

now four missionaries, the Berlin and and the Berlin Ladies' Societies each the same number, and the Basle Mission six. In 1835 the Rev. Mr. Roberts, an American Southern Baptist missionary began to preach in Canton, and soon after was established the Independent Canton Baptist Missionary Society supported by native Christians. In the same year the Protestant Episcopal Church of America sent out the Rev. Henry Lockwood to China, whom Bishop Boone succeeded. The chief mission station of this church is Shanghai, and its missionaries number four. In 1838 the American Presbyterian Church sent missionaries to Singapore, whence they passed on to Canton, Amoy and Ningpo. This church has done valuable service both by the preaching of its missionaries and the work of the printing press. In 1852 it established a mission to the Chinese in California. It has more missionaries than any other society in China, the number by last accounts being twenty-five. The American Baptist Church began its work in 1842, and has six missionaries. The Southern Baptist Church had sent out Mr. Roberts, in 1835, but he withdrew from its communion, together with his proselytes, in 1853. In 1845, other missionaries from this Church laboured in Canton, Macao and Hong-Kong, but Shanghai at last became their principal field. The missionaries are four in number. The Church of England also entered upon the work of Chinese Missions, and, in 1844, the Church Missionary Society established itself at Hong-Kong, where a College was instituted, and a Cathedral erected, under Bishop Smith, of Victoria. Other stations are found in Shanghai, Foo-Choo, and Ningpo. Fourteen labourers, including the Bishop, are engaged in spreading the Gospel in connection with this Society. In 1845, the Baptists of England followed the example of their co-religionists in the United States, forming a Mission at Ningpo, where a missionary still labours. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States occupied Foo-Choo in 1847, and has now eight missionaries in China. The Methodist Episcopal Church south, which began work in the year following at Shanghai, has two missionaries employed. A Swedish Mission was established in 1850, at Foo-Choo, but one of the missionaries was killed by pirates, not long after landing, and the survivor, who had been severely wounded, returned to Sweden. In the same year, the English Presbyterian Church, to which we must refer again, began the work of Chinese evangelization. In 1851, the English Wesleyans were drawn into a mission by George Piercey, a Yorkshire ploughman, who began to labour first among the soldiers in garrison at Hong-Kong. The Wesleyans have now twenty missionaries in China. The British and Foreign Bible Society, and the National Bible Society of Scotland, have each two agents engaged in circulating the Scriptures. The Rev. Alexander Williamson, of the National Bible Society of Scotland, who is the author of an interesting sketch of China and its missions, is now engaged for missionary work by the Foreign Mission Committee of the United Presbyterian Church. One of the largest efforts recently put forth on behalf of China is that of the Inland Mission, framed somewhat upon the Moravian model, which sends its twenty-one missionaries into the interior of this vast country. The Methodist New Connection missionaries number four; the United Methodist two; the Union Chapel two, and the Independent Baptists one; while the Irish Presbyterian Church has two missionaries at New-Chwang, and the United Presbyterian Church one at Ningpo. The American Woman's Mission has three agents; the Southern Presbyterian Church four, and the American United Presbyterian Church two. The whole number of British missionaries is ninety-three; of American, seventy-eight; and of