a fortnight one. I must however forbear further detail, having already, I fear written too lengthily for the pages of the Record.

Yours, &c.,

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MISSIONS OF THE FREE CHURCH.

The August number of the *Monthly Record* of the Free Church contains an interesting account of the mission at Puna, a city in India, of upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The place is one of great importance, and was once the capital of the Mahratta Empire. It is now the seat of one of the Government Colleges in India. It was first occupied as a Mission station in 1831. For many years the Rev. James Mitchell superintended the Missionary operations. W. Aitken, Mr. W. K. Mitchell and Dr. Murray Mitchell have also laboured for longer or shorter periods. The Rev. J. W. Gardiner is now labouring at Puna. From time to time the Missionary labourers have been driven by sickness from the field, but notwithstanding these checks, the work has gone on. The following are the results of the mission:—

The labourers, exclusive of the European missionaries, are,—a catechist; a student of theology; three scripture readers; a native Church with fifty communicants, and thirty-nine baptized adherents not communicants. Eighty-eight have been admitted to the Church upon a profession of their faith since the Mission began, to whom some have been added since these accounts were transmitted.

The educational efforts are indicated by the following numbers. There are 540 anglo-vernacular male scholars; 134 purely vernacular: 49 anglo-vernacular female scholars; and 253 purely vernacular. The institutions at Puna thus indicate that no fewer than nine hundred and seventy-six of the rising race in India are daily kept in contact with the truth of God. In effect, the gospel is preached to them, salvation is offered, and the Son of God is lifted up.

We love to dwell upon the fact that there is progress even in the dull and stereotyped strongholds of Hindostan. The press there is free. A vernacular literature is springing up. In Calcutta alone there are forty Bengali printing presses. Slavery too is abolished. Suttee, infanticide, and human sacrifices,