

beaten every day by his father. But the boy's resolution continued inflexible. I asked him if his mother did not pity him; he said that the first time she saw him bound and beaten like a wild beast, she cried much, but that afterwards she also spoke harshly to him. The poor boy bore the cruel treatment for two or three weeks; until at length the father, wearied out with his inflexible determination, gave up the contest in despair, and allowed him to go back to Calcutta. In spite of the threats and solicitations of his friends, he immediately returned to school, and offered himself as a candidate for baptism."

A variety of interesting particulars are stated in the circular, to which we must refer. The concluding statement is as follows:—

"His probation was long and painful, and such as few are called upon to undergo, but his strength was not his own. I have not left myself room for reflections, nor are they needed. I know you will sympathize with him. He is now an inmate of my house, and I trust will continue to be so, until he is ready to go out as a Missionary to his brethren. During all these trying scenes, he has evinced steadiness, self-possession, and intelligence far beyond his years; and, so far as I have seen, without example among his own countrymen. May God make him a burning and a shining light, when we are in the grave!

"Another young man, (older than Dwar-Kanath, but in the same class,) of very good abilities, was often observed to be thoughtful. He was attacked by fever, and died: but on his death-bed, he declared to some of his class-fellows, that he had something on his mind. He then told them that he believed on Christ, and if ever he rose from his bed, he was resolved to be baptized. He never rose; but, I hope, he is now in heaven."

MADRAS.—The committee have the satisfaction of announcing, that Mr. Anderson has reached Madras, and has commenced operations there. As was originally proposed, he went, in the first instance, to Calcutta, where he would have remained, to supply Mr. Mackay's place, had that gentleman's health rendered it necessary for him to retire for a reason, as the committee at one time feared he might be obliged to do. Through the goodness of God, Mr. Mackay's health is greatly improved, and Mr. Anderson accordingly proceeded to his destination. It will appear, however, from the following extract of a letter from him, dated Madras, 8th March last, that his short sojourn at Calcutta has not been lost time:—

"After a long but pleasant voyage, I arrived at Calcutta, safe and well, on the 27th of December last. I was kindly received by my friends Messrs. Mackay and Ewart, as well as by Mr. and Mrs. Charles. The loss of his dear wife seems only to have inspired Mr. Mackay with a more devoted and self-denying spirit in his peculiar work. There is a spirit of meek resignation and deep humility about him which is very beautiful. His health is greatly improved. I have been much refreshed and strengthened by what I witnessed in the school. There is a spirit of vigorous health apparent in all the classes. I have never seen at home so complete a diffusion of knowledge. It runs through the whole six hundred, from the highest class to the lowest. The moment you enter a class, every eye is turned upon you. I never saw such eyes in any school at home. They literally sparkle with intelligence, and a desire to know.

FUNDS.—"The committee have further to report on the subject of the funds, that some time ago, a lady in Inverness suggested the idea of raising by subscrip-

tions of One Penny each, A Thousand Pounds in aid of the Assembly's building fund at Calcutta. The plan was eagerly adopted, and vigorously prosecuted by the lady herself, and by many others; and though only a small portion of the proceeds (about £55) has yet been paid to their treasurer, they have reason to believe that the subscription has been very successful, and that the expectations of the pious and benevolent individual with whom the scheme originated, will very soon be realized. In the meantime, the exertions of the numerous friends by whom this subscription has been forwarded, have brought the Assembly's Mission under the notice of many who might not otherwise have had their attention particularly directed to the subject.

"But while the committee feel grateful to God that, with the growing success of the Assembly's Mission abroad, he has put it into the hearts of his people at home to continue and to enlarge their contributions, they cannot omit this opportunity of pressing upon their friends of the Mission, the necessity not only of continued but of increased exertions."—*Edinburgh Christian Instructor.*

MISSION TO THE INDIANS WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—INSTRUCTION TO MISSIONARIES.

The country to which you are going may be approached by two routes—the one being by water, around Cape Horn, and is nearly the same as that to the Sandwich Islands. Indeed vessels bound to the North West coast usually touch at those islands first and then proceed on their way, about two thousand miles, to the mouth of the Columbia river or De Fuca's straits; making the whole voyage about seventeen thousand miles; and occupying, including the usual detention at the Sandwich Islands, eight or ten months. In addition to the time and expense required for so long a voyage, the mouth of the Columbia river is difficult of entrance during a large part of the year, on account of a heavy swell of the sea off that coast and the intricate and changing character of the channel.

The other method of approaching the country is to cross the prairies and mountains which lie west of our frontier settlements. This is the route which you contemplate pursuing. In accomplishing this journey, you will make your way in the usual means of conveyance to Independence, one of the western villages on the Missouri river, where you will join the caravan of the traders going to the mountains, and make arrangements for passing the almost boundless wilderness which will then open before you. Furnished with horses to ride upon, and pack-horses carrying tents to shelter you, food to subsist upon, utensils for cooking, and the bedding and clothing which are indispensable to your comfort, you will commence a pilgrimage, which, for three or four months, and through a distance of from 2,000 to 2,500 miles, will subject you to an untried, and in some respects, an unpleasant mode of life. The shelter, and the quiet apartments of a comfortable house, either by night or day, you must temporarily forego; you must look for no well furnished table, no permanent resting place, and none of the security and retirement of home. Christian intercourse, beyond your own circle, you cannot expect; nor can you summon, whenever you wish, many of the resources of civilized life to minister to your comfort, or to relieve the dreary and wearisome monotony of your way. Still, even this deprivation and exposure, these daily changes, this continual progress may teach a useful lesson, by impressing more vividly on your mind an image of the toils and changes