

to grudge even the trouble of attendance at the worship of God."

At Poonah there is a steady increase at the Institution. Dr. M. Mitchell expects soon to see 500 or more in attendance. About two-thirds of the pupils are Brahmins.

We observe that several Missionaries have recently returned to their respective fields. The Rev. S. Hislop has returned to Nagpore, and the Rev. J. Laing of the Caffraria Mission has returned to Caffreland. We regret to see that the Rev. Mr. Blythe, Missionary at Madras has received medical orders to give up thoughts of longer work in India.

Jewish Mission.—We quote, from the Statement lately issued by the Committee, the following particulars with reference to the Jewish Mission at its various stations.

Breslau with its neighbourhood has begun to be the scene of a remarkable work of the Lord, through the instrumentality of Mr. Edwards, who has seen it his duty and privilege to remain there. It is a work among the Gentiles; brought about, in the grace and providence of God, through our seeking the salvation of the Jews. We can only direct attention to the interesting accounts given in the *Record*, and to the important testimonies of Mr. Herschell and Dr. Graham, the latter of whom writes:—"I have not, for a long time, seen any meeting so like the revival people in Ireland. They are in earnest; and both Mr. Herschell and I came to the conclusion that we had met more love, zeal, earnest longing after Christ, &c., in that little meeting than in the whole province of Silesia." Such has been the progress of the work that they now require two pastors for the infant Free Church in Silesia, one for Breslau, and another for the village of Lehmwasser, from which, although forty miles distant, many of the people came to the Jewish communion at Breslau. This Church, in its testimony, asserts the right of the Christian Church to exercise its own unfettered government under Christ; and confesses its obligation to seek the ingrafting of the broken-off branch of Israel. "Already," Mr. Edwards adds, "we are in hopes that the blessing is beginning to spread to the Jews. There are hopeful tokens."

In Pesth, the mission continues to flourish and to grow under Mr. Van Andel. The number of children in the school is between three and four hundred, of whom the large majority are Jews; and numerous applications for admission are refused for want of room.

In Amsterdam, Mr. Schwartz continues indefatigable in his manifold labours—in his large congregation, in the seminary, in the weekly publication of his *Herald*, in meeting with inquirers, and in baptizing converts. His last letter, gives an encouraging account of the progress of the work.

In Constantinople, the Galatz station has its church ministered to by Mr. Koenig, its German school with eighty-five boys and girls, and its Italian school with forty-eight girls. Mr. Koenig has also an interesting little boarding establishment of Jewish

children under his own roof, for which he has lately been obliged to enlarge his premises. The prospects at Haskioy, to which Mr. Tomory has been transferred, are most encouraging. In a letter just received, he writes urgently for more help on account of the growing inquiry:—

"The Lord seems indeed to be very gracious. During the Jewish festivals, from this New Year down to the last day of the feast of Tabernacles, we had between sixty and eighty Jews in our house. On two occasions I had to spend two entire days in giving instruction, or conversing with people. It reminded me of blessed days in Pesth. On Saturday we have always a number of Jews attending, yea, often two or three different parties are waiting in different parts of the house till their turn comes. Our evening classes are well attended, and among these are five Spanish Jews, four of whom are now our own people. If the Lord should delight in us, and grant us His presence, these may be a nucleus of a congregation. Our Spanish service on Sabbath is going on; we have a regular attendance of eight, and two or three more. Among these are several very interesting inquirers. One especially, Abraham by name, is a very ardent spirit, and is now far advanced in Christian truth. He is very near the kingdom. This night there are two Jews from a neighbouring village on the Bosphorus with us. And this is now often the case. Lately, another spent the night along with Abraham in our house; and the one was so affected and interested that he sat up all night. This is quite Oriental. These visits are now so frequent that I had to prepare a little room for them. And a sanctuary it is. We have many friends here who take the deepest interest in this unexpected movement, and assist us with their prayers."

MISSIONS OF IRISH CHURCH—NEW ZEALAND.—The Board of Missions has sent out several Missionaries and Ministers to New Zealand. We quote from the *Missionary Herald* the following extracts from a letter written by one of these Missionaries—the Rev. R. McKinney, with reference to the war now being carried on in that distant colony.

"You will probably, ere this reaches you, have learned that peaceful relations between us and the Maories no longer exist. The reason of this you will probably have learned also. Lest you may not, however, I had better tell you.

The *casus belli* between us and the New Zealanders is this. The Government of this country, acting as I suppose, our European Government did with barbarians before, buys the land from the New Zealand chiefs, has it surveyed, and sells it to the settlers. In accordance with the usual custom, the Government lately bought a tract of land at Taranaki (New Plymouth,) from a chief named Seira or Taylor. Another chief called Kingi, or King, interfered with a view to prevent Taylor's land from being sold. The Government did not heed his interference, but sent its surveyors to cut up the land into farms. The surveyors, however, were driven off the land by King, and hence the war. Soldiers were despatched to take possession of the Government pro-

perty, and King opposed them with an armed force.

Thus the Government have the right side of the matter from the commencement is the opinion usually entertained. From this opinion, however, there are dissenters; and for dissent, for anything the public know to the contrary, there may be grounds. That Taylor owned the land he sold to the Government, even King admits; but then King is the head chief of Taranaki. Whether, while Taylor had a right to possess the land for his own use, he had no right to, without the consent of his superior chief, to alienate it to foreigners is, at the least, possible.

Meantime, King is a rebel in open arms against her Majesty's forces and authority in this country, and the war proceeds. One battle—that of Waitara—has been fought, and one pa, or fortified village, has been taken from the natives, with the loss on our part of, I believe, four men, and on the part of the New Zealanders of about one hundred and fifty. This pa was taken by the sailors of the war-ship *Tiger*, who appear to be much better fitted than soldiers for the guerrilla warfare, that is required with New Zealanders.

Besides the loss of life, however, that we have sustained in regular warfare, there have been murdered by the natives five Europeans, who were not engaged in hostilities; two of them, in fact, being only children. People contrast with this the conduct of the Maories on the occasion of the war they had with us in the time of Sir George Grey. Now they murder unoffending settlers, and helpless children; then they behaved, as is usually reported, with great chivalry. A hundred stories are ready in the mouths of old settlers, to testify to the honorable manner in which the Maories used to conduct war. It is right, however, to state, that the murders which have been committed at Taranaki were committed, not by King, who is said to be an honorable foe, but by allies of his, the Agatiruanis, who are regarded as being the most uncivilized of all New Zealand tribes.

The settlers all through New Zealand are considerably alarmed. I do not believe that, except at Taranaki, there is much cause for alarm. But I may be wrong. The Maories everywhere are in great commotion, and the settlers everywhere are preparing for the worst. Almost every colonist throughout the land belongs either to some volunteer rifle corps or some body of militia. What may be the end of it all God alone can tell."

MISSIONS OF ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CHINA.—The last number of the *Messenger* contains letters from Messrs. Douglas and McKenzie. At Pechuia the work is proceeding amidst mingled encouragements and discouragements. A severe trial had been experienced in the death of the only surviving Deacon. The letters referred to contain an interesting account of a visit to Formosa, an island near the coast of China, which has not hitherto been visited by Christian Missionaries. We give the following extract from Mr. McKenzie's letter which was addressed to the Rev. Dr. Hamilton.