

ties arising either from the Jews or their relatives, and as they were most anxious to be baptised by myself before I left Europe, we thought further delay might do them more injury than good. Accordingly, they were baptised last Lord's day; and immediately thereafter they, having been previously instructed in regard to the holy ordinance of the Supper, came to the Communion with the other 25 members, ten of whom were of the house of Israel, two of the latter being Jewesses. Of the two last baptised, one is a printer, and can earn his own bread. He left Constantinople seven months ago, to be free from the persecution to which he was there subjected because he went to the meetings held by the missionaries. Since he came here, he has made much progress in knowledge, and we trust also in grace. He has had a tolerably good education, it is measured by Jewish ideas, and his general knowledge is expanding. He is fast acquiring English, with a view to utilise it in his trade. The other, the younger of the two, is really a bright, intelligent youth of eighteen. I have seldom met with any one who has made such rapid progress in English as he has done. He will make an excellent scholar if, as we propose, he can be kept at school for twelve months. We have begun by making him useful as a pupil-teacher in the Jewish school.

"I may mention that he drew up a paper, which he read to the congregation, in which he gave his reasons for becoming a Christian, and maintained that he was not changing his faith, but holding that of all the patriarchs and prophets of the ancient dispensation. Mr. Spath may send you a translation of his statement, which, in respect of composition, is very good for one of his age.

"WILLIAM CHARTERIS."

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age: The other day I was telling them they must come to assist me in the school.

"Bismark is still getting on well. He is gaining a much wider acquaintance with the Scriptures. I am beginning to

reproach myself for not having him baptised. He has been trying to arrange marriage for himself up here; and that would be a most fortunate thing for the Mission, as it would give him other in this part of the country.

"A man from Ngwirimas, from Milanji, has informed me that the chief is much pleased with the present settlement and that he wishes to come to visit us. Though we may not be able to go to Milanji for some time, it is well to cultivate the closest friendship with this chief. What a beautiful hill Milanji is as seen from the slopes of Soche. Its magnificent grandeur baffles all description. We begin to think that in the rainy season Lake Shirwa would be of some use to us. If ever a mission to Milanji started, the communication in any direction will be more convenient with Zozob than with Blantyre.

"We flatter ourselves that we are doing something to establish friendly relations with the chiefs, but this is only to a limited extent and it results only because of a dim fear of our powers. There are many in the country who are our friends because they think that we are strong. If we were weaker, they would have less chance to restrain their naturally selfish and lawless impulses. If we could have got one or two well-educated Kaffirs from Lovedale to act as teachers &c., it would have been much in our favour.

"The Makololo were all up here at the beginning of the year. Chipitula came first, and stayed rather long at Malenlean, Katunga, Maseo, Mlilani and Malidima also came. Some refugees of theirs were also upon the station, they said little or nothing about it. We had the pleasure of breakfasting and dining with them for several days, finally sending them away in a good humour. We have Chipitula's children still at school, and some of them are showing much ability. Katunga's children are also doing well. Maseo's children are