

INDIA MISSION OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Committee of this noble undertaking have lately circulated to the presbyteries of the Church, a very interesting selection of extracts from their correspondence. We shall advert to some of the more prominent particulars of these. They are accompanied by the following letter from Dr. Gordon, of the High Church, Secretary to the Mission, and we earnestly entreat the serious attention of the whole Church to its contents.

Edinburgh, Aug. 1837.

"REVEREND DEAR SIR,

In obedience to the instructions of the General Assembly's Committee on Foreign Missions, I beg leave respectfully to request your attention to the accompanying Report. You will observe from the facts there stated, that the committee have brought themselves under greatly increased obligations, by the extension of the Assembly's Scheme, both at Calcutta and Bombay. For this addition to the number of Missionaries, as well as for the building now in progress at Calcutta, the Committee had the sanction of the General Assembly, as soon as the state of the funds would admit; and in consequence of the increase of revenue for the last two years they have felt themselves warranted in proceeding to carry into immediate effect the instructions of the Assembly. But though that committee have been encouraged to do so, they cannot be otherwise than anxious about the means of discharging their heavy, and necessarily increasing, obligations. Their present expenditure falls little short of £5000. The increased accommodation in the Institution at Calcutta, will of course add to the expense of maintaining it in a state of efficiency; at all the stations they must lay their account with a growing outlay; especially when, by the blessing of God, individuals shall be found among the natives, qualified and inclined to become preachers to their countrymen, under the superintendence of the Assembly. In these circumstances, the committee trust you will forgive them for earnestly requesting that, in compliance with the strong recommendation of the General Assembly, the brethren of your Presbytery will continue to bring the subject of the Mission before their people; and to procure contributions by Congregational collections, Parochial Associations, or such other means as to them may seem best. The committee are aware of the multiplied calls which are now yearly made on the people of the Church of Scotland. But they trust that a scheme so glorious in itself, and one which has hitherto, through the divine blessing, prospered so much beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends, will never be an unwelcome subject on which to make an appeal to the liberality of the congregations of the church. Though the number of such demands must affect the amount contributed to each, yet the committee entreat you will bear in mind, that the strength of their resources lies, not in occasional splendid donations, but in the steady supply of parochial contributions, though comparatively of small amount. I have the honour to be, reverend dear Sir, with much respect, your faithful servant,

ROBERT GORDON, Secretary."

CALCUTTA.—The following notice of the Assembly's Institution, at this place, contained in a letter from Mr. Charles to the Convener, is encouraging.

"The purchase of the ground in Cornwallis Square has at length been completed, and the founda-

tion-stone of the Assembly's Institution will be laid this afternoon, (23d February.) Ere eighteen, or, at most, twenty months have elapsed, I expect it will be ready for the reception of from seven hundred to one thousand scholars. How full of joy is the thought, that within its walls thousands of young idolaters will through the blessing of the Holy Spirit, be led to renounce the abominations and puerilities of Hinduism; be brought to the knowledge of the one living and true God; and come within the reach of the proclamation of Christ's precious Gospel!"

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR.—"Lord Auckland paid his promised visit to the school on the 28th of last month, accompanied by his sisters and part of his suite. He remained an hour and a half; heard two of the advanced classes examined in mathematics, astronomy, and history, the meaning of English words, and the evidences of Christianity; and then went round the whole school. His Lordship put several questions to me respecting the interior management of the school, and the prospects of the boys educated in it; appeared to view the whole scene with the greatest interest and delight; and, as I have reason to know, carried away with him the impression, that the General Assembly's school is the best in Calcutta."

BAPTISM OF A NATIVE.—"On the evening of Friday last," says Mr. Charles, "I had the inexpressible satisfaction of admitting one of the lads of the school, through the rite of baptism, into the Christian church. He is betwixt sixteen and seventeen years of age. His case is the most interesting, by far, of any that have come under our notice. Mr. Mackay will give you the particulars."

The following is Mr. Mackay's account of the above very interesting case, in a letter dated 24th March last:—

"Dwar-Kanath's baptism is a most gratifying instance of the efficacy—not of the labours of this or that individual—but of the system pursued in your institution. The class to which he belongs consists of about thirty scholars; and Mr. Ewart and myself, for some time back, have paid particular attention to it, regarding it as in all respects the most promising class in the school. Such of them as are willing, come to Mr. Ewart on the Sabbath mornings; and all read the evidences three times a-week with me.

"Several of the boys seemed occasionally thoughtful, and we knew that there was much discussion among themselves on the subject of religion; but Dwar-Kanath was not one of those who in any way came out from the rest. About the time of my dear wife's death he suddenly disappeared from the school, and there were vague rumours that he had been forcibly carried off by his father, but we could not get at the truth, until he himself one day walked into our house, and told us his story. It seems that in some discussions on religion, which took place in his father's house, he had expressed himself so strongly in favour of Christianity, that his relatives became alarmed, and his father determined, at all risks, to hinder him from being baptized. Accordingly, one night he was seized, bound, and thrown into a palanquin. While they were carrying him to the river to put him on board a boat, his cries brought the police to his aid, but his father told them that the youth was mad, and they interfered no farther. He was then taken to his father's country-house, about two days' journey from Calcutta. He had been bound with cords so tightly round the wrists, that he was unable to use his hands, from the pain and swelling; these were now taken off, and iron chains put on his legs and arms. He was confined in a dark room, and