

lation. The hope is, that the results of educating the young, and impressing them with the truth of the Bible, will be apparent in after years, and may conduce to some good. Only one of the scholars has as yet been baptized. They are all represented as well-behaved and docile.

The Singapore Institute, another academical establishment, is under the care of the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, an English missionary. It is delightfully situated on the public ground fronting the bay. There are in it about one hundred boys, who are taught on the monitory system. The branches here taught are those comprising a common school education: there are no schools for the higher branches.

Although the Protestant missionaries have not met with any success in propagating their tenets, this cannot be said of the Catholics, who have already made one hundred and fifty proselytes to their faith. There is likewise a very interesting establishment here under the name of the Raffles School, of which Mr. Dickinson, the third American missionary, is principal. These gentlemen have given up their more direct missionary employments, as it afforded no prospect of success, and turned their attention to the more immediately useful object of teaching the children. They are known in Singapore as the "American padres." The Raffles School is kept in a palace-looking building, but as houses are of small value, the rent is proportionably low.

Mr. Dickinson made the voyage in the brig *Himmaleh* to many of the islands in the China seas, and possessed much information in relation to those he had visited, and their inhabitants. It appeared to be his impression that there was no opportunity afforded for missionary labours in any of the ports under the authority of the Dutch. There is a mission established at or near Batavia, and this is the only place they will permit one to exist, in order that it may be immediately under the eye of the government. Mr. Dickinson is of opinion that an establishment is much needed on the island of Celebes, and that it would be productive of decided good. It seems scarcely possible to believe that any European nation should have held possession of these islands so long, and not have introduced a single valuable custom among those who are under their rule. The natives in fact are now as much at liberty to pursue their infamous acts of piracy on each other and Europeans as ever, and to capture and carry into slavery such as they deem fit. These slaves even find their way to Singapore, where they are not even aware that they are free by the laws of the land, in defiance of which they are held in slavery. These are of the race of Papuans or Negritos, a portrait of one of whom has been given in the chapter on Manilla.