

to himself, "I am afraid that boy will do Tom harm. I must go and look after them."

When he reached the cottage where Tom lived, he said to the mother, "Where is your son, Tom?"

"Oh! he's just gone up stairs with a great boy that he brought in with him. I don't know what they are doing!"

"May I go up?"

"O yes, sir."

The superintendent went slowly and gently up the stairs. As he reached the top he could see through the door that Tom and the big boy were kneeling together. He soon heard Tom's voice, saying, "O Lord, make this boy that has been the worst boy in school, O Lord, make him the best boy."

The superintendent knelt down by Tom's side, and they all prayed together.

God heard them, and made the big bad boy to become one of the best boys in the school. And he raised up friends for "Ragged Tom," who put him to school, and after that sent him to college, so that he was able to go as a missionary to the heathen.—*Sabbath School Journal*.

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Testimony of the "London Times" on Changes in India.

(Continued.)

THE testimony of such a man as Dr. Duff, on the social and religious state of India, would not be considered by many to be as valuable as the testimony of a *Times* correspondent; and there is a sense in which all would admit, that it is not, and cannot be so telling. When Dr. Duff says that, to him, the vast fabric of Hindooism appears like the ice on the St. Lawrence in spring, the sceptically-inclined may think that his wish is father to his thought, or that his own peculiar work bulks so largely in his sight, that he is not a competent judge of the great and various forces at work in every moral and social revolution, and of the comparative influences of each. But the men who act as *Times* correspondents are trained to take a general view of things; to note actual facts; and to estimate them according to a national, and not according to a professional standard. We therefore continue our extracts from the *Times*' India correspondence of this year. A sign of the times, particularly noticed, is the change taking place in the female mind, and consequently in the treatment of females. For example, there was a great agricultural exhibition held recently at Calcutta, which was attended by vast numbers of the people, and patronized by the native gentry, who are waking up from the sloth so long characteristic of the Bengalees:—

"It seems that their wives were not satisfied with judging of so great a 'tamasha' merely by the accounts they brought home,

and a large number of native ladies expressed a wish to visit the exhibition. The authorities were very willing to gratify them, but the difficulty was how to do it, since the first essential was that the ladies should not be seen. With the ingenuity of their sex, under such circumstances, they suggested that they might go by moonlight, and consequently a notice was placed on the grounds yesterday, requesting every male to leave at sunset. The ladies went, but how they looked or what they saw it is impossible under such circumstances to say.

"The affair is another illustration of the great change which is taking place in the native mind, and of the rapidity with which they are acquiring enlarged views, and falling in with English habits. The wealthier individuals are bent upon educating the lower classes, and in Bengal the knowledge of the English language is spreading surprisingly fast. One native gentleman has founded a school, another has given 6½ lacs of rupees to establish a college at Surat, and a third has bestowed 5 lacs for a similar purpose. In their own course of life they are also showing progress; one large party, for instance, has lately been making an extensive tour, and another has been getting up races. This agricultural show will in all probability increase their taste for "horseflesh," and it is to be hoped also that it will encourage them to attend more than they have done to the breed of cattle. Native papers are springing up in all directions, and, as a rule, there is no want of a certain sort of cleverness in their management. The worst are, of course, bad enough, but some of them are fairly written, and display a considerable knowledge of current English literature and the periodicals, more particularly of the *Westminster Review*. Although seldom supporters of the Government, they defend it somewhat warmly against attacks. Thus one man who wrote a brutal article threatening 'treachery and bloodshed,' is severely castigated, and another (the *Indian Mirror*) writes:—

"The regeneration of our country commenced when the British set foot on her shores. For many, many centuries, subjected to the most grievous oppression under most dreadful despotisms, our dawn commenced when the British proclaimed themselves rulers of India. We think this testimony very necessary, and hope it may convince the English that the heart of India is loyal and true."

"If these were really the views of the great body of the people, we should hear of no more 'little wars;' but they are confined, as a general rule, to the educated classes, or, at any rate, the poorer ranks do not hold them so decidedly. Railways and education will prove the best allies we ever had, and, as regards the latter, a case has occurred in which the natives themselves spontaneously presented a petition to Government to help them to build