

the country singularly propitious to every work of art, and every natural feature of the scenery, and more exhilarating than can be expressed to a person coming, as I then was from the close heats and dripping thickets of Bengal during the rains. This difference, indeed, is felt by every living thing. The animals of Upper India are all larger and of better quality than those of Bengal. The natives are a taller, handsomer, and more manly race. And Europeans, who all, when in Calcutta, look like kid-skin gloves, and seem as if they had been boiled, recover here their natural complexion and firmness of flesh and muscle, as if they had returned to their own country. Even here, however, the sun, during the greater part of the day, is too fierce to be confronted with impunity; and the annual prevalence and fury of the hot winds, which blow during March, April, May, and part of June, for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, like the stream of air from a great blast furnace, is regarded as a plague, which more than counterbalances the superiority of those provinces in other respects; and are no less destructive both to comfort and to health than anything to be endured in Calcutta. Still, if I had my choice, it is here that I would pitch my tent, in the neighbourhood of Meerut, the most considerable of our northern stations, and with the power of migrating every year during the hot winds to the lofty valleys of the Dhoon, about 150 miles off, where the breath of the furnace is said to be but little felt, and where the view of the Himalaya, with its eternal snows, is of itself enough to communicate a comparative coolness."—Vol. ii., pp. 308, 309. Perhaps, as Ajmere is situated on the east side of the great Aravulli range of mountains, and as it is encircled by hills of considerable height, it may not be so much exposed, as some other places, to this scorching blast. And, finally, it is distinctive. It is a field not only by itself, having a distinct character about it; but it will stand out so in the estimation of the people, and will, on this account, draw to itself special attention and interest. We may add, that the language spoken there is, we believe, Hindui; and though the materials which exist in that tongue for aiding the missionary, such as grammars, dictionaries, translations of the Scriptures, books and tracts, are not so abundant as in the Hindostani or the Bengali, yet enough of these will be found to facilitate the acquisition of the language. The entire Scriptures have been translated into ten languages in India, and one of these is the Hindui.

Should the Committee approve of Ajmere as the locality of our mission in India, and should our agents go forth with the design of settling there, we trust that it will not be with them as it was with Paul when he essayed to go into Bithynia, that "the Spirit of the Lord will not suffer them;" or as it was with the same apostle in another case, that "Satan, will hinder them." On the contrary, we cherish the expectation that, as this work is undertaken in obedience to the command of the Divine Saviour, and with the view of promoting his glory in the salvation or perishing sinners, the Lord will go before them, removing all difficulties out of the way; spread over them the shield of his gracious providence; grant them favour in the eyes of the natives; give them not only in Ajmere a multitude as his people, and as their joy and reward, but make them the messengers of glad tidings to the benighted thousands in the districts around, and enable them to establish an agency which shall cover all those regions with the light of the gospel, and aid very materially in fulfilling the great promise—"Many shall come from the east, and shall sit down with Abraham and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven."

CALABAR.—CREEK TOWN,

The Rev. Hugh Goldie gives in a letter, dated 21st July, the following brief but satisfactory notice of the death of one of the female converts. This death, which happened on the 12th July, is intensely interesting, not only as being the first breach that has occurred among the converts, but as being the first instance, there is reason to believe, since the crucifixion of the Divine Saviour, of a native of that part of Africa having died in the faith of Jesus. The event seemed outwardly unimportant; lowly was the funeral, and few were the mourners that consigned the body