

gle ladies, with some native agents. Here the work of evangelization is progressing rapidly, although at times they have been severely persecuted by the Coptic and Romish Churches and by the Viceroy, at the instigation and by the craft of the Bishops; still, all these trials and difficulties had been overruled by a benign Providence for the establishing of God's own cause by many converts from the persecuting party, so that here the wrath of man is made to praise God.

In India they have five missionaries, one evangelist, and one single lady, who are doing a good work. They have a missionary in Syria, whose labours are confined to Damascus. With this gentleman and his lady I had some very interesting conversation. They have two in China, who are labouring with some success in Canton. In Italy, they have one missionary at Florence, and at different stations eight native evangelists, two students, five colporteurs, and four teachers. Here they meet opposition and suffer persecution from the Romish clergy, but still they prosper. One of their missionaries writes: "Sad disappointments will meet us from time to time, but this should not dishearten us; as the Lord gave us, we all must do our duty to poor perishing souls, leaving results with God. The work is the Lord's. You or I cannot convert, but God can make His Word powerful, if we be faithful; and is He not calling out His witnesses from the Roman Babylon? Little assemblies of saints are springing up here and there in our own land; and although we are weak, our weapons are mighty through God to the bringing down the strongholds of the *Man of Sin*, and the glorious light of the Gospel of Peace is shining through the gross darkness of our lovely land. Yes, the light is beginning again to shine gloriously."

The Old School Presbyterians—who are a very influential, powerful, and flourishing body—withdraw from the American Board of Foreign Missions and began a Mission of their own in the year 1837. They have seventy-nine ordained missionaries, twelve native ordained ministers, ten licentiates, one hundred and seventy-nine teachers, and American teachers twelve males and seventy-three females; scholars, 6851; communicants, 1616. In China they have eighteen American missionaries and a considerable number of native agents, who are doing a good work. In India they have twenty-eight, who report good tidings. In Africa twelve, whose account of that land is wonderful. Among the Indians four, whose success is somewhat astonishing. Besides all the above, who are labouring in the Foreign field, they have something like three hundred Home missionaries. I may here state that I have made the acquaintance of one of their ministers, who is going to China first summer. I associate with him all the leisure time I can spare.

The American Board of Foreign Missions is doing a good work. This Board is composed of members of the New School Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, and the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, and the Congregationalists. They, as a Board, have eighteen Missions in fifteen different languages—some in Armenia, Eastern Turkey, Persia, India, China, Africa, the Pacific Islands, and so on. Number of ordained Missionaries (three being physicians), 142; physicians not ordained, 6; other male assistants, 4; female assistants, 192. The whole number from America, 344; number of native pastors, 101; native teachers and catechists, 273; school teachers, 347; other native helpers, 244. Number of churches, 220; church members, 25,538; added during the year, 1,821; number of training and theological schools, 12; number attending schools, 14,860, of whom 430 are attending the theological schools. The press—pages printed, as far as reported, 6,258,600. During the last twenty years wonderful progress has been made. It would be quite impossible, in a brief account such as this, to give you a real approximate idea of the whole of the Missions. You may learn something of the success which attended the Missions from the following:—Since the year 1848, in Armenia, they have