

self-government and self-support. Its largest operations are now in the Turkish Empire. By its Charter the Board is neither an ecclesiastical nor a denominational body. For many years it derived its support from all denominations, and although it does so still to some extent, it is now chiefly in the hands of the Congregationalists of New England. The corporation consists of 220 members entitled to vote; but the payment of \$50 by a clergyman, or \$100 by a layman, constitutes an honorary member, who may share in the deliberations of the annual meeting, which is held in the month of October, in different cities. The Prudential Committee, consisting of eleven members, meets once a week in Boston, its head-quarters.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. The first Presbytery in the United States was that of Philadelphia, formed in 1705. In the year 1789 the first General Assembly met, and was constituted in the city of the same name. In 1817 it united with the Dutch Reformed and the Associate Reformed Churches in forming "*The United Foreign Mission Society*," whose object was "to spread the Gospel among the Indians of N. America, the inhabitants of Mexico and S. America, and in other parts of the heathen and anti-Christian world." In 1826 this Society amalgamated with the American Board. In 1831, the Synod of Pittsburgh instituted "*The Western Foreign Missionary Society*," which in the course of the next six years planted missions in India, W. Africa, Smyrna, China, and among the Indians of the Western Territories. In 1837 the General Assembly severed its connection with the American Board and instituted its own "*Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church*." In the following year occurred the division which gave rise to the Old School and the New School Assemblies. The former adopted the newly formed Missionary Society, while the latter continued its connection for a number of years with the American Board. On the re-union of these Churches in 1869, their missions were brought together, and about the same time the American Board handed over its Syrian mission, and other stations it had previously occupied, to the Presbyterian Board. A second division, occasioned by the Civil war, took place in 1861, when *The General Assembly of the Confederate States of America* was constituted separately—now known as the Presbyterian Church in the United States, (South). The Presbyterian Board (North), has made steady progress. Its operations are now scarcely less extensive than those of the American Board. Its receipts for 1880-81 were \$584,582. Its staff of missionaries consists of 130 American ordained ministers, 200 native pastors and licentiates, and 769 lay missionaries. The number of communicants in its various fields is 14,588, and of

scholars, 18,266. These figures do not include the extensive work carried on by its "Woman's Boards of Missions" which will fall to be noticed hereafter. The stations of the Board and relative number of ordained missionaries are as follows,—Among the N. A. Indians, 12; in Mexico, 6, S. America, 14; Africa, 8; India, 30; Siam, 7; China, 25; Japan, 7; Persia, 9; Syria, 12. The Board of the Presbyterian Church (South), has *ten* missionaries in S. America *eleven* in China, *six* in Greece, *five* in Mexico, and *eleven* amongst the Indians. Its income last year was \$59,215. The Foreign Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church, constituted in 1858, has *five* ordained American missionaries in India; also *eight* in Egypt, who have constituted themselves as a Presbytery, and are carrying on a remarkably successful work. Income, \$65,407.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the United States has also been engaged in Foreign mission work since 1835. Its income last year was \$185,758. Its missions are in China, Japan, Africa, Greece, and Haiti. The Missionary Society of *The Methodist Episcopal Church*, formed in 1818, employs 138 missionaries, 70 assistant-missionaries, 218 native ordained preachers, besides a multitude of local preachers and teachers. Income, \$299,114; fields of labour,—Africa, S. America, China, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Bulgaria, Italy, India, Japan, and Mexico. The Methodists (South), have their missions in China, Mexico, and Brazil. Their income is \$60,459. *The American Baptist Missionary Society*, instituted in 1814, has *sixty-seven* ordained missionaries in Burmah, India, China, Japan, and Europe. It employs upwards of a thousand native preachers and teachers, and has upwards of 85,000 Church members connected with its missions. Income, \$288,802. *The American Missionary Association*, instituted in 1856, labours chiefly among the Freedmen, the American Indians, and the Chinese in America; but it has also three missionaries in Africa. It has a large income—\$529,046—the greater part of which, however, is spent on Home missions. Besides those that have been named, there is the Mission Board of *The Dutch Reformed Church*, formed in 1832, with an income of \$92,984, operating in India, China, and Japan; *The Mission Boards of the Lutheran Churches*, and of the *Cumberland Presbyterians*, and others of lesser note. In all, the "*Missionary Review*" gives the names of fifty American Societies, more or less engaged in Foreign mission work, having an aggregate income of \$3,000,000, maintaining a missionary force of 800 ordained American missionaries, 1,090 native ordained ministers, fully 1,000 women workers, sent from Christendom, with thousands of native helpers, and 189,771 communicants.