

Reference Bibles; and a book for the Chapel, for Madras Female Orphan Asylum.

The Standing Committee stated that they had assigned to the Madras Committee, from the Special Indian Fund, towards printing Anglo-Indian Narrative Tracts, the sum of £50.

A letter from the Rev. A. R. Symonds, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Madras, detailed the benefits which had arisen from the Society's grant of £500 towards schools in the principal towns of the province of Tinnevely. This aid had enabled the Committee to take up entirely new positions in localities before unoccupied, and had strengthened the christian cause in places in which there had been no previous footing. The grant of 1858 having been so productive, the Madras Committee earnestly hoped that aid would be voted for 1860.

The Standing Committee have deemed it right to assign the further sum of £400 towards these good objects from the Special Fund for India.

A letter from Mr. Simpson, dated Madras, June 9, 1859, expressed, in the name of that branch, much regret on losing the services of Archdeacon Shorland, who was then about to leave India for England. Mr. Simpson said that the Committee had resolved to present a valedictory Address to the Archdeacon indicative of their esteem and gratitude.

The address to the Archdeacon, who had been for many years the Secretary, and afterwards the Vice-President of the Committee, was laid, together with his reply, before the Board.

#### BOMBAY.

The mode of appropriation of the Special Indian grant forms the chief subject of the communications from Bombay. The Rev. F. J. Spring, Secretary of the Bombay Diocesan Committee, writing from Bombay, December 23, 1859, stated that at the last meeting of the Diocesan Committee.

"The principal subject of discussion was, how we could avail ourselves of the liberality of the Society in placing at our disposal £500 a year for five years for the purpose of establishing schools, &c. I enclose copies of our proceedings, also a copy of a 'statement' read by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, the senior chaplain, in which he shows the necessity there is for the establishment of a good grammar school in this city, and also of a suitable school for the female children of our countrymen and other christian persons in the middle classes of society. I am directed to offer the cordial thanks of the Committee to the Venerable Society for its munificent donation, and to assure you of our fervent desire to promote christian knowledge in the Diocese.

"You will see from two proceedings, that the sum of £250 is to be appropriated out of the Society's grant to the establishment of a girls' school, in close connexion with 'the Young Ladies' Institution.' This Institution was set on foot about two years ago, as mentioned by Mr. Fletcher in his 'statement.' He is the secretary of it. It is believed that if the proposed school for girls is opened in connexion with this Institution, the parents of the children for whom it is intended will have confidence in its management; for the Institution has so far succeeded as to pay its current expenses. Its success is, I believe, entirely owing to the excellent Superintendent, an educated woman, the daughter of a clergyman, and one possessed of a missionary spirit. I am sure that if we can only get another like her, the proposed school will be established."

In a subsequent letter Mr. Spring informed the

Society that the Bombay Committee were expecting from Kurrachee the arrival of a lady who had undertaken to superintend the school for native girls which was about to be set up. A good house had been taken in the Fort at a rent of 300 rupees per month. They had drawn on the Treasurers of the Society for £500 granted for one year.

#### COLOMBO.

The Lord Bishop of Colombo, adverting to the increased efforts in progress in Ceylon for the diffusion of religious education among the native races in the Colony, observed that the mass of the people can only be reached through the medium of their own language: for although in the towns the desire of English instruction is universal, this is not the case in the rural districts.

"Wherever," he added, "there are Clergy at work, whether European or native, to give constant and responsible supervision, schools ought to be opened in all the surrounding villages, that from each station, as a centre, the light and influence of our christian teaching might radiate largely, till all are brought to partake of its blessing." But this cannot be done without a large extension of the work of female education, which must for some time be nearly, if not wholly, gratuitous. For the sake of advancement in life, parents will give their boys an English education, and gladly contribute from their own resources to obtain it; but they will not do from without, and the means too, before we shall get the future mothers of the whole people under the influence of christian training and instruction. And there is every reason in the East why this should be attempted more earnestly and systematically, not alone on account of the early influence to be exercised over the future household and the earliest training of the infant children, but especially on account of the late influence of the mother through life over her own offspring. Among the Singalese this is far more powerful than among ourselves; and if quietly and judiciously used, may be made the instrument of much prospective and permanent good, under the guidance and with the blessing of God."

The Standing Committee having given notice of their intention to propose, at the general meeting in February, 1860, that five hundred pounds be placed at the discretion of the Bishop, for the purposes of native female education, in connexion with the Church of England, in his Diocese, with special reference to instruction in the vernacular languages; this grant was made accordingly.

The Rev. E. Mooyart, Colonial Chaplain of Point-de-Galle, Ceylon, applied for aid towards an endowment fund for a native christian orphan school at Point-de-Galle. He acknowledged with thanks the grant of £100 recently made by the Board towards the erection of a church at Galle, and said,—

"An orphan boarding school, commenced forty-five years ago, 'for the fatherless and the unfortunate,' by the late Mrs. Gibson of Galle, who lately died there at an advanced age, has been bequeathed by her, in trust, in connexion with the Church of England, for the education of the children of poor natives. This institution stands on a hill three miles from the Station, commanding a fine sea view, and is called 'Buona Vista.' The are about thirteen acres of ground granted by the Colonial Government, on which a large boarding house, with a day school adjoining, was built by this lady from funds she herself collected,

where a hundred children of both sexes were gratuitously fed, clothed, and educated at considerable expense, under her maternal superintendence. Industrial training was formerly combined with elementary instruction in English, the boys being brought up to useful trades, and the girls taught plain and ornamental needlework. The boys' industrial department was given up, and the number of pupils has been reduced to twenty-four, of whom fifteen are boarders, chiefly Singalese girls. A native male teacher is appointed for their tuition, and two female teachers for needlework. Religious instruction is given, and the children attend the English Church."

This application having been referred to the Bishop, with the recommendation of the Board, that such a portion of the £500 as his Lordship might see fit should be assigned to the Galle school, the Bishop has devoted £100 towards that object.

The Bishop wrote from Nuwara Eliya, April 19, 1860, saying that the Rev. C. C. McArthur, of the Nellore Mission, had, since his Lordship's visitation in 1858, brought the Church at that station into thorough repair; that he had built six schools; and is about to erect two more. He has ten times as many heathen boys under christian instruction as he had on the occasion of the Bishop's last visit; whilst the female boarding school has fifty native girls receiving daily teaching in religious truth. He is about to commence three more girls' schools in the neighbouring villages, the district being very populous. In addition to this he has opened two English schools in his own neighbourhood. His Lordship requested £10 or £15 to each of two chapels, "Cockcville" and "Navatully," which, said he, "this good man is about to build. One fruit of this increased zeal is shown in the larger number attending the Sunday services, which has quadrupled since I was there; and in the last year the number of baptisms has been doubled. A gladdening sight it must be in a heathen land—so grossly idolatrous, too, as this district is—to see 200 children assembled every morning for prayer, and to hear them catechised in the elements of christian truth."

The Board agreed to grant £10 towards each of the two new chapels.

The Bishop in a letter dated on visitation, Kandy, requested £10 towards the erection of a small chapel for a cluster of little villages at the extremity of a district called "Egödyöndö;" a native clergyman, the Rev. C. Senanayaka, having the spiritual charge of the people.

The Board granted £10 towards this chapel. Several grants of books have been voted for use in this Diocese.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO JAN. 1, 1861.

TO END OF VOL. 7, 1860.—C. J. C., Toronto; Rev. J. H., Hamilton; Mrs. P., England; Miss M., England; W. K., Barton.

TO END OF VOL. 8, 1861.—Rev. J. D., Newboro'; S. P., Port Stanley; Lord Bishop of Quebec; Lord Bishop of Huron; Rev. C. L. I., Drummondville, (3 copies); Rev. C. I., Woodstock; Rev. J. S., St. Mary's; Rev. G. N. H., Watertown; Rev. J. K., Tyroonnel; Rev. T. A. Y., Coteau Landing; Rev. Dr. B., Morrisburg; F. M., Morrisburg; Rev. J. McN., Alma.