

with those qualities which give power and influence to men, and who in the aggregate form *one-seventh* part of the whole population of our globe. We plead for a people far more numerous than Africa and America united possess. We plead for regions which, in extent, richness of resource, productiveness and population, are equal to Italy, Austria, Spain, France, Germany, Prussia, Scandinavia and England united. Whatever indeed, in the form of dread superstition, vast demoralization, and great power and capability, is supposed to constitute a reason for the exhibition of Christian zeal, love, pity and beneficence, we can show in behalf of India.

"And the magnificent empire, greater than Persia, Babylon or Rome ever ruled, is open to every form of legitimate Christian effort. Schools are wished for, and may be established almost everywhere without the risk of failure; Christian publications are seldom rejected, and usually welcomed; and the Gospel may be freely preached in every bazaar, city, and village, stretching for more than 2000 miles from the Himalayas to the sea. There is, indeed, no heathen, Mohammedan, or Roman Catholic country in the whole world so open to missionary effect."

Then we have the following account of the work going on:—

"There are about 525 European and American missionaries now laboring in India. They are aided by 140 ordained native missionaries and 1400 catechists, whose services are invaluable; but besides looking to the Indian Church for aid, we naturally turn to Protestant countries for a larger supply of intelligent, learned and devout men. At present we have but one ordained native or European missionary to every 300,000 of the population. Imagine eight ministers labouring in London, assisted by seventeen Scripture readers and City Missionaries; or seven of the former labouring in all Yorkshire, with fifteen of the latter; or one of the former with two of the latter in Northamptonshire, or Nottinghamshire, or Leicestershire, as the entire Church agency for the conversion of the people, and then you will have but a very inadequate conception of the paucity of Christian labor in India.

"The result of this is greatly to be deplored. Long established missions are with difficulty sustained in a condition of efficiency. Many devoted brethren are left to labor alone. Promising openings for the introduction of the gospel are unoccupied; and vast regions, containing millions of human beings, are left without one single witness to protest against superstition and

sin, and to point the people to the Saviour of mankind. The limits of an appeal of this kind are too confined to give anything like a description of the extent of the field unoccupied, but we point to the fact, that whilst no town or province in India has an adequate supply of Christian laborers, there are several states larger than Wales, scores of districts larger and more populous than English counties, and an equal number of towns and cities containing from 25,000 to 300,000 inhabitants, without a Christian teacher of any description."

Encouragements to labour are not wanting. The vast Indian Empire is at peace. Eng. men are everywhere respected. Prejudices though deep and wide-spread are not violent. There is little or no danger to life. The climate is not very fatal to men of careful and temperate habits.

"A misconception exists in reference to the kind of men required in India which we are anxious to remove. Our greatest want indeed is men who unite to the highest devotion to their work and the greatest intellectual endowments, a large and varied amount of culture and learning. But for others less richly gifted there are fitting and noble spheres. The reformer like Luther, the thinker like Calvin, the preacher like Whitfield, the organizer like Wesley, the lecturer like Chalmers, the teacher like Lancaster, the writer like Paley, the pastor like Neff; and men of humble pretensions, who with loving hearts will be content to talk with the poor and humble by the wayside or at the cottage, may all find here "set before them an open door."

"Need we say more? The deepest, most yearning, desire of our hearts goes out in the cry—"Come over and help us." "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few;" we therefore not only pray "the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into His harvest," but we appeal for help to such as are willing to labour where superstition has wrought its most disastrous effects, and the noblest triumphs are to be won for Christ. If we could use words of the most persuasive eloquence, and arguments of resistless weight, we should feel them most fittingly employed in pleading with you to become missionaries in India. We ask your aid in behalf of 180,000,000 of our race who are almost as far away from God and His truth as they can be: we ask you to give yourselves to the noble and honored work of seeking to lead these wanderers to Christ that they may be saved."