

ried to the Emperor of Delhi. Mr. Montgomery Martin, in his work on the "British Colonies," calls them "the high-spirited Rajpoots;" and Mr Murray, in his "British India," speaks of them in the highest terms, as a brave and gallant people, and as being "the only large class of natives, who, amid so many revolutions, have preserved an almost complete independence." There is no limit to the good which such a people would achieve, if brought under the exciting power of the gospel. For may we not declare, that the men who, as daring cavalry, rode forth to battle, and wielded their swords in defence of their liberties, would be ready, as the soldiers of Christ, to use with equal energy the sword of the Spirit in enlarging his kingdom? Or, that the descendants of those who reared the massive and splendid structures which Ajmere contains, will, by God's grace, labour assiduously to build up the temple of the Lord? 4. It does not interfere with the labours of others. The field is entirely unoccupied. As the Rev. J. M. Mitchell intimates, in one of the cited passages of his letter, that he had heard that one of the Church missionaries had, within these two or three years, gone to Ajmere, a note of inquiry was addressed by us to the Rev. W. Knight, one of the secretaries of the Church Missionary Society. The following is Mr Knight's reply, dated London, 13th October:—"We rejoice much at the prospect of your church's establishing a mission in India. Our brother, Mr French of Agra, has often visited Ajmere, and casts a longing eye at it; but there is ample room for all; and we bid you God-speed in the selection of Rajpootana—a field of much hopefulness and much destitution. We regard such central points as Ajmere or Benares, as common ground for all missionary bodies; though alas, in the former case, there is not one representative of the Christian church there; and it may be long before we can find the men to extend the work into that region." 5. It is comparatively healthy." And bishop Hoher gives the following graphic account of the climate of Rajpootana and the Upper Provinces:—"Of the Upper Provinces, Behar, Oude, the Doab, Rohilkund, and Rajpootana, I was myself disposed to form a very favourable judgement. The weather, during the five months of

which I have spoken, is there not only agreeable, but sometimes actually cold. The rains are moderate; and there is an elasticity in the air, a deep, bright, matchless blueness in the sky, a golden light which clothes even the most minute objects with beauty and radiance, and a breeze so cool, calm, and bracing, as to render 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 counter-balances the superiority of these provinces in other respects; and are no less destructive both to comfort and to health than any thing 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 Arayuli 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