

59,000,000; and Australia, 2,000,000. The population of Europe is thus sub-divided, Russia contains 62,000,000; the Austrian States, 36,398,020; France, 36,030,364; Great Britain and Ireland, 27,488,853; Prussia, 17,089,407; Turkey, 18,740,000; Spain 15,518,000; the Two Sicilies, 8,616,922; Sweden and Norway, 5,072,720; Sardinia, 4,976,034; Belgium, 4,607,066; Bavaria, 5,547,339; the Netherlands, 3,487,617; Portugal, 3,471,199; the Papal States, 3,100,000; Switzerland, 2,494,500; Denmark, 2,468,648; in Asia the Chinese Empire contains 400,000,000; the East Indies, 171,000,000; the Indian Archipelago, 80,000,000; Japan, 35,000,000; Hindostan and Asiatic Turkey, each 15,000,000. In America the United States are computed to contain 23,191,876; Brazil, 7,677,800; Mexico, 7,661,520. In these several nations of the earth there are 375,000,000 of Christians (of whom 170,000,000 are papists, 89,000,000 Protestants and 76,000,000 followers of the Greek Church.) The number of Jews amount to 5,000,000; of these 2,890,750 are in Europe, viz.: 1,250,000, in European Russia, 853,304 in Austria, 234,248, in Prussia 192,176, in other parts of Germany, 62,470, in the Netherlands, 33,953, in Italy 73,995 in France 86,000 in Great Britain, and 70,000 in Turkey. The followers of the various Asiatic religions are estimated at 60,000,000; Mahomedans at 160,000,000, and "heathens" (the Gentiles proper) at 20,000,000.

### MISSIONARY STATISTICS.

#### NUMBER OF LABOURERS.

It has been already stated, that the number of ordained labourers from Christian lands, now engaged in the foreign missionary enterprise of the Protestant Christian church, cannot be perfectly ascertained. Exclusive of those labouring among Jews and Roman Catholics, and in some of the nominally Protestant countries of Europe, and classing all the "brethren" of the Moravian missions with the ordained, (no distinction being made in their reports,) the number is not far from 1,500. With these are associated, probably, about 2,000 male and female helpers, also from Christian lands; and of native labourers, from among the people where the missions are situated, more than 100 ordained ministers, and some thousands of unordained preachers, catechists, teachers, &c.

Looking at different portions of the world, that we may see how these labourers are distributed with different missions, though not at any time all on the ground, (still including all the Moravian "brethren," in Western Africa, about 111; Southern Africa, 163; Northern and Eastern Africa, 8. In Western Asia European Turkey and Greece, 78. In Southern Asia, India, Burmah, Ceylon and Siam, 478. In Borneo and the Indian Archipelago, 36. In China, 85, and Thibet, 3. Among the islands of the Pacific Ocean, 139. Among the North American Indians, and in Labrador and Greenland, 171. In the West India Islands and on adjacent coasts of America, 229.

We have thus passed, from West to East, around the world, and it is apparent that something is being done. The church is not now all sleeping, as to so large an extent and for so many centuries she did sleep, over the condition of the pagan world, doing nothing to enlighten and to save. Indeed the thought may have occurred to some, in connection with these statistics, that the number of labourers is now large, and that there can hardly be occasion for sending more, at least to many of the fields. But let it be considered, that the unevangelized portions of the human family, including those, who, though nominally Christian, stand hardly less in need of the pure gospel than the heathen, must number more than 900,000,

000. To give one preacher to every ten thousand and soul, we need, not fifteen hundred, but ninety thousand missionaries. What supply is this—two hundred and eighty missionaries for all the continent of Africa; four hundred and eighty for the two hundred millions of men in India, Burmah and Siam, and about eighty for the four hundred millions of China! Six preachers of the gospel for the whole population of the United States, would supply us as well as China is now supplied!

Enough missionaries from Christian lands to supply the world with preachers, cannot be sent. Missions must commence the work, and raise up churches and preachers on the ground, to go forward with it. Still, obviously, as yet, our missionary work is but commenced. Yet when we reflect that it has grown to its present magnitude almost wholly within sixty years—that of all the fields at which we have glanced, sixty years ago but very few were occupied—we are constrained to say: "This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes." Little as is now being done—dark as is the present aspect of the world—does not the change which has occurred look as if indeed the time had come—the set time—for the more rapid progress of the work of Christ; for hastening, in his time, that work by which, in latter days, pouring out the Spirit upon all flesh, God will show to the whole world "the exceeding riches of his grace."—*Journal of Missions.*

### ENGLISH PROTECTION OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

The London Record publishes an extract from a letter from Dr. Perkins, of the Nestorian mission, in which he says: "The good providence of God which has placed so much of the Eastern world under British control and influence, is a subject on which, I confess, I am always inclined to feel deeply, and speak strongly; but the relations of our mission to representatives of England in Persia must be my apology. The Nestorian mission, whatever good it may have accomplished, or may now promise, is a child—yes, an adopted and kindly cared-for child—of the British embassy in that country. Our own Government has never had a representative of any kind in that distant, Mohammedan kingdom. \* \* In the absence of any civil protection of our own, we have enjoyed it from the English Embassy, when at the Persian capital, to the fullest extent it could have furnished such protection to its own countrymen. And far beyond mere protection, the representatives of that noble Government have seemed to take pleasure in adding our object and labors in every way in their power. For illustration, the letters and periodicals which we have received have been carried from Constantinople or Trebizond to Persia, by the monthly English post, without the charge of a single farthing. This is a serious item. Not only have we thus enjoyed a safe mode of letter conveyance, which could in no other way have been secured, but, during this long period, hundreds of dollars, in the expensiveness of supporting a mail to that far interior realm, have thus been saved to our missionary board. And what the British Government, through its generous representatives, has done for our dependent missionaries in Persia, it has shown itself ready to do for them in all parts of the world."—*Journal of Missions.*

### CAFFRARIA.

The following intelligence, from the Rev. Mr. Laing, Burnshill, is most interesting. A few days before he wrote he had received six persons by baptism in the Church. At all the stations, he tells us, the gospel is making

progress, and it is interesting to mark, by the details given below, the habits and comforts of civilised life entering in the wake of the gospel. Neat habitations are rising, the country is getting fenced and cultivated, and many of the Fingoe converts, betaking themselves to farming, are now possessed of considerable substance. Of one of the six persons recently baptized, Mr. Laing gives the following particulars:—

#### PAMOSE.

In reference to Pamose, she is the daughter of the chief at our out-station, called Falconer; but the good work in that family does not stop with her, for a sister has followed her example, and is now a candidate, and a brother, the eldest son of the chief, has put away the red clay, the badge of heathenism, and is a pupil in the school. This is the more wonderful, as very few of the chiefs have embraced Christianity.

#### LIBERALITY.

From year to year we are teaching our people to honour the Lord with their substance, and to exert themselves to the utmost of their ability in forwarding His cause in their own land. In the year which has lately closed, we have collected at Burnshill, and at two of the out-stations, £51, 17s. 9d. It was at one time feared that there would be a failure in the harvest this year, as the usual spring rains fell to a very limited extent, and there was a long period of drought; but the Lord, in His great mercy, was pleased to send rain in time to save most of the early crops, and to enable the people to till the ground, and sow maize, and such seed as may be expected to grow and ripen before winter. Those who look to their crops to enable them to give something to the cause of Christ, it is hoped, will not look in vain.

#### INCREASING CULTIVATION.

You will perhaps recollect that I formerly mentioned that the country around the station was but partially inhabited. The desideratum has been and is now being gradually supplied. No part of the country is better adapted for the sustenance of man and beast than this quarter, and hence there was a certainty that it would not be long left without inhabitants. Many of the Fingoes, from other districts, are purchasing small farms of twenty or forty acres. Some of these come from the Lovedale district, and among these are three efficient office-bearers, whom I know well, and from whom I expect great assistance in the Lord's work. The immigration will, therefore, bring something along with it, which will help to supply its spiritual wants.

#### CATECHUMENS.

To-day I admitted two of the most intelligent persons to the class of catechumens, which it has been my pleasure to admit for a long time. One of them is another daughter of the chief, Zibi, in whose family a good work is going on. At Falconer, where this chief resides, many of the people are awakened to a lively interest in the services of the house of God. An equal, if not greater interest, in the Word of God, is felt at a neighbouring chief's residence, from which quarter several people have been received as candidates for baptism. In some places the Word does not seem to have produced any apparent impression, though on Sabbaths the number of hearers have increased at all the out-stations connected with Burnshill.

#### SCHOOLS.

In this district we have four schools in operation, and we wish to establish two more. The school at the station is in a prosperous condition, and was noticed by the brethren of the Presbytery when they examined it a month