

This is a very unpretending and unostentatious school, yet it is exceedingly interesting. Mr. Clemens feels much encouraged by his past experience of it. He takes long voyages along the coast, in an open whale-boat, to visit towns and get boys, as well as preach the gospel. May his school be the germ of an Iona to that part of the coast of dark and miserable Ethiopia!

It is unnecessary to add much respecting the educational labours of the esteemed brethren at the Gabun. A number of boys and girls are there, also kept at the cost of the mission, in connection with the station among the Mpongwe people. But the difficulties of our brethren there are more like our own here at Old Calabar. The trade gets all the advantage of their labours among the young men. The demon of polygamy also devours the fruit of their labours among the girls.

In asking it to be considered whether this form of instrumentality might not be added to this mission with promise of much good, I would suggest,

1. That the existing day schools should not be interfered with. These afford a means of instruction sufficient for all that will avail themselves of it. The boarding school is inadequate to the wants of any but a very sparse population, and it is of necessity somewhat expensive.

2. That except by purchase, or by receiving them from the holds of captured slavers, we will not be able, probably, to obtain girls here to form such a school as we should desire. After spending money, time, and labour on such materials, and perhaps being made the means of purifying and polishing them, we wish to be able to direct, in some measure, their after course. It is intensely painful to see a girl taken from your missionary care, to be the concubine of some hoary heathen or polygamist. It may however, be our duty to take charge of girls over whose destiny we can expect to exercise only a limited control; and doubtless, even in those cases in which it comes to the worst, our labour will be far from lost.

3. That it is not at all unlikely that we should be able to get boys from neighbouring tribes, as Efiai, Usakhedet, Efut, Orodop, Uwet, Umon, Okoyong, Eniong, etc. They should be received on condition of remaining a term of years. The brother who takes charge of them should be one who would do it *con amore*; and who would feel bound to seek the conversion of these boys, in the hope that some of them would be missioned by the Lord to preach him among their kindred. They should be taught to read and write Efik, and encouraged to acquire a knowledge of the English language. A considerable part each day should be spent in labour; and their food, clothing, and lodgings should be of the simplest kind.

4. That we may expect disappointments in a work of this kind. Let our expectations ever be moderate, while our aims are high. Nevertheless, is not this one of those things in which the Lord's servants may look for his prosperous blessing? We want men who will proclaim Jesus among the hamlets and plantations where human beings are perishing in midnight gloom. If the Lord do not give us Ethiopian preachers, how shall all Ethiopia ever hear the glad tidings?

INDIA—BEAWE.

The Rev. Mr. Shoolbred gives, in a letter dated 17th May, the following account of the first examination of the school at Beawr:—

"The examination began at 5 A. M. on Wednesday morning last, and continued during that and the following morning. I had formerly issued notes of invitation to all the English resident here, and to such of the native gentlemen and city people as I thought likely to take an interest in the matter.

"Our school looked its best. The *maitre* had made everything tidy. The bheestie had laid the dust in the playground with copious libations from his waterskin. Maps graced the walls, and specimens of English penmanship, done by the boys, fluttered from the pillars; while on the wide verandah, beneath the shade of the new roof, were drawn up ninety as smart-looking boys as one could wish to see. Seated on chairs in front were the Padre sahibs, supported on the right by all the ladies and gentlemen of the station, and on the left by the magnates of the city and native officers of the battalion. It was evident that these