

what circumstances. The localities of the missionary effort may be thus described :—

*Islands of the Pacific.*—Missionaries, 107, assistant missionaries, 34; native assistants, 121; communicants, 41,468; scholars, 27,540.

The great body of missionaries and communicants in the Pacific are in three places—the Sandwich Islands, under the exclusive charge of the American Board; the Georgian Islands, under the care of the Independent London Missionary Society; New Zealand, which is divided between the labors of the English Wesleyans and the English Episcopal Church Society. They have all proved fruitful grounds of missionary labor.

*West Indies.*—Missionaries, 305; assistant missionaries, 16; native assistants, 40; communicants, 112,200; scholars, 16,590

The societies which have occupied this field have been the English Wesleyan, the English Baptist, the United Brethren, and the Independent London Missionary. Their chief places of effort have been Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua, the Bahamas, Danish Islands, &c. The negroes of the West Indies were the chief subject of missionary effort, and the great number of communicants there shows how successful has been this religious enterprise among them. The English Wesleyan missionaries alone have 55,000 communicants in those islands. It must be remembered that most of the slaves of the West Indies were, previous to this effort, positively heathen. Even yet great numbers of them adhere to "devil worship." These missions to the West Indies were the preparation for the abolition of slavery in the British Islands. One of the most distinguished of the British missionaries there testifies that unless there had been the twenty years' previous labor of the missionaries, it would have been impossible for Great Britain to have abolished slavery in the West Indies.

*India and Ceylon.*—India is, all and

all, the most important of the missionary fields; and there is scarcely a doubt that through the missions there, the whole of the vast empire of Great Britain in Asia must at no distant day receive and adopt the principles and worship of Christianity. The following are the results of missionary effort in India and Ceylon :—

Missionaries, 33; assistant missionaries, 50; native assistants, 1,377; communicants, 10,944; scholars, 61,344.

The reader will see by the above, that the missionary enterprise is, in India, conducted upon the true method of introducing a new civilization among a people. This is by employing native workers. In India we see a strong body of native workers employed, whose agency is chiefly in the great number of schools, which show, as above, no less than sixty thousand scholars.

Five-sixths of the Indian missions are under the care of the English missionaries—chiefly Episcopal and Baptist. The result proves them to have been very successful.

*Africa.*—Missionaries, 186; assistant missionaries, 27; native assistants, 129; communicants, 16,680; scholars, 16,447.

These missions are almost all English—Episcopal and Wesleyan chiefly. The principal localities are Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, and South Africa and Liberia. At Sierra Leone the missions are under the charge of the Episcopal Missionary and the Wesleyans. In South Africa they are of the Independent London Missionary and the Wesleyans. In Liberia the majority of the missionaries are American Methodists.

In America, the missionaries to the Indian tribes are all American—chiefly under the care of the American Board.

In review of the facts stated above, it appears that the chief and most successful of the Protestant missions have been in the West Indies, India, Ceylon, Sandwich Islands, New Zea-