

adherence to the Free Church, which consequently began its existence with a large staff of foreign missionaries: and when it united with the Reformed Church of Scotland in 1876, it adopted the mission to the New Hebrides, which had been commenced by that Church in 1852. The Free Church has now thirty-six ordained European missionaries, with a staff of some four hundred native teachers, catechists, and Bible-readers. Its stations are in India, Africa, The New Hebrides, and Syria. The total receipts for Foreign, Colonial, and Jewish missions in 1880, amounted to \$395,555. *The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland*, which was formed in 1847 by a union of the United Secession and Relief Churches, inherited the foreign missions of these Churches which had been commenced in Jamaica, in 1834; in Trinidad in 1836, and at old Calabar in Western Africa, in 1846. Although it comprises only 549 Congregations, this Church is one of the most enterprising and liberal in the support of missions of all the Presbyterian Churches. In addition to those fields already named, it maintains missions in Caffraria, India, China, Spain, Japan, and Algeria. In these fields it has forty-nine ordained missionaries, seventy-four native evangelists, fourteen ordained native ministers, four medical missionaries—in all it has a staff of three hundred and thirty-three educated labourers. Its missionary income for 1880, was \$172,565.

The Presbyterian Church in England entered upon a separate ecclesiastical existence in 1836. Up to that period, from the time of the Reformation, it consisted of a number of congregations and Presbyteries, nominally connected with the Church of Scotland. The foreign mission work of the Church dates from 1847, when the Rev. W. C. Burns was sent as its first missionary to China. (See *Record* 1880, p. 312). Its principal stations are at Amoy and Swatow, China. It has also a very successful Mission in the southern part of the Island of Formosa; and one in India since 1862. The congregations of the United Presbyterian Church united with the Presbyterian Church in England in 1876. The number of their Congregations now, is nearly 300. They employ eighteen ordained missionaries, and sixty native helpers. Their missionary income for 1880 was \$62,412.

The General Assembly of *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland* was formed in 1840 by a union of the Synod of Ulster with the Secession Synod, each of which had previously had a separate existence for many years. One of the first acts of the new Church was to institute a foreign mission. India was selected as the field of its operations, and its agents have ever since been labouring with encouraging success in the Presbytery of Katiawar and Gujrat to the north of Bombay. A mission in China was recently begun by two ordained

missionaries. In addition to its foreign missions, the Irish Church has its Home mission, a Jewish mission, a Continental and Colonial mission, and a mission to soldiers and sailors. The annual expenditure for the support of these missions is about \$52,000.

AMERICAN SOCIETIES. Without ignoring the earnest and not unsuccessful efforts to evangelize the native Indian tribes, to which reference has already been made, it may be said that "The Massachusetts Missionary Society," formed at Boston in 1799, was the first American Society that contemplated missions to the heathen in foreign lands. It does not appear, however, that it accomplished much in that direction. It was reserved for *The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* to give practical effect to the enthusiasm which began to manifest itself in the American Churches in the early part of the present century. The idea of instituting a society upon so Catholic a basis as that all denominations might co-operate in its management, and of immediately undertaking mission work in heathen countries, emanated from the students of the *Theological Seminary at Andover*, several of whom made offer of their services as missionaries. The Faculty of the Seminary were consulted and approved the design. The subject was discussed in the *General Association of Massachusetts*, and it was unanimously resolved to institute such a society. Accordingly, on 5th Sept., 1810, a constitution was adopted, and the great enterprise was begun, which was destined to take a conspicuous rank in the mission agencies of the world. In the year 1812, when as yet the Society had only \$1200 at its disposal, it sent forth its first detachment of missionaries—five in number—to India. These were Revs. Messrs. Judson, Newell, Nott, Hall, and Rice. From this small beginning the American Board has gone on with yearly expansion and success, until now it has 2,147 labourers employed in its seventeen missions, while its revenues from all sources, amounted in 1881 to \$691,245. Its fields of labour are in Africa, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Turkey, Micronesia, Hawaii, Spain, Austria, and Mexico. It has also a mission to the Dakota Indians. The number of ordained missionaries in these countries is 159. Of native pastors there are 141, and of native preachers and catechists, 365; and communicants, 18,446; and 33,360 pupils of all grades in its training, Theological, and Common Schools. Its mission to the Sandwich Islands, commenced in 1820, presents a grand testimony to its wisdom and success, inasmuch as the whole population are now nominally Christian, and the Evangelical Association established there, is the first and as yet the only instance of a native Church reclaimed from the lowest depths of barbarism which has assumed all the responsibilities of