Twelfth Annual Report

OF THE

Board of Foreign Missions,

OF THE

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1871.

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YOUNG & FERGUSON, PRINTERS, 14 S. SEVENTH ST.
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The Board of Foreign Missions.

President:
REV. JOSEPH T. COOPER, D.D.

Executive Committee:
REV. JOSEPH T. COOPER, D.D.,
" JOHN B. DALES, D.D.,
" FRANCIS CHURCH,
" W. W. BARR,
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Corresponding Secretary:
REV. JOHN B. DALES, D.D.
1628 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary:
SAMUEL C. HUEY,
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Treasurer:
THOMAS B. RICH,
190 Elizabeth St., New York.

This Board meets on the Second Tuesday of each month at 6½ P.M.
### Missions and Missionaries.

#### Syria.
Rev. John Crawford and wife, Damascus

#### India.
- Rev. Samuel Martin and wife,
- Miss E. G. Gordon,
- Miss Eliza Calhoun,
- James W. Gordon and wife,
- Rev. E. P. Swift and wife,
- Rev. James S. Barr and wife,
- Rev. J. P. McKee and wife,
- Miss Mary E. Welsh,
- Mrs. G. W. Scott,

Sealkote.

Gujranwala.

#### Egypt.
- Rev. J. Barnett, D. D., and wife,
- Rev. S. C. Ewing and wife,
- Rev. Gulian Lansing, D. D., and wife,
- Miss Eliza F. Johnston,
- Mr. David Strang and wife,
- Miss Theresa M. Campbell,
- Rev. William Harvey and wife, El Medinet, (Fayoum.)
- Rev. John Hogg, D. D., and wife,
- David R. Johnston, M. D., and wife,
- Miss M. J. McKown,
- Rev. Andrew Watson and wife, Monsura.

Alexandria.

Osioot.

#### China.
Rev. J. C. Nevin,* Canton.

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* Now in this country.
TWELFTH REPORT  
of  
The Board of Foreign Missions.

The twelfth year of the operations of this Board in the foreign field, under the direction of the General Assembly, has now closed, and most devoutly should the goodness of God be recognized in His blessing the labors put forth to spread the gospel among the heathen. Gratitude and thanks are due for the past, for “hitherto hath the Lord helped us.” Trust and renewed effort are called for, for the future,—for “there yet remaineth very much land to be possessed.”

I. MISSIONARIES.

During the year no one of our missionary brethren or sisters has died, and none have been permanently laid aside by sickness. Several of the female members of the mission, however, have suffered; and in two instances, death has entered mission families, namely, those of Rev. Dr. Hogg in Egypt and of Mrs. Scott in India, and removed from each a child. Miss Gregory, a native of Syria, who has labored for several years in our Egyptian field, has struggled long with suffering; and, it is now announced, will have to leave and seek a residence in a more northern climate.

It is also with deep regret that the Board have been informed by the Rev. S. C. Ewing, that in consequence of the long-continued feeble state of Mrs. Ewing’s health, and the improbability, as the physician has certified, of her being able to bear the climate of Egypt, he is compelled to seek a release from that mission, and accordingly asks to have his resignation presented to the Assembly, as is done herewith,—to take effect at the close of this year, 1871. It may justly grieve the Assembly and the churches to have Mr. Ewing thus removed from the work. He was one of the first missionaries appointed by our United Church to the foreign field, and has steadily and laboriously, though oftentimes with great trials, pursued his work. He is also pressingly needed still. Yet, in view of the necessity of the case, the Board can only recommend that his resignation be accepted.
The Rev. J. C. Nevin, whose presence in the General Assembly last year was an occasion of so much interest, has remained in this country during the year, and, it is believed, with important benefit to his health and to the cause of missions, which he has been able to plead from time to time in some of the churches.

Rev. William G. Moorehead has also remained in this country. On the 13th of November last, and after a long-continued and painful illness, which she bore with singular indications of the divine presence with her, Mrs. Moorehead departed this life. In Italy, she had shown remarkable fitness for the missionary work; and in her whole Christian course, both in this country and abroad, in health and sickness, it was ever touchingly seen and felt, that for her to live was Christ, and none who knew her could doubt, that for her to die was gain. Mr. Moorehead, having finally relinquished the idea of an early return to the foreign service, has entered upon the pastoral work in Xenia, O.

II. NEW MISSIONARIES.

During the past year, in view of the very urgent call there was for re-enforcement for our missions, efforts have been made by correspondence, personal appeals, etc., to obtain and send out suitable persons to this work. In all this, however, it is sad to say, that success has followed only in a limited degree. Yet, some have heard the call for help, and are now at their posts on the high places of the field.

On the 5th of November last, the Rev. James P. McKee, wife and child sailed from New York for the mission in India; and at the same time, Miss Theresa M. Campbell set out for the work to which she was appointed in Egypt. All this little band were safely guarded by the good hand that has never suffered a fatal mishap to befall any of our missionaries in either going to or returning from their fields; and in due time, they reached their destinations, and have engaged in preparation for their work. Still, more are most pressingly needed.

III. FUNDS.

The whole amount that in the past year has come into the Treasury, including balance from previous year, legacies, etc., was $48,344.65. The whole amount expended in meeting current expenses, sending out new missionaries, etc., was $43,787.74. The balance thus in hand on the 30th of April was $4,556.91. But such are the demands to meet the necessities of the missions, that at the first meeting of the Board afterwards, that balance was overdrawn by nearly $2,000.
It is an unpleasant fact, that while at the last Assembly there was reported an increase of $3,000 over the receipts of the previous year, yet this year it has to be reported, that there is a decrease from last year of $5,520.49. Surely, in a church favored as ours is, and when less than one dollar a year is asked from each communicant for this great cause, this ought not to be.

IV. HELPERS IN OUR WORK.

It is with a deep sense of the gratitude which should ever be cherished to His Highness, Dhuleep Singh, that the Board mention his continued munificent grant to our mission in Egypt. In the month of June last, he generously forwarded again to the Treasurer of that mission for the support of two of its missionaries, one thousand pounds, ($5,000 in gold,) and with it, renewed the assurance of his interest in the work. Truly the thanks of the Assembly are due to a man who, with all the honors that earthly royalty and greatness confer upon him, seeks thus to honor the Lord and promote his cause.

With a noble liberality, which was the more valuable from the circumstances under which it was done, and also from the fact, that the act was at a season of the year when we are usually in pressing need, Charles Arbuthnot, Esq., of the city of Pittsburgh, placed in our treasury, last summer, one thousand dollars for our missionary purposes. It was a most timely and useful gift, and well entitles him to the grateful regards of the Assembly and of our whole church.

In various ways, also, during the past year, David Stuart, Esq., of Liverpool, England, has rendered important service to our work, and should still be gratefully remembered as a generous friend of our missions.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of Paisley, Scotland, have promptly forwarded their usual grant for the support of the Girls' School in Alexandria, and by this contribution largely that school has been uninterruptedly continued. This generous and active society has long done our mission in Egypt a most gratifying service.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible and Tract Societies, and the Turkish Missions Aid Society, have continued their appropriations, and thus enabled our brethren to scatter far more of the word of life than they could otherwise have done.

The thanks of the General Assembly are due to all these and other generous contributors to our funds, as thus they have been efficient helpers in our work.
SABBATH SCHOOLS.

At no time probably in our history have the children of our churches and Sabbath schools shown a more enlarged and active disposition to bear a part in the great work of missions than during the past year. The gratifying sum of $1,954.48 is reported by our Treasurer from this interesting portion of our helpers; and while expressing the sincere gratification which all should feel at this, the Board respectfully suggest, that the Assembly encourage this spirit, assured, that the training of the young to work and to make sacrifices for the cause of Christ will be one of the most efficient ways of having a coming generation of members of our churches who will not rest until God's way is indeed made known on the earth, and his saving health among all nations.

BEQUESTS.

In several instances during the past year, persons have shown that in having received their all from Christ, he should be one of their heirs. Accordingly, in their wills, they have remembered our Foreign Mission cause. Bequests have been received to the amount of $4,422.14; and this subject is submitted to the attention of all who are about to make a disposition of their property by will. Let Christ and his work always have a place in the bequests which Christians make.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

Among these, the Board gratefully mention the disposition among many good men to meet calls for special and important service. Thus some years since the means were generously provided for furnishing the Industrial School in India with what it was supposed would greatly increase its efficiency and usefulness. Recently, also, when the importance was deeply felt of having the rising native ministry for Egypt thoroughly trained, and that the Literary Institute at Osioot should be, in some measure, furnished with suitable apparatus for its course of studies, the young men of the congregation of St. Clairsville, O., promptly proffered several hundred dollars for it. Rev. J. B. Johnston, D.D., of this congregation, has generously offered to be one of 100 men who will raise $50 each for this purpose.

This is cheering; and where such special efforts can be made without hindering the contributions which are constantly needed in the general fund to carry on the work, it is most praiseworthy to have them put forth.
V. MISSIONS.

Taking up the Missions in the order of their history, they may be noticed as follows:—

I. Syria.


STATIONS.—YABBUD, NEBK, DEIR ATIYEH, RASHEIYA, AIN ESH-SHA’RAH, MA’ARA. The missionary laborers only native teachers and helpers.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.—BLUDAN, about 20 miles from Damascus, on Mount Lebanon.

In this mission, which was organized in 1845, there are seven stations; namely, Damascus, Nebk, Deir Atiyeh, Yabrud, Rasheiya, Ain-esh-Sha’rah and Ma’ara. In each of these the means of grace have been enjoyed to the fullest extent that the force of the mission would allow. In Damascus there has been both an Arabic and English service throughout the year; and towards the close of this period, there was a gratifying increase in the attendance of the people upon the preaching. In this city the boys’ schools have been for some time so full that new pupils have had to be refused. In all the other stations, also, the schools have been more than usually prosperous.

In Rasheiya, a neat and substantial building, which will be of great use, both for schools and church services, was erected during the past summer at a cost of about $700. The funds for this were largely raised by the people themselves, and thus is shown the interest they feel in having the means of moral and religious improvement among them, whatever may be the cost or sacrifice. In this, they have been nobly seconded by contributions from travellers and also from the Board of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. For this important work, our own church has not been called on to make any payment. And as the building, though occupied, is not entirely completed, great good might be done by an offering at our hands.

In all the field of this oldest and, in some respects, most eventful mission of our church, there is still but one missionary from our ranks. The Rev. John Crawford is yet alone. With him are two devoted and excellent men from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Rev. Messrs. Wright and Scott. But Mr. Crawford ought not to be the only missionary from our church in that old field, needing, as it does, so much Christian sympathy and work. Will not this Assembly, before it rises, appoint some one who will go forth to live and labor, and, if need be, die there where the harvest is so plenteous and the laborers are so few?

REPORT OF THE SYRIAN MISSION FOR THE YEAR 1870.

The usual operations of this mission have been carried on throughout the year, without interruption, and the lives and health of the missionaries and their families have been mercifully preserved.
In April, Mr. Wright returned from Ireland, after an absence of about five months, and resumed his place in the mission. His family returned in September.

During the summer months the ordinary services were kept up in the city by one of the missionaries, while the others were generally absent at some of the out-stations. Mr. Scott spent about three months at Rasheiya, and his presence there contributed not a little to the prosperity of the school and our cause generally in that region.

Under the supervision of Messrs. Wright and Scott, a neat and substantial stone building, which will serve the purposes of both a church and a school-house, were erected during the summer in Rasheiya. Although not quite finished, it was opened in October for the use of the school and the Sabbath services. We hope to complete it during the coming summer. Of the funds for its erection, a considerable part was furnished by the Irish Board, and the remainder was made up of contributions from Protestants of the place, from travellers and from other friends of the mission. Its cost, when completed, will be about $700.

The boys' schools in Damascus have, for some time, been quite full, so that it has been necessary to refuse new pupils. The schools in the out-stations of Nebk, Deir Atiyeh, Yabrud, Rasheiya, and Ain-esh-Sha'rah, have also been more than usually prosperous. The opposition to the school in Yabrud is growing weaker, and at the close of the year the number of pupils in it had increased to thirty.

In October, Mr. Scott received into his house seven boys, for the purpose of attending the high school in the city, and being educated and trained, in the hope that they may become teachers and assistants in our work. They are all sons of Protestants in the out-stations,—two of them being from Deir Atiyeh, one from Nebk, two from Rasheiya, and two from Ain-esh-Sha'rah. Four of them are boarded at the expense of the mission, while the other three pay a part of the expense of their board. Some such course as this was regarded as necessary, in order to procure properly trained native agents for our work.

Towards the close of the year there was a gratifying increase in the attendance upon the Sabbath services in the city, there being at times as many as a hundred souls present at the morning service.

In addition to the services in Arabic, an English service was maintained throughout the year, with the exception of the summer months, for the benefit of English-speaking residents and travellers.

The book-shop in the city was kept open during the year for the sale of the Scriptures and other religious books, and a colporteur was employed for about four months at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the sale of the Scriptures in the villages throughout our field.

In consequence of the war in Europe, and the calling out of the Military Reserves by the Government, there was for a time in the summer considerable excitement among the Moslem population of the country, and for a short time near the end of August there was imminent danger of an outbreak against the Christians, and a repetition of the scenes of 1860. The uncertain state of the relations between Russia and Turkey still causes us some anxiety, as any war, in which Turkey may be involved, will seriously affect our work here, if not interrupt it altogether. We take comfort, however, in the assurance that the convulsions and overturnings that are taking place in the world are preparing the way for the wider spread of Christ's gospel, and the establishment of that kingdom that is righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

In reviewing the work of the year, we feel that we have much cause
for gratitude and encouragement. What we need above all, is the grace of God's Spirit to accompany the word and make the truth effectual in the conversion of sinners. And for this we earnestly beg the prayers of the church. In this way, at least, all may aid alike in the mission work. 

JOHN CRAWFORD.

II. India.

SEALKOTE, about 1,400 miles north-west of Calcutta and 70 miles from Lahore. Population about 30,000, with a surrounding district of 540,000. Mission began in 1855. Missionary laborers, Rev. Samuel Martin and wife, Mr. J. W. Gordon and wife, Miss Elizabeth G. Gordon, Miss Eliza Calhoun, two native helpers and two colporteurs.

GUJRANWALA, about 30 miles from Sealkote. Population about 12,000, with a surrounding district like Sealkote. Mission began in 1863. Missionary laborers, Rev. Jas. S. Barr and wife, and Rev. E. F. Swift and wife, Miss Mary E. Welsh, Mrs. G. W. Scott, three native helpers and two colporteurs.

SUMMA RESIDENCE.—Dharmsala, 130 miles east of Sealkote, on the Himalaya Mountains, about 6,000 or 7,000 feet above the sea. 

The past year has been an important and useful one in this mission. At each of the three stations, and in the midst of the large populations around them, all the ordinances and means of grace have been in regular use; and in them all, gratifying results have appeared.

Sealkote.

Established in 1854.

Laborers.


At this station, which was first opened by Rev. Andrew Gordon, there have been associated with Rev. Samuel Martin and Mr. James W. Gordon and their wives, and with Miss Elizabeth G. Gordon and Miss Eliza Calhoun, 13 native teachers and helpers. Four persons were added to the church on a profession of their faith during the past year, making the whole number of communicants 35. The average attendance on the mission church services is 250 every Sabbath. The schools at this station are large, and are prosperously pursuing their work. In the Sabbath school there are 50 scholars; in the day school, 322; in the boarding school, 15; in the industrial school, 11; some are in two or more schools. The whole number of scholars under instruction, at this station, is 848, of whom 273 are males and 75 females. In all these schools, a very decided religious influence is exerted, and a large amount of evangelical truth is regularly taught.

In making our report for the past year, we desire, first, to acknowledge with gratitude the mercy of God, in preserving our lives and permitting
us, without serious interruption, to continue our various labors. Our number has been increased by the arrival of Miss Calhoun. She reached her field of labor in the latter part of January. Mrs. Gordon and family went to the hills in April, and returned in September. Mrs. Martin and family, accompanied by Miss Calhoun, went in July, and returned in October. We shall proceed to give in detail the work of the year.

I. PREACHING.

Our usual Sabbath services and weekly prayer meetings have been kept up without interruption. The Sabbath morning service has been held regularly in the city church, and has been attended by the Christians, and the teachers and scholars of the English and Vernacular school in the city. All the teachers and scholars connected with the city school are required to attend the Sabbath morning service. These, with the native Christians, form quite a large congregation; and many of the passers-by, attracted by the crowd, join the assembly, and are thus brought to hear the word.

In addition to this, we have an evening service, designed more especially for the native Christians, and held in the compound. It has been conducted more on the plan of a Sabbath school. We have also a Sabbath school before the morning service in the city church, attended by all the teachers and scholars in the school. In this as much Biblical instruction is given as is enjoyed by children in Sabbath schools at home.

BAZAR AND ITINERANT PREACHING.

We are happy to be able to report that much more has been done in the great work of preaching the gospel to the heathen than for several years previous. Our force of native assistants has been considerably increased, and consequently, we have been able to extend our work in the department. We have now in regular employment J. Clement, Catechist, Second Grade, and Isa Bhajna, Scripture Reader, stationed at Zafferwal; John Stevenson and James Wallace, Scripture Readers, stationed a part of the year at Pusroor; Abdullah, Scripture Reader, and Kishanlehand, Probationary Scripture Reader, at Sealkote. The last two have been employed principally in teaching the Bible in the city school. The laborers from the branch stations have, while in this station, assisted in preaching in the bazaar. During the first part of the year the native assistants visited and preached in all the villages within four or five miles of the city; and during the month of March, Mr. Martin visited Pusroor and all the villages on the road between that and Sealkote. He remained out until it became too hot to live in tent. As soon as he could in the fall, he took a tour toward Jamkee, a town of about six hundred inhabitants, ten miles west of Sealkote, and returned by another route, visiting all the villages on the road going and returning. Then, accompanied by his family, he took a tour to the southwest about ten miles, and then proceeded eastward to Pusroor, visiting all the villages within three or four miles of the road on either side. In all, about one hundred and twenty-five villages have been visited during the year, and, in general, the people have listened to the gospel with attention. During the last tour Mr. Martin had the pleasure of being accompanied by Dr. Hutchison, of the Church of Scotland Mission. His assistance was of great value. Crowds will often listen attentively when they are anticipating the cure of some bodily disease, who might otherwise turn away careless of any healing balm for their sin-sick souls; and it is well when, after the example of our Saviour and his apostles, we can, so far as is in our power, make the relief of physical suffering a means of
persuasion to listen to the healing words of the Great Physician of souls. Thus we have endeavored, as far as possible, to preach the gospel; and we trust the fruits will follow in due time. 'We can but sow the seed; God will give the increase.'

II. ZENANA WORK.

Up to the last year but little regular work was done in this department; but, on receiving a re-enforcement of two female missionaries, it was thought best to commence at once to labor among the women as far as we had opportunity. Accordingly, Miss E. G. Gordon, who, by her long residence in the country, and acquaintance with the language, is well fitted for this work, was directed to devote as much time as she could spare from other duties to this labor. She reports as follows: "We began by visiting the nearest villages, accompanied by Mrs. Martin or Mrs. Gordon, and some of the larger orphan girls; and we were sometimes encouraged by the attention of the women to the reading of the word, to the story of the creation and fall of man, the entrance of sin into the world, and the consequent need of a Saviour. The chanting of the Psalms of David was sometimes an inducement to them to come and listen, as we read first and chanted afterward.

"This was continued until the hot weather set in, and we were prevented by sickness, both in our own person and also in the orphanage, from going out. During the hot weather the duties of the orphanage and the nameless casual duties devolving on a female missionary at a station, occupied our time.

"In the beginning of the cold weather we were again hindered from going out by an attack of fever and ague; but since recovering from it have again commenced visiting the city and surrounding villages, and have been encouraged by generally getting some to listen."

III. SCHOOLS.

Although the preaching of the gospel should ever be made the principal work of a missionary, the education of the people is such a valuable auxiliary that it cannot well be neglected; especially since it devolves principally on missions to furnish the Christian element in the educational movement in India. Ignorance has always been one of Satan's strongholds, and the spread of intelligence, if accompanied with Christian influence, must prove a valuable auxiliary to the direct preaching of the word. From the commencement of the mission, attention has been given to this branch of labor; and we feel that the labor has not been in vain. It is now about 18 months since the boys' city school was reopened, with about forty (40) scholars. It now has two hundred and thirty-four (234) enrolled in the main school, and sixty (60) in the branch; as yet but one branch has been opened. The average daily attendance for the whole year is one hundred and fifty (150) in the main school, and forty (40) in the branch; the largest attendance, two hundred and four (204) in the main school, and fifty-eight (58) in the branch. The progress of the scholars in their studies has been commendable, and the increase in numbers has been gradual, showing that it is increasing in favor among the people. Thus the average daily attendance for the first month of the year was one hundred and thirty-three (133,) while for the last it has been one hundred and eighty-one (181.) The number can be still further increased. Our aim has been to make it a real Christian school, and not merely a nominal one. Our head teacher, Mr. G. N. Datta, appears to be an earnest Christian; as anxious to convert his pupils as he is to advance them in knowledge. He is a native of Cal-
cutta, and is a convert from the Brahma Somaj (Baboo Keshu Chunder Sen's disciples.) All who can read have daily Bible lessons; the advance class in English, and the lower ones in Urdu. Also, we have the Bible read and prayer offered when the whole school is assembled. On the Sabbath all the teachers and scholars are required to attend Sabbath school and preaching. It is our desire to have Christ taught to all, and we believe that the word preached and taught in the school will be blessed to the salvation of souls, as well as when proclaimed in the bazar or villages.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The first girls' school in the city was opened October 20th. In all, three schools have been opened; two in the city and one in Hajupore, a village between the compound and the city. The success thus far has been beyond our expectation. At the opening of each school, in the presence of the assembled people, a portion of scripture was read and prayer offered. Daily religious instruction has been kept up ever since. Miss Calhoun was appointed to superintend this branch of labor, and she has faithfully discharged her duties. The women appear anxious to hear the gospel, and are daily inviting the missionaries to visit their homes. A new and inviting field of labor has been opened up. We take pleasure in mentioning the zeal and efficiency displayed by Miss Calhoun in her new field of labor. She promises to be a most valuable addition to our missionary force. We also take pleasure in mentioning the valuable assistance rendered by Miss E. G. Gordon, Mrs. Martin, and Mrs. Gordon, in opening and carrying on these schools. Miss Calhoun reported as follows: "We have at present in operation three schools; two in Scalkote City, and one in Hajupore, an adjacent village. The first of these schools was opened on the 20th of October; the others respectively on the 21st and 25th of November. We have in all 88 names enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 59. We teach Punjabi in the first school, Punjabi and Hindee in the second, and Urdu in the third. The daily religious exercises consist in reading the scriptures and prayer, and are conducted in all the schools in Punjabi, as that is the language best understood by all.

"Almost all our schools commenced with the alphabet, and, owing to the short time which the schools have been in operation, we have little progress to report.

"Our schools are frequently visited by the mothers of those in attendance. We are thus being introduced into the families, and hope soon to find an important part of our work in visiting from house to house. We find the work in some respects trying, but very interesting,—very encouraging."

Respectfully submitted, E. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

The following items have been reported by Miss Gordon, the Superintendent: "In the beginning of 1870 there were eleven girls in the orphanage. During the year one has been removed by death, and two have been married. Six girls have been received, five of whom are of Christian parentage, and one of heathen. According to the order of the mission, the teaching of the younger girls has been entirely carried on by the larger ones, and the larger ones have been taught by the mission Mooshe in his spare time." In explanation of the above, we may remark, that none of the six girls received are orphans; four have Christian parents, one is an adopted child, and one the child of an inquirer.

Inquirers.—There are six inquirers, who have been with us for nearly
a year; four men and two women. Their conduct has been good, and we hope ere long to receive them into the church. Several others have appeared during the year, but did not remain.

Baptisms.—There have been ten baptisms during the year; two adults and five infants.

Gujranwala.

The Rev. James S. Barr and wife, Miss Mary E. Welsh, and the native minister, Rev. E. P. Swift, have been stationed at this place during the year, and eight native teachers and helpers. The mission church here was organized in 1865, has an average attendance every Sabbath of 550 persons at divine worship, had three added to its number by profession in the course of the year, and now has 20 members on its roll. The schools here are also in a flourishing condition, having 905 scholars in them. It is gratifying to see a much larger number of females in these schools than at Sealkote; namely, 555 males and 350 females. As at Sealkote, here also every effort is put forth to have the gospel reach the young heart and mind.

MISSIONARIES.
Rev. James S. Barr and wife, Miss M. E. Welsh, Americans; Rev. E. P. Swift and wife, Mrs. E. G. Scott, Miss E. Swift, natives.

ASSISTANTS.
Mr. Nixon, H. M. City School; George Lawrence, Bible Teacher; Changutta, Scripture Reader; Charles Cope, Scripture Reader; Rem Das, Colporteur.

According to the action of the Mission, Mr. Swift was granted leave, on account of his health, for six months. After availing himself of two months of the time allowed, he felt so far restored as to be able to resume his missionary duties, and has been actively engaged during the remainder of the year, part of which he had to bear alone all the duties of the station. Miss M. E. Welsh arrived at Gujranwala from America January 26th, and after a short visit to Sealkote to the missionaries there, returned to Gujranwala, to which station she had been appointed, and has since been engaged in the study of the language. Mrs. Scott was compelled to leave the station and proceed to Dharmshala, in June, on account of the sickness of her youngest child. The change of climate proved very beneficial, and the child recovered. She was not able to return to the station till October, but her time was well spent among the Hill-people near Dharmshala. Whenever she could leave her child, and the weather permitted, she visited the Hill-women in their houses, and was well received by them. Miss Emily Swift had charge of the girls' schools during her absence, and has continued to labor in this department since, as the work was too heavy for Mrs. Scott alone. Mr. Barr went to Dharmshala in July, and returned in October, getting about three months of needed rest. The lives of all of our little band have been mercifully preserved, and the health of all has been generally good.

PREACHING.

This part of our work comprises, preaching to the native congregation on the compound and in the city; preaching in the bazaar; and itinerating
in the district. There is also a great amount of what might be termed informal preaching, done during the visits of persons to inquire into and discuss religious questions with us, or when we visit them, which it would be difficult to embody in the report, but which adds much to the amount of preaching done during the year. It is, too, a most important part of the work. Its individuality enables us to bring the truths under discussion home more closely, and the friendly character gives it a power peculiarly its own.

a. PREACHING TO THE NATIVE CONGREGATION.

On Sabbath one service is held on the mission compound, and one in the building occupied by the city school. The former is especially for the native Christian congregation. The latter is attended by the Christians, school boys, teachers and others in the city who may happen to be attracted by the worship. These services have been regularly kept up during the whole year. The missionaries took these services in turn when both were present; when one was absent or itinerating, the one left in the station has had this work in charge. The city congregation has been very large during the year. Had we sufficient accommodations, it would be much larger. The open court in which we hold our services is always filled. Many come and stand at the door awhile, but not finding room go away. We feel the necessity of having a large and commodious place of worship in the city so much, that we are now taking steps to put up a suitable building. We do not know when we will be able to complete it, but we feel it is our duty to go forward as we can, trusting that money and material will be furnished to enable us to erect a house in which to worship our divine Master. In the mean time, may we labor faithfully in our hired house?

In addition to the Sabbath services, two weekly prayer meetings have been regularly kept up during the year, and two weekly Bible classes.

b. BAZAR PREACHING.

The work has been carried on quietly and with some degree of regularity during the year. The audiences are usually large, and generally quiet. It is a matter of some regret, that more attention cannot be given to this part of the work, but the pressure of other duties on a limited force rendered it impossible to carry out our wishes in regard to this work systematically.

ITINERANT PREACHING.

Mr. Swift had this part of the work during the first part of the year, and reports as follows: “About the middle of January I commenced to itinerate, and kept out in the district till March 8th, when I was obliged to return on account of severe and continuous head-ache. I travelled in the south-western part of this district, and into Lahore District, to a place called Mangtanwala, near the river Ravee. I met with many attentive hearers of the gospel, and some who expressed a desire to have further instruction. Some young men seemed especially promising, and showed signs of readiness to renounce their false religions. They promised to come and see me, but only two of them did so, but they were not yet prepared to endure shame, persecution and separation from their families for the name of Christ. In October, I took a trip towards Hafizabad, a large town about twenty-five miles west of Gujranwala. I was absent about fifteen days. I had attentive hearers in that place, and in surrounding villages.”

October 28th, Mr. Barr started from Gujranwala in the direction of Rammuggur, a town on the Chenaub River, about thirty miles distant.
Making short marches to give opportunity to preach in all the villages near the road, he did not reach Ramnugger till the morning of the fifth day. Remained there four days, preaching in the bazaar and discussing religious questions with native visitors. The number of visitors, and the necessity of meeting their arguments, or answering their inquiries, made the work very trying to the physical powers, but most refreshing to the spirit. None but a missionary can know or experience the satisfaction it is to lie down to rest in your tent near a heathen city after a day spent in preaching to the inhabitants Christ and Him crucified.

Left Ramnugger on Tuesday morning, going in the direction of Wuzerabad. As we wished to reach that place next day, made a long march. Encamped for the night at a village called Saloke. In the morning sent the tent on to Wuzerabad. Spent the day visiting and preaching in the villages on the way, and arrived at Wuzerabad in the evening. This place is twenty miles north of Gjranwala, on the banks of the Chenab. Distance from Ramnugger twenty miles. Spent only two days here, as we have visited this city frequently before. The next march in an eastern direction took us into Sealkote District. Encamped near a large village. A large crowd was soon assembled. Visitors to the tent all evening. In the morning went into the village to preach, and found a large crowd assembled. They listened very attentively, and many afterwards accompanied us to the tent, and remained till we were ready to start. Leaving this place by a village road leading in the direction of Gjranwala, we marched about four miles to another large village. Remained here till Monday. After preaching in the surrounding villages, we, on Monday, removed to another village called Tulwandi, and on Tuesday to a village called Rup, four miles from Gjranwala, which we reached on Wednesday evening, having been absent about twenty days. During this time the gospel was preached in most of the villages on or near our road. We met with but little opposition, and were thankful to have been able to preach Christ to so many persons. We were warmly pressed in many places to prolong our stay, and invited to return. Many promised to visit us at Gjranwala, and some have already done so.

It was purposed to continue out some time longer, but Mr. Barr’s children were suffering from whooping cough, and it was desirable that he should return. Consequently the itineration was closed for the year. We would be glad to have more to report in regard to this important work, but we can only say we have done what we could.

SCHOOLS.—CITY SCHOOL.

It was thought, when our last year’s report was sent, that this school would not increase much more in point of numbers. There was at that time a strong effort made in favor of the Government school, and the religious instruction given in our school was pointed at as dangerous to children by certain persons, who were leading the movement in favor of the Government school. It was natural to suppose heathen parents would be influenced by such reports. But we are glad to say such has not been the case. Our main school numbers now about 450 pupils, with about 100 in the branch schools. In all, about 550 children are connected with our boys’ schools. The head teacher we had left us for another situation, and we had some difficulty in securing another. One whom we had employed, and who came with very good recommendations, had to be dismissed in a few days. We, however, secured a Mr. Nixon, who has proved himself very capable and useful. Three boys of the first class were sent up for the Calcutta University Entrance Exami-
nation. We were very much gratified to have them all pass. One of them was Alexander Swift, Mr. Swift's eldest son. The second, George Lawrence, one of the orphan boys. The third, a Sikh boy, from the city. The fact that all passed whom we sent up for examination, will give our school high standing with the educational authorities. Yet we would not rejoice merely at our success in intellectual training. We rejoice that we can report, that we have constantly kept in view the religious training of the pupils, and we believe, that our faithfulness in bringing the gospel home to our scholars has given us the success we have had during the past year. And we have faith that many of these youth will be gathered into the fold of our Divine Master. Oh, may the Holy Spirit be poured out on them, and may the seed thus sown ripen for Christ!

Mr. Swift has had charge of the school during half of the year, and when the school was without a head master, filled the post himself.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Scott daily visited and looked after the interests of these schools from the first of the year until she was compelled to leave the station and go to Dharmasala with her sick child. This deprived the school of the services of Mrs. Scott for the time. In July, Emily Swift took charge of them, working under the direction of her father. She has done very well, and gives promise of being very useful in this work. She continued alone in charge until Mrs. Scott's return in October. Since that time she has worked with Mrs. Scott, as the work was too heavy for Mrs. Scott to do alone. Mr. Swift being encouraged to visit the schools by the people themselves, has rendered much assistance in their general management. The number of scholars is now about 350. The number of schools 10. The increase in the number took place in August, when, instead of having all the girls meet in one place, arrangements were made for the girls of one lane in the city to meet in that lane. This seemed to give the people more confidence, and consequently more parents sent their daughters. We have now nearly entire control of female education in the city, all government female schools being closed but one. It is a field for labor, and it is our earnest desire to see it cultivated with energy and earnestness.

The following particulars of the work from the Superintendent's report will be of interest:—"The girls are making very fair progress in their studies. Many can now read the Testament quite well. About twenty Mahometan girls can read the first Urdu book well, and are learning the Shorter Catechism, and portions of Psalms and Bible verses. Quite a number of Hindoo girls are able to read the Testament in Gurmukki, and are learning Psalms and Bible verses in this language. Some of them have committed much of the gospel of John. An effort has been made to teach them work, and some of them have made fair progress in knitting. They like it very much."

ORPHAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

The boys have been kept closely at school during the year. One has passed the Entrance Examination. Others are making good progress. Some few seemed to have reached the limit of intellectual improvement for them, and should now be connected with the Industrial School. Their Superintendent hopes that the coming year will see these two schools brought into more intimate connection, and the boys who do not make progress in their studies taught branches of industry.

One of the larger boys, called Karma (Kurma,) was baptized and admitted to church membership during the year.
Three adults were baptized during the year. A Hindoo named Prem-Das and his wife. They had been with us some time as inquirers, and, having given good evidence of their faith in Christ, were, after examination, admitted to membership. They are promising Christians. The third was the orphan boy mentioned above. Three infants were baptized during the year.

INQUIRERS.

We have had quite a number of inquirers during the year, but none were admitted to baptism except the man and his wife mentioned above. One with us seems promising, and as soon as we are satisfied of his sincerity will be received.

CONCLUSION.

We rejoice that we have now the certain prospect of a speedy re-enforcement to this mission. We hope soon to have the pleasure of welcoming Brother McKee and wife. This is cheering. May we not indulge the hope, that Brother McKee and wife are but the vanguard of a very liberal re-enforcement. We need at the very least two more missionaries immediately.

Samuel Martin,
James S. Barr, Committee.

Zafferwal.

This is a smaller station, organized about four years since. The mission is unable to furnish it one of its own number as a constant laborer; but there are three native brethren here doing good service under the supervision of the mission. There are ten communicants in the church, and thirty children in the schools.

BRANCH STATIONS.

During the year J. Clement, Catechist, and Isa Bhajna, Scripture Reader, have been at this station. The latter is a native of the place, and is living in the midst of his own people, where his influence will be much greater than it would be in a place where he is less known. Bazaar preaching has been kept up with a good degree of regularity.

The city of Zafferwal has about 7,000 inhabitants, and, of course, there is ample work in it to occupy a missionary's whole time. The neighboring villages have been visited as far as practicable. Sabbath services have been kept up regularly. Daily religious instruction has been given to the young,—especially toward the latter part of the year. A day school has also been kept up during the year for the Christians' children, and for such others as could be induced to come from the city and surrounding villages. The number in attendance has been about thirty.

The station has been visited as often as practicable by Mr. Martin. The work is in a very encouraging condition. The opposition manifested by the surrounding people, when the Christians settled on the land, is dying out, and many of the relatives of those who were first baptized, are beginning to manifest an inclination to seek the truth. It will be remembered, no doubt, that at first there were quite a number nearly ready to come out, but were deterred by the persecution which those who were baptized had to suffer from their people. Now, that this has ceased, they are beginning to return, and we have strong hopes that many will soon be enabled to confess their faith in Christ. Two women
have asked for baptism, and we hope soon to receive them into the church. One of these is the wife of Bhagat Masih, who is one of the two first baptized. He has suffered much persecution, but the grace of God has sustained him. When he was baptized his wife, partly through the influence of others, refused to live with him, and, taking the children, fled to Cashmere. After a long time, he succeeded in getting an order from the English Government, for the restoration of his children, and finally obtained them; his wife then came back, and has since lived with him, and now, by the blessing of God, is ready to profess her faith in the Saviour.

The Christians and inquirers of this place are farmers, and are doing very well: the past season has been more favorable for them, and they are beginning to prosper. We hope to see this little community grow into a self-sustaining congregation.

Pusroor.—This is a place of about 7,000 inhabitants, situated about 18 miles south of Sealkote. Early in the year we visited the place, and stationed two of our native assistants there. They remained there until near the time for commencing itineration. No property has been purchased or expense incurred, beyond the rent of a house and a shop for part of the year. We are not prepared yet to occupy it permanently, but intend to have it visited as often as possible, and have some of the native assistants reside there part of the year. The people are inclined to listen, and do not manifest the opposition that they have done in some other places. Nothing of special interest has occurred at this place.

CONCLUSION.

We have made a brief record of the labors for the year. Our force is small, and our efforts weak, but we trust the good seed has been sown, and with the blessing of God the harvest will follow.

GENERAL.

Since the preparation of the report from this mission, word has reached us that the Rev. J. P. McKee and family had safely arrived; and his station is fixed for the present at Gujranwala. The Mission has also been led to occupy a new and very important station, called Goordaspour, and is very cordially commended to the contributions and prayers of the church.

At Sealkote, Miss Gordon has, in addition to her charge of the Girls' Orphanage, inaugurated and very happily, in connection with Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Gordon, carried on Zenana, or woman's visiting work. Miss Calhoun also is much engaged, in connection with her superintendence of the girls' school, in this useful service, reading the Bible from house to house among the women, and teaching them. This is a work greatly called for in all heathen lands; and, in many respects, there is a special call for it in India. At their own homes, and by devoted Christian women, multitudes of heathen women may be led to hear the gospel who are utterly shut out from it everywhere else. In this mission, our three sisters, the Misses Gordon, Welsh and Calhoun, may find opportunities to do much of this kind of work; and the Board feel assured the Assembly and our whole church will most
cordially encourage them in it, as in a field and kind of labor from which much of the choicest fruit may be gathered.

In this mission, special attention has been paid during the past year to the preaching of the word. Good and important as is the work of teaching the young, yet it may be questioned whether any large proportion of the time of an ordained minister of the everlasting gospel should ever be taken up with the mere routine of the school room where a large part of the studies are more or less secular: and thus it has been specially gratifying to the Board, that from this station no less than one hundred and twenty-five villages have been visited during the year, and the gospel preached to many who are declared to have listened to it with attention. While, therefore, the schools in this mission are large, and much good is, beyond any question, doing in them, yet it is earnestly hoped, all the efforts that are possible will still be made to have the gospel regularly and fully preached.

It only remains for the Board to say, that in January last the mission in India informed us, that the use of machinery as a labor-saving operation in the Industrial School was not, in any important sense, subserving the purposes of such a school, and that a special superintendent for it could be dispensed with, without injury to the mission. In view of all the circumstances, and after much consideration, the Board deemed it best to adopt the suggestion of the Mission, and advised the return of the Superintendent, Mr. J. W. Gordon, to this country.

In conclusion, it is gratifying to the Board to be able to say, our mission in India is in a thoroughly working and prosperous condition; and we may add, if it were only possible to have its working force increased, and to have a medical missionary also, who would be able to take an active part in speaking and other religious exercises, and accompany the missionary in his visits for itinerant and bazaar preaching in the native villages, there can be no doubt, that the happiest results would follow.

III. Egypt.

Alexandria, on the Mediterranean. Population about 150,000. Mission began in 1837. Missionary laborers, Mr. David Strang and wife, and Miss Theresa M. Campbell.


The Fayoum, above 60 miles above Cairo, near the Nile. Mission began 1856. Missionary laborers, Rev. Wm. Harvey and wife.


Koos, about 500 miles above Cairo, and about 15 below ancient Thebes. Makhiel el Beliane, pastor elect.


The Nile Valley.—Bible distribution on Nile Boat and by colportage.

In this mission, the work has steadily progressed, though from
the limited number of the laborers, and their often overworked condition, it has been, in some of the most important places, hindered, if not seriously injured. The prominent points or centres are Alexander, Cairo, the Fayoum, Osioot, Koos and Monsoura. These may be here noticed in their order.

**Alexandria.**

The population of this city is about 150,000; and its inhabitants are of a greater variety of nationalities, religions and characters than any other city in Egypt. The past year, however, here, has not been apparently one of the successful years of missionary labor. Possibly this is owing, in some measure, to the unsettled state of the laborers. Dr. Lansing occupied the pulpit a portion of the year, and was then removed to Cairo. Different members of the mission preached here while spending some of the hot season at Ramleh, the mission summer residence near the city. Mr. Strang, the resident who has charge of the schools, the press and the general interests of the mission, was the only one permanently engaged. But the work has been steadily prosecuted. Public worship was regularly kept up on the Sabbath. On one or more evenings in the week meetings were held for the reading and exposition of Scripture and for prayer. And often very deep interest was manifested in these exercises. In these meetings, as well as in conducting services on the Sabbath, especially since Dr. Lansing left, Ibrahim Yusuf, a native licentiate of the Presbytery, has rendered important service.

The schools have been continued, though sometimes under difficulties. In the boys' schools, 134 pupils were enrolled during the year. The average attendance in the girls' school was about 45. During a portion of the year this school was under the care of Miss McKown; but as she has been removed to Osioot, it will be permanently intrusted, probably, to Miss Campbell. In both of these schools, daily instruction was given at length in the Scriptures. Various religious exercises were engaged in every day; and each scholar was required to contribute something to the support of the school. The amount of tuition fees paid in the boys' school amounted thus to $89.40, and in the girls' to $49.28.

At this station the effort is steadily continued to have the Bible and books of evangelical reading circulated. At the bookshop, 915 volumes were sold during the year, and $265.40 were received in return. The press, too, which was so munificently furnished by the Maharajah, has continued to do good work, and promises to be, in the hands of Mr. Strang, a most useful auxiliary of our whole mission in Egypt.
During the year the mission has been able to make an arrange­
ment by which a very commodious and conveniently located house
of worship belonging to the Church of Scotland has been secured
to our mission at a low rate of expense and for a term of years.
As in Alexandria and all the large cities where our missions are
located, it has been observed that the people will more readily
attend at a church edifice for worship than in a private building,
so it is already found, that encouraging results are following this
arrangement, and much good is anticipated from it.

The past year, unlike the one preceding, has witnessed no sudden or
startling changes at this station. It has been also a year of few encour­
gagements, a period of tearful sowing, not one of cheerful gathering.
There has not, during the year, been a single member added to the
congregation, while part of those formerly gathered have appeared luk­
warm and indifferent. But such is not the state of all. A few are
grieved at the low state of religion, and are praying and laboring for a
reformation. Among these, the resident missionary and his wife, find
their attachments increasing in strength and number, and hope that, to
some at least, they have been useful.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Divine service was conducted twice on Sabbath, in the mission chapel,
for about ten months of the year by Dr. Lansing, with the exception of
occasional sermons in summer by other missionaries. About the middle
of August a Sabbath evening service, commencing at sunset, was un­
tertaken in the Scotch church as an experiment. By means of printed
notices, announcing these meetings, larger audiences were gathered than
could have been expected or even seated in the Mission chapel. The
exercises were conducted by different members of the Mission while they
remained at Ramleh, and were afterward maintained by Dr. Lansing
until he left for Cairo. In this experiment we had the hearty good-will
and co-operation of Dr. Yule, the Scotch pastor, and several of his most
active members. About the end of the year, the evening service was
made to take the place of the afternoon chapel service, and the morning
service was also transferred to the Scotch church. The experiment has
succeeded, at least, as well as could reasonably have been expected, and
negotiations are now in progress which are likely to result in an ar­
rangement by which we shall, for a term of years, be permitted to use
the church at such hours as it is not wanted by the Scotch congregation.
This is, in many respects, better than worshipping, as before, in a third
story chapel, and we hope that in a few years, we may have the farther
improvement of a separate building. It should be mentioned that since
Dr. Lansing’s removal to Cairo, the public services have been conducted
by the licentiate, Ibrahim Yusuf, in such a manner as to give much
present satisfaction, and good hope of his future usefulness.

OTHER MEETINGS.

It was soon found, that the evening service diminished the afternoon
attendance. Comparatively few wished to attend to a regular discourse
both afternoon and evening; yet there were some disposed still to attend
in the Mission building. For these the afternoon service was changed
into a more informal meeting by Dr. Lansing, and after he left, it was
taken up by Mr. Strang. These meetings are still continued, and the
time spent mainly in a catechetical exercise on the “Proof Catechism.”
There is a meeting on Friday evenings, for reading and exposition of the Scripture. This is conducted by Ibrahim Yusuf, and considerable interest is often manifested, though it is too often an interest in perverse and foolish questions from which the leader of the meeting, with considerable tact, recalls them, as often as possible, to better subjects.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

This school was under the management of Miss McKown until the end of July, when vacation began, and before it was reopened, she had returned to Osioot. It was reopened in the beginning of October. Since then, with very rare exceptions, it has been opened by Mr. Strang with devotional exercises every morning. He has also given the advanced class a morning Scripture lesson. As this class includes but a small part of the pupils, their lesson has latterly been cut a little shorter to take time for giving a general Scripture lesson to the whole school. This lesson in which the topics have been the principal events in the life of our Lord, has been specially interesting to both teacher and pupils.

Margot, who was mentioned in the last report as the principal native teacher, would not accept and honestly discharge the duties of a secondary position in connection with Miss McKown, and was, therefore, discharged. Those that remain, need much to have an efficient head who can spend much more time in the school than can be done by a person charged with numerous other duties; and with such a head it is believed they would prove efficient. This is the post which awaits Miss Campbell, and for which she is actively preparing. She arrived soon after the beginning of the new year, and has already made considerable progress in acquiring a knowledge of Arabic. As usual, our good friends in Paisley remembered the school last year with a donation of £55. This goes far toward supporting the school. The tuitions last year were $49.28, and the average daily attendance was nearly 45.

BIBLE WOMAN.

Several years ago a small sum was presented to the Mission "for the support of a Bible woman in Alexandria." We could at any time have found persons ready to take the title and salary of Bible woman, but it is only lately that we have found one who seemed at all fit for the duties. In October we were made acquainted with a poor Syrian family who had just arrived in Alexandria. Mrs. Strang was much pleased with their only daughter, a young woman who had been some time in the American Mission school in Sidon, and was well recommended by her teacher. After witnessing her conduct when sorely tried by the sickness and death of her only brother, we judged her the fittest person we were likely to procure for the situation. She was accordingly employed about the first of December to go from house to house and read the Bible with the women, and, whenever possible, to teach them to read it for themselves. We believe she tries to be faithful but meets with very poor encouragement.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

This school was well attended at the beginning of the year, but about the first of April was nearly broken up by a strike of the head teacher for higher wages, which there seemed no good reason for granting. Soon after leaving us he opened a school of his own and took from us nearly all our more advanced and better paying pupils. He soon abandoned his school, but his pupils did not like to return to a school they had left so lately, and most of them scattered off to other masters. The school was further reduced about the same time by the expulsion of two of the largest boys that remained for disorderly conduct. The successor
to the post of head teacher, though a good instructor of classes, did not prove a popular master, and made little progress in gathering recruits. It is hard to tell whether we could have continued the school with advantage or not, had not Mr. Harvey allowed his head teacher, Moosa, to return to Alexandria. He took charge of the school in October, and is conducting it with marked success. He has great influence with the boys, and secures the attendance of a majority of them at the Sabbath morning service, which is unavoidably held so early as to prevent our gathering a Sabbath school in the morning, the only time when we could hope to secure a good attendance.

The foregoing narrative will account for the fact that with 134 pupils enrolled during the year the average attendance was only 24, and the tuitions $89.40.

THE PRESS.

A moderate amount of work has been done by the press during the year, and that work, we believe, has been noticeably useful. In the opinion of the writer the year's experience has demonstrated that we can do a great deal of useful work in the way of printing notices of meetings and small tracts for gratuitous distribution. To follow up this work and to print cards for Sabbath classes, we now need a small press, which can be procured for less than a hundred dollars. If the missionary in charge of the press were at liberty to devote his time fully to that department, he would cheerfully undertake to make such a machine speedily pay for itself by job printing. A little of this has been done, but more has been declined for want of a compositor familiar with the Roman alphabet.

THE BOOK SHOP.

This remains under the care of Abd al-Malik, who is really a lay preacher, and well deserving to be put in the way of promotion. This recommendation is given with a full knowledge that it would be difficult to spare him from his present position, where he is distinguished alike for efficiency and integrity. The shop sales during the year have been 915 volumes, which were sold for $265.40.

THE CONGREGATION.

The members of the congregation are but few, and the active members are still fewer. This fact needs to be mentioned to the credit of those who exert themselves in Christian duty while surrounded by such an unwholesome atmosphere as that of Alexandria. Mention has already been made of a poor Syrian family who came here in October. Their only son soon sickened and, after a painful illness, died about the middle of November. Though the lad and his parents were only respectable adherents, not members of the Protestant communion, the members at once raised the necessary funds for the burial, besides having given considerable assistance during the boy's illness. From this and other examples it would appear that while they need education, they are quite capable of being educated in the matter of giving. Their gifts to the poor and for church purposes, so far as they passed through the hands of the deacons, amounted in the past year to $102.

To bring the history of the congregation up to the time of writing, it should be mentioned that since the beginning of the new year they have contributed for the rent of the Scotch church, in which our services are now held, $80, not included in the above amount. Of this, four dollars were contributed by a poor laborer, Sa'eed, who has since gone to his rest. His case deserves further notice. He was one of the many who have been stolen away from the Soodan in their childhood, to be sold in
Egypt or elsewhere. After many varied and often sad experiences he ran away from his bondage and took refuge with a French consul, who would not restore him to his master. He afterward found employment which took him to Liverpool, where he learned a little of the English language and the Christian religion. He came afterward to Alexandria, where he was further instructed by Rev. A. Watson, then the resident missionary, and was received by him into the church, and first communed in April, 1866. He remained a consistent member till his death, Feb. 2d, 1871. His death, which occurred in hospital from heart disease, came at last suddenly; but during his last illness, and during a more painful one about a year before, he exhibited rare patience, cheerfulness and resignation. Coming to the joys of the gospel, as he did, through the sorrows of slavery, he was a witness to God's goodness magnified even in man's evil. His case was a proof, too, of the fact, denied by many nominal Christians, that God's word and Spirit can convert a Muslim to the love of the Saviour. His name, like very many oriental names, was significant; but, unlike many, its signification was appropriate. His name was Sa'eed Abdallah,—happy servant of God.

Cairo.

The history of this Station has been varied during the year. Yet the ordinances have been regularly dispensed. Several persons have been added to the communion of the church, and though for various causes the attendance upon the prayer meetings and other means of grace has not been as gratifying as in some former years, yet a liberal spirit has been shown in contributing to the cause of Christ. During the year the weekly contributions reached the sum of $82.00, and since the close of the financial year a subscription was taken for supplying the Sabbath school with 100 copies of a weekly paper published at Beirut, and $315 were subscribed for supporting the ordinances in their church. This is gratifying, as showing the disposition to give as well as to receive in the Lord's service.

The schools in this station have been under charge of Dr. Barnett and Miss Johnston, respectively. In the boys' school 252 scholars were enrolled on the list during the year. In the girls' schools at the mission house there was an enrolment of 94, and in Haret Es-Sakeen 26. These scholars are of a great variety of nations and religions,—Copts, Moslems, Greeks, Syrians, Armenians, Jews, &c. But to them all alike, every day, a good proportion of religious instruction is given, and already, in numerous instances, it is believed, with happy results. In the boys' school the amount received for tuition reached the encouraging sum of $441.76 in gold.

During the year regular service has been kept up by our mission in this city in English, and though it cannot be participated in by the natives, yet held as it is at such an hour as not to interfere with the native service, and fitted, as it is intended, to
reach the case of numerous travellers, and English or American residents, who but for it might be utterly without the means of grace, it has met with encouragement.

The year closes in this mission with an encouraging revival of interest in the Sabbath school, and with a good and important work going on in visiting the women in their own houses, and reading to them that word, of which in the vast multitude of cases they had never heard, and which we know is able to make wise unto salvation, through the faith that is in Christ.

In closing this notice of the mission in Cairo, the Board would further mention that in consequence of great changes taking place in the improvements which the Viceroy is making in the city, and particularly in the vicinity of the valuable property which belongs to our mission,—as the Government, also, is desirous of purchasing it for public purposes, and as it is not now conveniently located for the mission work, therefore the mission have thought best to entertain the idea of disposing of it, and investing the avails in other and more suitable and useful localities and buildings.

In regard to the personnel of this station, we have to record with thankfulness to the Head of the church, that no sudden breach has been made in our number like the one which it was our painful duty to report last year.

As to the pastorate of the native church, the steps which were taken by Presbytery and the church (as narrated in the minutes of last summer's meeting of Presbytery,) for securing a native pastor, failed, as the call which was presented by the church, with the conditions which were superadded by the Presbytery, was declined by the candidate, Mr. Ibrahim Yuseph, who had been licensed at the preceding meeting of Presbytery. The Rev. S. C. Ewing, who at the beginning of the preceding year had been appointed pastor pro tern, of the congregation, thereupon resigned the office, and Rev. Dr. Lansing was appointed to fill the place.

To Rev. Dr. Barnett were assigned at the same time the duties of oversight of the boys' school, and keeping the station accounts, in addition to those already imposed upon him by Presbytery.

In this connection, we cannot refrain from mentioning the name of Dr. Grant, the resident English physician, who has not only in a most efficient and pains-taking manner discharged his duties as physician to the mission families of this and other stations, but who, with his accomplished wife, has so earnestly and disinterestedly labored in his department to promote the interests of the mission, that we doubt whether he could have more effectively promoted those interests had he been a regularly appointed missionary physician.

THE ARABIC CONGREGATION.

Mr. Ewing discharged the duties of pastor of the church until July 28th, when he removed with his family to Ramleh. Dr. Lansing was prevented, by the health of Mrs. Lansing, from entering upon the duties of the pastorate until November 4th. These duties were in the interval discharged with a good degree of acceptance by the licentiate, Mr. Ibrahim Yuseph. Thus the congregation has enjoyed throughout the year
the regular administration of word and ordinances. The Lord's supper has been thrice administered, and six persons have been received on confession of their faith, and one on certificate, who was one of the first converts of the Damascus mission, who, though in humble life, and during the first years of his connection with us nearly blind, has, so far as we know, uniformly, for nearly twenty years, adorned his profession of the gospel.

Several circumstances have conspired to render the pastoral work at this station peculiarly difficult and trying. Some of these have been mentioned in former reports. In addition, we must mention one which the past year has been felt to weigh as a load of lead upon the pastor and native brethren, viz.: the sad defection of several members of the native congregation. One man who had long been under discipline for the treatment of his wife, after having inspired many hopes and fears, has finally confirmed our worst fears as to his spiritual state, by professing Mohammedanism, and thus securing a divorce from his wife, saying to the missionary that he had concluded he might as well do so, as he was at any rate going to hell in his old way of life. Another mentioned in the last report had married a member of the church at Alexandria, though he has a wife and children in Mesopotamia. Two others whose case is mentioned in the report of Monsoura, who, after having been for years in the employment of the mission, are now living here, and improving, as we have been informed, every opportunity to revile the missionaries. Another has so far justified the popular use of the term Free Mason as a synonym for infidel, that he has of late been an open advocate of blank Atheism. These, with several other cases of defection, (all now residing here, though the defection of all has not been within the past year,) have caused to be wrung out to us the waters of a full cup, the enemy to blaspheme, the earnest members of the church to mourn, and even one of the members of session to say on the application of a person for church membership,—"What is the use? They come and go."

This picture, however, is not all dark. Attempts have been made with all these wanderers to bring them back to the fold of the Good Shepherd. Two of those mentioned are now regular attendants on Sabbath services, and three of them have confessed that their hearts are not at ease. And we are encouraged to hope that some at least of these prodigals may be brought back to the Father's house, by the fact that one who years ago apostatized, being forced thereto by her friends and the Coptic priests, and whose house was long closed to the ladies of the mission, has lately not only opened to them her door with strong demonstrations of pleasure, but gives good evidence that she is living a Christian life.

There are other "lights and shadows." On returning to the station, the present pastor opened, and attempted to sustain, a daily meeting for prayer, and reading, and expounding the word. The congregation seemed cordially to acquiesce, notices of the meeting were printed and distributed, but after a varying attendance it was relinquished after a trial of six weeks. The excuse for non-attendance, which was generally made by the members and adherents, was the distance of their residences from the mission house,—the true reason, we fear, must be sought in the general indifference and discouragement of the members of the congregation. As a counterpart of this, we mention with joy that the Sabbath school has been revived and sustained with increasing interest the past seven weeks, together with a Bible class for the men, in which ten persons, all but one members of the church, are engaged as teachers. The average attendance is about forty, and the teachers meet weekly for prayer and conference on the interests of the school. For the last
four months, also, a weekly sermon has been given on Fridays to the boys of the school, which has been an occasion of great interest.

Bible work among the women has been performed by Mrs. Lansing three or four days a week, three or four families usually being visited each day. These visits are spent in reading and explaining the word, accompanied, when practicable, with prayer. And though these visits have not been confined to the families of the members and adherents of the church, there has not been an instance in which they have not been well received, and their continuance asked for; and they have been the means of largely increasing the attendance of females at the Sabbath services. The wife of one of the deacons has recently accompanied her in these visits, and has become deeply interested in the work. Since her return from Monsoura, blind Werdeh has also gone from house to house teaching the women to read, and conversing with them. She has now twelve pupils, one of whom, who, like herself, is blind, has learned to read very well with the embossed type. Her strength seems to be the only limit to this work.

A female prayer meeting has also been sustained twice a week; on Wednesday in Haret Es Sakeen, and on Sabbath in the mission house. The attendance at each has ranged from 5 to 20.

The past few months the Sabbath afternoon service in Haret Es Sakeen has been suspended, and an exercise in the Shorter Catechism been sustained instead in the mission chapel. The attendance is not large, being usually 10 or 12. The present attendance at the morning Arabic service in the chapel is about 75.

The Armenian service has shared in the vicissitudes of some of the other branches of the work. It was suspended for three months, from April 10th till July 24th, during which time pastor Stephan was absent by permission of Presbytery on a visit to his friends. On the return of the missionaries from Ramleh, the Sabbath congregation was found to consist of only five or six persons. The reason was soon manifest in a complaint signed by a number of the members and former attendants, accusing the pastor of neglect of duty, and serious complications in worldly business. He was advised to resign his place, which he did, and the congregation has since been without a separate service, except that the elder has latterly held a meeting in the morning in connection with the Sabbath school for prayer and the reading of the word. The past two Sabbaths, at the request of the congregation, a young man who has been educated at the missionary college at Constantinople, has officiated with an attendance of 19 each day. And the congregation, which expresses itself pleased with his services, proposes paying the half of his salary, which they say need not be large, as he has other means of support. This is encouraging, as this congregation has heretofore done but little for the support of the ordinances in their midst.

The contributions of the church up to the end of the financial year were $82.00. As, however, it has been decided that with the exception of the financial accounts for the secular year, the narrative of the state of the mission shall extend to the time of the present meeting. We take pleasure in stating that since the close of the financial year, a subscription has been taken up for supplying the Sabbath school and church with a hundred copies of a weekly religious paper published at Beirut, and at present a subscription has been opened which has reached $315.00, for the support of the ordinances in their midst, especially during the absence of the pastor in Ramleh, for the discharge of his duties as Theological Professor.

G. LANSING.
THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT IN CAIRO FOR 1870.

For the history of the origin of this department, and for a general view of the condition of those for whom it was designed, as well as for a general view of the character of work done, we refer to our last report. There has been little change deserving particular notice, except that we have in our further intercourse with the people been more thoroughly convinced of the necessity and importance of this department of our missionary work. The number of the English-speaking community is increasing. During the past year upwards of twenty American officers have entered the service of the Egyptian Government, and several of them have brought their wives and families with them. The English community in Cairo are still, and will be, for some time, destitute of a regular pastor; and though the church service be read regularly by their Consul every Sabbath, they have no preaching except occasionally by passing clergymen.

In the chapel in the missionary premises worship has been maintained as usual. On account of the war in Europe, fewer travelling ministers have reported themselves than during ordinary years, so that the subscriber has preached in English more frequently during the season of travel than was formerly his custom. The service is principally attended by the families of the mission and travellers during the winter season. Some of these manifest much interest in us and in our work by calling on us, visiting our schools, and attending our services; and occasionally some of them contribute to our funds very liberally.

The services at Bulak were kept up till the beginning of July, when we left for Ramleh, in the mess-room of a few of the engineers, with an audience ranging from five to fifteen persons, and falling off again to five, and even three. This class are very unstable as an audience, being liable to be changed constantly from one station to another, and new comers arriving. With these again it takes some time to form acquaintance. The services were suspended during our absence in Ramleh.

On our return to Cairo in the fall, there were several attempts made to secure a better place for holding our meetings than the one we had formerly occupied, it being scarcely a fit place to invite people to attend, and especially ladies. But these attempts all proved failures. At length, however, one of the leading engineers offered us a good-sized private room, favorably situated for our work. Since that time we have had audiences ranging from nine to fifteen, and on last Sabbath seventeen persons, among whom are more females than during any former period. The work has never been more encouraging, nor have the prospects ever been so favorable. The meetings are held on Sabbath evenings, and have been very regularly maintained, except a few evenings, on account of sickness in my family. The services are decent and solemn, and the word spoken is listened to with great attention and respect. As usual, the dead have been buried, a few sick have been visited, and a few children have been baptized. Besides, we have visited the people in their houses more than it had been our custom formerly to do; and we have been much gratified in our intercourse with these foreigners in a strange land, who have still some recollection left of home affairs. On the whole, we have been much encouraged in this work.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JAMES BARNETT.

Done in Cairo, March 22d, 1871.

SCHOOLS IN CAIRO.

I. The boys' school in the missionary premises.—The subscriber was appointed to take charge of this school at the last summer meeting of
the Presbytery. It is under the direction of Abdullah Minkarius, a very efficient teacher, with several assistants. In consequence of my other duties, and especially on account of sickness in my family, I have not been able to give as much time to the duties of this school during much of the time since my appointment as I would otherwise have done. But it is not presumed that the school has suffered to any great extent, though it might have been profited by more time having been devoted to it. During the year there has been a slight increase in the number of the scholars and in the amount of moneys collected in the form of fees.

At various times there have been enrolled two hundred and fifty-two scholars. There were on the roll at the commencement of the year one hundred and sixteen names. During the year one hundred and thirty-six new scholars entered the school, and one hundred and thirty-one left. There has been an average daily attendance of one hundred and three scholars. Of the one hundred and twenty-one scholars on the roll at the end of the year, sixty-eight are Copts, thirty-six Mohammedans, eight Greek Roman Catholics from Syria, three Italians, one German, four Armenians, and one Greek; and among all these there are twenty-four Protestants. The scholars, with the exception of a few poor ones, pay a monthly fee of five piasters,—about a quarter of a dollar,—for each language, whether it be Arabic, English, French, or Italian; but all must study Arabic, by which all religious instruction is communicated. The fees collected during the year amount to 504.08 piasters, which is equal to about $441.76 in gold.

The first hour of each day is spent in religious exercises. All being collected into one room, and the roll being called, a chapter, or part of a chapter, is read, a slight comment, accompanied with practicable remarks, and a short prayer, are made; and then each class is drilled in the Catechisms and the scripture lesson for the day during the remainder of the hour, in the separate class rooms. In the acquisition of scripture truth, in reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar, and in translating from one language to another, the scholars have made commendable progress.

There is one feature of the school which we are anxious to change; the instability and irregularity of attendance on the part of many of the scholars. This we have the hope of doing, by giving more personal attention to the school than we have been able to do during the short time we have had charge of it. The mere personal presence of a missionary has a great effect: and I find it profitable to both scholars and teachers to let them see that I am watching them, and that I have an interest in them and in their progress in their studies; and also by introducing new books and new studies of a higher grade than they are yet acquainted with, thus elevating the school another degree above similar schools around us.

To have formed the slightest acquaintance with, and to have exercised the least control over, the religious, moral, and intellectual training of two hundred and fifty-two paying scholars, and many of these Mohammedans, is a great missionary privilege, and it is well worthy the consideration of the mission, whether it be not their duty to lay their plans for the establishment, at an early day, of a first class institution of learning in Cairo. The missionary premises are most admirably situated for such an institution, being central, and of easy access to scholars from the Christian, Mohammedan and Jewish quarters, and yet far enough removed from other schools to not be interfered with by them.

II. The school in Bulak.—Bulak is the port of Cairo, situated on the Nile, about a mile and a half from the centre of the city, and is a large
suburb of it, containing about 40,000 inhabitants, the great mass of whom are Mohammedans, but among them a few Christians of various sects reside. For several years we have been endeavoring to get a foothold in this place. In the spring of 1868, the native converts were urged to commence a missionary work in this place by opening a school, and holding meetings for reading the scriptures and prayer; and under the superintendence of Miss R. G. the school for awhile flourished well; but as the funds for keeping it up were soon spent, the attempt proved a failure, and involved them in not a little ill feeling and heart burning. It became evident that a school could not be kept up without both the assistance and control of the mission. In hunting for a room in which to hold a service for the benefit of the English residents of Bulak, we learned that the school of Maskovakis, formerly a Greek Archimondrite, was broken up, and that his rooms could be procured. As they were favorably situated, and could be used both for English and Arabic services, the rooms were rented as an experiment for three months. Muskovakis and his wife were employed as teachers at moderate wages. The school has been in operation five weeks, commencing with only two scholars, and now numbers fourteen, each paying a fee of ten piasters, or half a dollar per month, for every language studied, whether Arabic, English, French, Italian or Turkish. The services in Arabic have also been kept up during the same time; but although there are several nominal Protestants in Bulak, very few have availed themselves of the privileges offered to them, some having become exceedingly remiss in their duties, and others having opposed us, and spoken against us. But we trust in the Lord to prosper us in due time. In reference to the Bulak school, I would ask the association to assume the expenses incurred by making the three months' experiment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  

JAMES BARNETT.  

Done in Cairo, March 22d, 1871.

III. THE GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN CAIRO.

These continued under the supervision of Rev. S. C. Ewing until the meeting of Presbytery in Ramleh, at which Miss Johnston was appointed to take charge of them. During that time the school in the Ezbekeyeh remained in about the same condition in which it was at the close of the previous year. The school in Haret Es Sakkaeen was suspended during two months for want of a house, and when commenced was very small, and increased very slowly. The following is the report of Miss Johnston since she took charge of the girls' schools: "I took charge of the two girls' schools in Cairo the 1st of October, 1870. At that time the Ezbekeyeh school had an enrolment of 80 scholars, with an average daily attendance of 56½. The present enrolment is 94, and 70 4-5 is the daily average attendance. Two teachers, a monitress and a sewing woman are employed. The forenoons are devoted to reading, writing, and once a week to arithmetic. The afternoons are given to needle-work.

"We have reading in the New Testament 30, beginners using the first reading book or primer, Ramel El Bahr 23, and the remainder are learning the alphabet, receiving oral instructions, and committing verses from the Psalms and the Catechisms. Forty-three are writing, and the same number are learning arithmetic.

"The Haret Es Sakkaeen school, which two years ago numbered about eighty scholars, owing to Miss Hart's death, or rather the manner of her death, was almost broken up. A Coptic school being opened immediately after in that quarter, drew away two of our teachers and a large majority of our pupils. One of the teachers, Marian Dimiane,
kept together a few of the children, and these have served as a nucleus, around which we hope to gather those who are willing to receive the light, though we can scarcely yet expect to see the school regain its former strength, receiving opposition, as we do, from the Coptic priests and the school under their auspices. The enrolment when I entered it was fifteen, and the average daily attendance eleven. At present, the number enrolled is twenty-six, and the daily average nineteen. The lessons in this school are the same as those given in the other school. Devotional exercises are conducted in both schools every day.

"I would earnestly recommend, that arrangements be made, at the earliest possible moment, to secure permanent and more comfortable buildings for school purposes, as the rooms at present occupied by the Ezbakeyeh school, being at the top of a four story house, and quite open and exposed, will be, during the heat of the summer months, almost unfit for occupation."

E. F. Johnston.

Done in Cairo, March 22d, 1871.

The Fayoum.

Passing up the Nile the next Station is at this place. The Rev. William Harvey continues to occupy it and the neighboring village of Sinoris, and in both these places regular services have been held on the Sabbath. On nearly every evening in the week meetings have been held for prayer, or the reading and studying of the Scriptures, and one evening, at least, in every week, is devoted to the study of the Shorter Catechism. Both boys' and girls' schools have been kept up throughout the year; every session in them is opened with reading the Scriptures and prayer, and continual efforts are made to have all the scholars brought to know the way to be saved.

In these stations eleven persons have been added to the church during the year on the profession of their faith in Christ. Six infants were baptized. With gratifying liberality the people contributed $58 for the building fund, $38 in weekly collections, and $22 for the teachers in the schools, or $118 in all. A total, also, of 159 volumes of Bibles and books were sold, bringing in $39 in gold.

Among the most gratifying of all the statements from this portion of our Egyptian mission, is the fact, that women are becoming more interested in learning to read.

During the past year the various operations of the mission have been carried on in Medeenet and Sinoris, without interruption, save that caused by attending the regular meetings of Presbytery, and visiting the Ghous congregation, in accordance with appointment of Presbytery.

STATE OF THE WORK.

The state of the work in Medeenet has often prompted the question, "Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed." Some have heard the gospel preached time and again, and in some measure were convinced of their own sins, as well as of the errors of the church of their fathers, and have acknowledged that the testimony
we maintain to the truth is in accordance with the word of God. But here they have stopped, unwilling to take the decisive step,—accept Christ as their only Saviour, confess him before men, and thus take up their cross and follow him. Others have also frequently heard the word of God read and explained, and though not so fully enlightened as the former class, are not ignorant of the way of salvation. But having learned that the gate is strait, and the way narrow, so that to enter the one and walk in the other, they must strive against inward depravity, and stem the strong current of outward opposition, they seem to have settled down into a state of cold indifference.

While such was the sad condition of those among whom we were laboring in Medeenet, (our own few members excepted,) the door was being opened wider in Sinoris. Formerly, I had visited that town as often as practicable, spending a day or two at a time, preaching to the people and conversing with them in their houses. These few privileges they seemed to appreciate, yet were not satisfied with them, but desired more frequent opportunities of being instructed from the word of God. The three native brethren resident there, together with a number of their friends, entreated me to give them more of my time and labor. Under these circumstances, it seemed to be my duty to remove there temporarily, especially as I was convinced that I could labor to much better advantage if living among them. Accordingly, I have spent nearly one-half of the year in Sinoris, at the same time visiting Medeenet and preaching there about twice a month.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

When residing in Medeenet two services have been held on Sabbath, viz.: one in the forenoon, with an average attendance of eighteen, when some portions of scripture were read and a sermon preached, and in the afternoon another service, attended by about half the morning audience, when the exercises were conducted either as a Bible class or social prayer meeting. When I have been absent from Medeenet, a meeting has been held on Sabbath morning conducted by Shenudy, teacher of the boys' school, or by Wasuf, a student from Osioot. On nearly every night of the week a meeting has been held for reading the scriptures and prayer, conducted by me when present, and in my absence by one of the native brethren. The average attendance at these meetings has been thirteen persons when I have been present.

In Sinoris, two services have been held on the Sabbath, viz.: one in the forenoon, with an average attendance of seventy persons, at which a portion of scripture was read, a Psalm explained, and a sermon preached, and in the afternoon another service attended by about forty persons. During the first part of the year a sermon was preached as in the forenoon. On the 6th of November a class was formed composed of the larger boys of the school, and men who could read. From that time they have been committing to memory the Shorter Catechism with scripture proofs, and recite them on Sabbath afternoon, after which an exposition of the “answer” has been given, which formed the lesson for the day.

Besides these regular services, a prayer meeting, conducted by the native brethren, has been held on Sabbath morning before sermon. Meetings have also been held every night of the week except one. One night has been devoted to prayer, another to lessons from the Shorter Catechism, and the rest to lessons from the New Testament. The average attendance at these meetings has been twenty.
SCHOOLS.

Boys' school, Medeenet.—On account of an urgent demand for scribes at the beginning of the year, the most of the advanced scholars of this school left and entered the government offices. Some of them had made such progress in their studies that they were at once employed, and others had the prospect of filling the vacant places in the future. We were very sorry to part with these boys, knowing that instead of being instructed in the pure morality of the gospel of Jesus, they were entering a school where lying, profanity, cheating and Sabbath-desecration were lessons taught both by precept and example. Still we hope that the religious training they have received will not be altogether lost; but though the seed may lie dead for a time, it will yet spring up and bring forth fruit. As the number of the scholars was reduced to less than twenty, and the school in Alexandria was very much in need of a teacher, Moosa, who had come formerly from that school, was transferred to his place there in September. Since that time the school in Medeenet has been conducted by Shenudy, who has become qualified for that position since the work of the mission was commenced in the Fayoum.

Girls' school, Medeenet.—Mariam Tadrus, of Medeenet, has conducted this school during the year. After opening with prayer and reading the scriptures, she has spent the forenoon of each day in teaching the girls reading, spelling, &c., and in the afternoon she has taught them needlework. Besides instructing the girls, she has also given lessons to a few women, some of whom came to the school, and others she visited at their houses.

Boys' school, Sinoris.—This school has been carried on during the year with an average daily attendance of twenty-eight. A few Moslems have been enrolled; but after attending for a short time most of them have left. One encouraging feature of this school is that the scholars attend the services on Sabbath morning with as much regularity as they do the school during the week. They have contributed $22.00 (gold,) towards defraying the expenses of the school.

Girls' school, Sinoris.—After removing here on January 24th, 1870, Mrs. Harvey opened a school which was attended at first by about twenty girls and women. In November, Werdy Beshetly came from Cairo, and took this work in hand, and since that time she has been successfully engaged in it. Thirty-three girls have been enrolled. Besides teaching the girls, she has also given instruction to fifteen women, who, when they had time, came to the school for a lesson. Most of these women have attended the services on Sabbath, and some of them the night meetings also.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

The sales during the year have been 52 scriptures, 38 religious, and 69 miscellaneous books; total, 159 volumes, at $39.00, gold. This does not include books sold by Mr. Schlothauer, our colporteur.

BUILDING.

Some of our friends in Sinoris were anxious to have their girls as well as their boys instructed; but the house built last year not being large enough to accommodate both boys and girls, a piece of ground adjoining was bought and rooms built thereon for a girls' school. Besides assisting in the erection of this house, the brethren in Sinoris have contributed $58.00, which, with the contribution made last year by the congregation in Alexandria, has so nearly covered the expenditure that it has been unnecessary to draw any thing from the mission treasury.
OUT-STATIONS.

Several towns in the district have been visited during the year, especially Howara, Fidimeen, and Roda. Frequent attempts have been made to obtain a foot-hold in Fidimeen, but the determined efforts of the priests have thus far prevented us. A few of the Copts of Roda have given us a cordial reception, and we hope to sow the seed of the word there as we have opportunity.

Presbytery, at its last annual meeting, appointed Priest Buktor to labor in Minyeh. But he was providentially hindered from fulfilling the appointment. The consequence has been, that nothing has been done in that place during the year, save what missionaries have been able to do in passing through on their way to and from Cairo.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Eleven adults have been received on profession of their faith, viz.: one man from Tamieh, and seven from Sinoris, and one woman from Medeenet, one from Sinoris, and one from Be Sareh. Six infants have been baptized.

Besides $58.00 contributed to the building fund, the weekly collections have amounted to $38.00. This is a small sum, but in proportion to the number of members and their ability it is not to be despised. A part of the latter sum was given to the poor, and the balance appropriated to the building fund.

A new and encouraging feature of our work during the year, has been an increase in the number of women among the hearers of the word, a zeal on the part of some to learn to read, and a desire to be instructed privately, as well as publicly, in the way of salvation.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

Osioot.

As this city is the centre of operations for a large section, it has been important that it should be well occupied. Almost from the first the mission here has been signally blessed. During the past year the new and commodious church building was completed sufficiently for occupancy. This was entirely at the expense of the people and their friends, without drawing anything from the treasury of our church here at home. And as only about $500 are still required to have it supplied with the conveniences and furniture which it ought to have in such a place, it may well be submitted whether the amount should not at once be raised here and forwarded to that liberal people for this purpose. In the church, three elders and two deacons were chosen and ordained, and during the year the large number of forty new members were received into the church, making now the whole membership 95. They have formed the habit of systematic giving, contributing thus for general purposes $323 in gold, and taking upon them the entire support of the boys' school in that city. In an adjoining station the people gave the licentiate who supplied them the use of a fine house, paid $8 a month towards his salary for six months of the year, furnished two schools, and have agreed to support two more teachers; and in another, still, they support
a teacher all the year, and in addition now support a native evangelist at the rate of seven dollars and a half a month. All this is well. As they have been blessed in receiving, they now abound in giving. The sale of books at this station has been large, namely, 1,418 volumes, for $234.79 in gold, or in the past four years 5,173 volumes, for $989.63.

General.

Some of the missionary operations initiated in former years at this station were carried on throughout the whole of the past year without interruption, to wit, two or more religious services on Sabbath in Osioot, Moteah, Nakhayleh, and Beni Alage, a night meeting at each of these places for prayer and the study of the scriptures, a school for boys, and another for girls, in Osioot, and in the course of the past year two schools were also opened in Nakhayleh, and one in Moteah, conducted and supported by the native converts. Other operations, viz.: the Seminary and the evangelistic work among the villages and towns of the province, were carried on only during part of the year, viz.: from 1st January to the middle of April, when the Seminary was closed, and those of the students who had been engaged in evangelistic work while in the Seminary, were sent off to labor in particular fields assigned to them by the session of the congregation which contributed half of their support, and from the middle of October, when the Seminary was re-opened, (now however, as a Literary Academy or Training Institution,) to the close of the year, during which time the work in the villages was resumed, and other operations were commenced, first in Osioot, and then in Moteah and Nakhayleh, of which some account will be given in the sequel.

These various operations were conducted under the supervision of the missionaries only during part of the year. Repeated attacks of ophthalmia rendered it necessary for Dr. Hogg to take his children to Syria for the summer. He was absent from Osioot from April 14th to September 9th, and his family (the youngest member of which had joined the family of the immortal six days after their departure from Osioot,) did not rejoin him till the 4th of November. Dr. Johnston was also absent from 13th May to 27th September; and thus the whole work of the central and out-stations was left without efficient supervision for the space of four months. On the other hand, the presence of the Rev. A. Watson at this station from the 1st of January to the close of the Seminary (14th April,) gave impulse and increased efficiency to every department of the work during three and a half months; for, besides taking his share of the work in the Seminary, (Mathematics and Systematic Theology, preparing a class book in the latter as he went along,) he took an active part in the mission work of the station, attending with Dr. Hogg on Sabbaths, delivering a weekly lecture at one of the night meetings, and frequently visiting some of the out-stations. During the absence of the missionaries, the members of session, assisted by Mr. Ibrahim Yoosef until the beginning of June, and thereafter by the preachers stationed at Nakhayleh and Beni Alage, conducted the Sabbath services, the night meetings and the weekly meeting for women in Osioot, and also carried on without interruption two or more weekly services in the town of Moteah.

Among the things deserving of special notice in this Report we mention the following:—

Completion and opening of the Church building.

The building, the site for which was bought in December, 1868, but which, for reasons mentioned in former reports, was not commenced
until the 29th of November, 1869, was so far advanced by the time Presbytery met, that it was resolved to meet in it thenceforward in preference to the open court in which for several months the religious services had been conducted; and, to make the occasion memorable, it was agreed that the first meeting should be held in the new church on the first Sabbath of March, when all the missionaries of Egypt would be present. A preliminary meeting was held on the previous evening (reckoned a part of Sabbath throughout the Orient,) at which the retiring Moderator, Rev. A. Watson, delivered a carefully prepared discourse on 2 Cor. x. 4., and constituted the Presbytery with prayer in the presence of an attentive and interested audience who had never witnessed such a ceremony,—affecting in its very simplicity,—and at an early hour next morning an audience of above 200 persons assembled to witness the dedication services, in which all the other ordained missionaries took part. Dr. Barnett presented the dedicatory prayer, Dr. Lansing preached the opening sermon, Dr. Hogg baptized two children, and admitted eight new members; then the Lord's supper was celebrated, at which the Revs. S. C. Ewing and W. Harvey officiated, and Brother Ewing also preached in the evening. Special services were held in the new church every night during the meeting of Presbytery, the most important of which was that held on Wednesday, the 16th of March, when, after a careful examination lasting for several nights, two of the students of the Seminary were formally licensed by the Presbytery to preach the everlasting gospel. The beautiful communion service presented to the Osioot congregation by the Second United Presbyterian congregation of Monmouth, was used for the first time, and formally presented to the congregation on the interesting communion above referred to, so that nothing was wanting to make it a day long to be remembered.

For various reasons the work of building was stopped during the summer months, and only resumed a week or two before Dr. Hogg's return. The amount expended upon the church, and the dwelling house built on the roof for the accommodation of one of the mission families, has been about $3,000, gold. The wood-work of the latter has been furnished by the mission, seeing that the house is to be given to us free of rent. The other expenses, amounting at date, Dec. 31st, to $1,342.81, gold, have been paid by Messrs. Wesa and Wasif, in equal proportions. All the timber, with the exception of the joists for the lower story, had to be brought from Alexandria, (or rather from Russia,) and the flags for both stories had to come from Benisouef,—a distance of 180 miles. The large hall, (measuring 60 feet by 46,) is still but poorly seated; and it will require an outlay of nearly $500 to seat it properly and purchase lamps, bell, pulpit-chair, and other odds and ends, which no native will think of, but which are very useful, though not absolutely necessary. The expenses have already been more than was anticipated, and the times have been very hard; and although we would not make a special appeal, we think, that our two friends would not object to receive a little assistance to enable them to finish, in a satisfactory manner, the building, which, as it is the first, will naturally be the model Protestant church for the whole of Upper Egypt. Even if left in its present state, it will contrast favorably with any of the Coptic churches in the Sa'eed.

At one time, it was hoped, that the initiative movement in church-building taken in the town of Osioot, would have been followed ere now by a similar movement in Moteah, and perhaps also in Nakhayleh. A site was actually purchased by the members in Moteah, and the money (£24 sterling) paid down; but the Coptic priests got word of what was going on before the purchase was formally completed, and they succeed-
ed, for the time, in preventing the brethren from securing that particu-
lar piece of land. Even at Beni Alage there is hope of a little church
being built ere long. How grateful we ought to feel, that the first church
has been built solely by native money! With such a precedent before
the people, we go forward with high hopes to the work of church-build-
ing in the villages, confident that any appeals sent home will only be
made for help to willing hands already hard at work; and we feel as-
sured, that such appeals will seldom be made in vain.

ORDINATION OF ELDERS AND DEACONS.

The formal organization of a native evangelical congregation in Osioot
was effected by the election, on the 1st of April, and the ordination, ten
days thereafter, of three elders and two deacons by a Commission ap-
pointed by Presbytery for that purpose, consisting of the Revs. A. Wat-
son and Dr. Hogg. With the exception of a few votes in favor of Messrs.
Wasif and Wesa, the choice of the members fell, with singular unani-
mity, on five young men all in humble circumstances. The greatest num-
ber of votes were given in favor of a young ex-priest named Hanna Abd
Es Sayyid,—the same who was publicly rebuked three years ago by the
Bishop of Osioot for refusing to ask an interest in the prayers of the saint
whose "memoir" he had read in the audience of the congregation, and
who has borne much persecution ever since both from his brother priests
and his relatives, who drove him out of his mother's house, took his wife
and child from him, and deprived him of all means of support, besides
anathematizing him in the church on several successive Sabbaths, all of
which he was enabled to bear in a spirit of meekness rarely equalled.

A majority of the whole membership of the congregation also voted for
Athanasius, the mill-wright, who, during the first three years after this
station was opened, was the most zealous and powerful opponent of the
truth in the whole province, and who, since his conversion, has labored
more abundantly for the spread of the gospel than any paid agent of the
mission,—and Abadeer Gabriel, A's elder brother, and of the same trade
with himself, a man of grave appearance and deep piety, greatly respect-
ed by all who knew him. These three were chosen for elders; and though
we felt a little surprised, if not disappointed, that two such men as Wasif
and Wesa should have had so few votes, yet neither of the two latter
could have reasonably been expected to spend one tithe of the time in
the service of the congregation which has been cheerfully devoted to it
during the past year by elders and deacons alike. In this important
matter, as in so many others, we cheerfully recognize and gratefully ac-
knowledge the guidance and blessing of the great Head of the church,
who has set over his little flock men who have a sincere interest in the
welfare of their brethren, and whose lives are ensembles to all. Three
of the members of Session,—Hanna, Athanasius, and Shenoodeh, one
of the deacons,—are preparing for higher service; and it is a hopeful
sign for Egypt, that three such young men, approved of by the people,
and whose labors have already been greatly owned of God, have dedica-
ted themselves to the service of the gospel, and are now moulding the
character of the Training Academy.

ADOPITION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF SYSTEMATIC GIVING OF A SUM
PROPORTIONATE TO ACTUAL INCOME, AND ITS RESULTS AT
THE VARIOUS STATIONS.

The efforts of several years to develop the habit of systematic giving
to the support of gospel ordinances and missionary operations began to
take general effect during the past year both at the central and out-sta-
tions. Much remains yet to be done; but a beginning has been made, not only in Osioot, but also in Moteah and Nakhayleh. The sum collected from the members resident in Osioot, (all of whom are poor men, with the exception of the two families who have been contributing to the church-building,) amounted to $323, gold. It ought to be added, however, that this includes contributions from the resident missionaries, (who seek to teach by example, as well as by precept,) and that in future years, should they give their mites to other purposes, this will reduce the income of the Osioot congregation not a little. Some of the members give a tithe, and others a cheertat or twenty-fourth part of their income. All give something. The contributions of the members resident in Osioot were devoted last year to the support of a colporteur and several poor students. At a meeting held at the close of the year, it was resolved to devote their contributions next year to the support of their own institutions, beginning with the boys' school and the city colporteur. They have thus become responsible for at least twenty dollars a month for the ensuing year. The members resident in Nakhayleh supplied the licentiate, who has gone to labor there, with a free house, and contributed eight dollars monthly towards his salary for six months of the past year. They have also furnished two schools, and agreed to support two male teachers. The members resident in Moteah supported a teacher throughout the year; and in addition to this, they now support a native evangelist at the rate of seven and a half dollars per month. Most of the members from these two towns being heads of families, they can afford to give more liberally than those of Osioot, who are mostly women or young men dependent on others for the means of being charitable.

LARGE INCREASE TO MEMBERSHIP IN NUMBERS AND POWER.

Forty new members were received during the past year: twenty-eight of whom are married men and heads of families, and ten of the remaining twelve are wives or mothers of church-members resident in Osioot. This increase, amounting to sixty per cent. on the membership of last year, is numerically greater than that of any previous year. The additions of previous years were as follows: 4 in 1866; 10 in '67; 28 in '68; and 17 in '69. It has been a marked feature in the growth of the native congregation at this station, that all the members, with the exception of a few students, are married men and women. The proportions, taken from the Communion Roll at the close of the past year, are as follows:

- Married men, 63;
- Married women and widows, 21;
- Unmarried youths, 11;
- Total, 95 in all.

Of the members received last year, 19 are from Osioot. One of these was formerly a Coptic priest in this city, and another an 'Areef or teacher in the Bishop's school. The case of the former has already been referred to in speaking of the elders. The latter, who is a blind young man of about 22 years of age, was disowned by his father, and driven out into the streets because he refused to disown the truth of the Protestant faith. He remained homeless, childless and childless for the space of about eight months, when his father relented so far as to allow him to take his wife and child, but refused to permit him to stay under the paternal roof. He now teaches in the congregational school, and is an active and devoted evangelist in the city and the villages around. He and ten others of the more intelligent 'Areefs in and around Osioot have learned to read fluently with their fingers; and their influence among
their previous co-religionists can hardly be over-rated. Of the remainder, 11 are from Moteah, 8 from Nakhayleh, 1 from Refa, a town near Moteah, and 1 from Azzieh, a village in the neighborhood of Deyr El Moharrak, behind Manfaloot. The responsibility of admitting new members was thrown very much upon the elders. They refused to receive any who neglected secret prayer, and advised all the young applicants to attend a class for catechumens for a number of months, and then apply again. A church-member and his two sons belonging to Moteah were refused the right of communion, because of their frequent family quarrels. The members resident in Moteah and Nakhayleh are inclined to be even more severe than the session in the exercise of church discipline. They, in their young zeal, would discipline any brother who absents himself from the night-meeting, two nights in succession, without sufficient reason! And they are not slow in calling each other to account for default in this matter. Long may their zeal last, and soon may it spread over the whole field.

NEW CENTRES OF OPERATION, AND THE DEVELOPMENT AT EACH OP A SYSTEM OF AGGRESSIVE ACTION ON THE PART OF INDIVIDUAL CONVERTS LABORING WITHOUT PAY.

A special effort has been made during the last few months to organize the members resident in Osioot, Moteah and Nakhayleh into small corporate evangelistic forces of unpaid volunteers who shall spend a portion of every Lord’s day in active evangelistic work, and report at the different centres from week to week, and also at a union meeting at each communion season, and again at a general missionary convention to be held at the end of the year. As mentioned in previous reports, we consider the success of the mission at and around this station as being, under God, due to the organization of such a system at an early period in the history of the station. We have, therefore, endeavored to introduce it at the various out-stations, and also to have additional volunteers enlisted at the central station. Accordingly, such of the male members as are unable to go to villages and towns at a distance have been enrolled, either as teachers in the Sabbath school or as workers in the lanes and market-places, the latter having their streets assigned them at the weekly meeting for that purpose. The others go off in pairs, and generally spend a night at the village or town visited by them; and some of the more zealous of the Osioot members are often absent for a week at a time. Athanasius, the elder, who is welcomed with open arms wherever he goes, can never get back in less than three or four days; and once and again during the past three months, he has been absent for a whole fortnight. The numbers enrolled in Osioot, Moteah and Nakhayleh are 10, 4 and 6 respectively. We can give no report as yet of the number of volunteers for village work at the out-stations, save that the brethren have begun both at Moteah and Nakhayleh to send forth laborers into the field around from week to week. The former sent forth 15, and the latter 12, on the day when this work was formally begun. The following synopsis of the labors of ten Sabbaths (Dec. 11 to Feb. 18) will show the extent of the field attempted to be reached from the Osioot centre. During these ten weeks, 105 visits have been made to 19 towns and villages, lying at distances varying from 3 to 20 miles from Osioot, each of which has been visited 3½ times. Those to which most visits have been made are Maasera, (7 times,) Moteah and Wasta, (6 times,) Refa, (5 times,) and Beni Mur, Owdad Siraj, Dronka and Nakhayleh, (4 times.) The average number of volunteers has been 10½ each week. The corps is not only directed, but led by the
missionaries themselves, who generally take the most distant towns, though they must be back and at work in the Seminary early on Monday. Miss McKown has been a member of the corps once and again; and her visits to Moteah and Nakhayleh stirred up the members to attend to the teaching of their own wives and mothers,—a duty which even the most zealous workers among their neighbors outside are rather in danger of neglecting. The reception given to the evangelists is very varied at different places, and even in the same place at different times. At no place has violence been used; but it has been threatened more than once at Dronka. Benoob, at one time, seemed ready for the gospel; but the leader of the “enlightened” (?) party is a drunkard and a debauchee, and the others are afraid to receive us into their houses. Most of the work, which consists chiefly of reading and expounding the Bible, is done in the open streets, as none but professed Protestants dare to take us to their houses. At most places visited these last few months the reception has at least been encouraging; and at not a few, it has been cordial in the extreme. O, that we had time to go over the field in detail, and spend a week or a fortnight at each village! We hope to spend a few weeks at least in this way as soon as the winter session of the Seminary is over.

SALES OF BOOKS.

The sales effected during the past years were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
<th>Proceeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scriptures</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>$124.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious literature</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>89.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secular &amp; educational</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>20.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1418</strong></td>
<td><strong>$234.79 (gold.)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Being at an average of about 16½ cents per volume. The total sales for four years (1867-70) were 5,173 vols., at an average of 19 cents per volume, amounting to 4 and one-seventh vols. *per diem*, (Sabbaths excepted,) namely:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
<th>Proceeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scriptures</td>
<td>2,217</td>
<td>$999.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious literature</td>
<td>2,610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secular and educational</td>
<td>346</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,173</strong></td>
<td><strong>Proceeds, $999.63</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this station steady attention has continued to be paid to education. The institution or seminary has had the services especially of Dr. Hogg and Mr. Watson a portion of the year, and arrangements have been made by which there shall be two annual sessions, viz.: A winter one at Osioot, entirely for Literary studies, and a summer one at Ramleh, near Alexandria, for only Theological instruction. The attendance upon this institution was gratifying, and great good was done in the city and vicinity by the colporteur and other services of many of the young men in it who are looking forward to the ministry.

At the last summer meeting of Presbytery the Theological Seminary was removed to Ramleh, and it was arranged to institute an Academy in Osioot in place of it for a more advanced literary training of the candi-
dates for the theological course than has heretofore been practicable. It was accordingly commenced on the 17th of October. The course of study for this, the first session, is as follows: Devotional exercises with a lesson in Scripture or Shorter Catechism in the morning, Ancient history, Arithmetic, Arabic grammar and literature, Hebrew and Greek, taught by Rev. Dr. Hogg, assisted in Arabic grammar and literature by an Arab Shiekh, a graduate of the native college in Cairo; Physiology, Natural history, Geography and English, by Dr. Johnston, assisted by a native tutor. Other branches of study will be introduced as the classes advance. A small philosophical and chemical apparatus is much needed. Hebrew and Greek are particularly designed for the Theological candidates, and are taught, especially Greek, by the use of charts, blackboard exercises, and colloquially with the modern pronunciation. English is made secondary to the other more important branches. There are twenty pupils in attendance, seven or eight of whom are expected to attend the next session of the Theological Seminary.

The boys’ school has been under the superintendence of Dr. Johnston for the past year. It has been kept open the whole year with only one week vacation. There are now thirty-six pupils enrolled, with an average of thirty for the whole year. This is somewhat less than for the previous year, though the attendance from Osioot has been larger, the falling off being in those who have been advanced to the academical department, and others now attending the schools of Moteah and Nakhayleh. The pupils, with the exception of one Moslem boy, are children of church members, or adherents, so that their school training is not lost or counteracted by evil home influences. Special attention has been given to reading the Scriptures and religious instruction, besides the usual branches of a common school education, and good progress has been made in all their studies.

The people of the Osioot congregation have undertaken the care and entire support of this school, from the beginning of the present year, 1871, and it has accordingly been given over to them, and they are now paying the salaries of its two teachers.

The girls’ school was kept open by Mrs. Johnston, with the assistance of a native monitress, until near the middle of May, when its care was undertaken during the summer absence of the missionaries by Mrs. Wendy Malaik, formerly a teacher in the Alexandria school, and it was removed to her house, where it was carried on without interruption all summer. This arrangement has been continued under Miss McKown’s superintendence since her return to Osioot in the fall. The pupils are principally from the families of church members. Their progress has been rapid and their attendance regular. The whole cost of the school for the year was only $63.

During the year a boys’ school has been commenced in Moteah. The enrollment has been from thirty to thirty-five, with an average attendance of twenty-eight. It was started and is now carried on and entirely supported by the people of the town, and is under the care of the ex-priest, Yacoob, who is assisted by a young man, formerly a pupil in the Osioot school. The large upper room or “guest chamber” in the house of one of the members of the church has been freely given for the school and for Sabbath and evening services.

Schools were commenced in Nakhayleh early in the year, soon after Mr. Tadrus Yusef, one of the licentiates, was placed there. The boys’ school now numbers eighty on the roll, with an average attendance of about sixty-five. Two teachers are employed and paid by the people of the town, and the school is under the general supervision of Mr. Tadrus,
who gives the daily Bible lesson. The house in which the school is held is given rent free by one of the church members. The school furniture, table, benches, etc., was provided by a young man, a zealous supporter of the mission, though not yet a member of the church. The two under teachers were formerly teachers of Coptic schools, one of them was employed from the beginning of the mission school, having given up his own when he became a Protestant. The other, when he connected himself with the mission some time afterwards, brought his whole school with him in a body, and united it with the mission school.

The girls' school is taught by Mrs. Tadrus, and is held in her own house. There are twenty pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of seventeen daily. A very encouraging feature in connection with this school is that most of the pupils are engaged in imparting to their mothers and female friends at home the knowledge they acquire in the school. Five have thus learned to read in one house, and a less number in other families. It might be remarked that in the East where fathers and sons live together many women are often found in one household.

D. R. Johnston.

WORK AMONG THE WOMEN.

In all the stations of our mission in Egypt increasing attention is paid to this most interesting department of Christian labor. In Osioot, however, the effort has been more systematically carried on than in any other place. Miss McKown has made it a specialty, and with very gratifying results. Every day in the week, except one, she has been employed in visiting the women from house to house, and in teaching them to read, or in reading and expounding to them in the word of God, the way of life. Twenty-two visits of one hour or more each in length, have thus been made every week; and she makes the welcome report that in each family visited, from one to three women have learned, or are successfully learning, to read the word of God. As woman in the East is so ignorant, so degraded, and by the stern and cruel laws of custom is allowed so few opportunities of improvement, and especially of receiving any instruction from the hands of the missionaries, it is a matter of the utmost moment that some devoted and experienced female missionaries should be allowed to visit her in her house, and give her the opportunity of learning to read, and of being made acquainted with the most important of all truths. Most strongly does the Board commend this work in Osioot, and in all our missions, and ask for it the prayers, the sympathies, and the contributions of the Christian women of all our churches.

The work among the women has been vigorously prosecuted the past year with much success, and great cause for thankfulness and encouragement. Miss McKown having been freed from the confinement and onerous duties of the school-room, has given her whole time to it except one forenoon every week in the school, visiting four or five houses every day, and spending an hour or more in each in teaching the women to read, and in reading and explaining the Scriptures to the old and infirm
among them, who, from diseased eyes (and there are many such in Egypt) or other causes are unable to learn to read for themselves. Twenty-two visits have been regularly made every week, and in each family visited from one to three have learned or are learning to read. Besides the regular work, many opportunities have been had of reaching others, sometimes to the number of eight or ten, who have gathered into the different houses to hear reading and religious conversation, who could be reached in no other way. Some of these are earnestly seeking instruction, but for fear of husband or friends, cannot yet come to the church or mission house, while others, as yet, seem to be moved by curiosity. Some who have heretofore been enemies have become warm friends, and now attend church and Sabbath school. One instance,—a woman, the mother of one of the church members, who last year was noted for her active and bitter opposition to her son, and who went to the house of one of the prominent church members, and reviled and upbraided him and his family for leading her son astray, was first induced to listen to the reading of the scriptures when Miss McKown visited her house to teach her son's wife. A short time ago, when the usual visit had for once been omitted, she came herself to inquire the reason, expressing her anxiety to have the readings continued. Miss McKown has visited Moteah and Nakhayleh, spending two days in each place, for the purpose of encouraging and stirring up the women, and met with a very cordial reception in both places.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Johnston has continued his important medical work at Osioot. Greatly increased attention has been paid to his department, and as he has had access to the mass of the people in that city, and in many neighboring villages, he has enjoyed the opportunity of making the gospel often known in places and to persons that had previously known little or nothing of it. These opportunities have been well improved, and good has thus been widely done, and is more and more widely doing. Besides attending to his medical duties, Dr. Johnston has had charge of an important portion of the academy or institute of higher studies. The Board are strongly impressed with the wisdom of having a medical missionary in this influential portion of our mission-field.

The Medical Mission work has been carried on during the year as heretofore. Soon after the year commenced, the Anathema of the Coptic Bishop was pronounced against any of his flock who would visit or receive medicine from the Protestant doctor. The effect of which was to keep many away for awhile, but his curses against the mission work had been too frequent to be long remembered, and this, the last pronounced against Protestants, had no very lasting effect, for not long since Dr. Johnston was sent for to visit the Bishop's sister in his own house. The missionary's practice and acquaintance among the people have increased, extending to most of the towns around, a number of which have been visited during the year, and patients have come to him from towns twenty and thirty miles distant. Many opportunities are thus had of speaking a word of truth to persons not reached by ordinary mission work, which are embraced not only by the missionary, but by native brethren, who are often present during the time when patients are received. Many from Osioot also visit the physician who will not attend
church or go to the mission house, and are thus brought to some extent under missionary influence, and it is hoped that much good is thus done, though positive results cannot so often be traced from this as they can from other forms of mission work.

D. R. JOHNSTON.

Koos.

LOCATION.—Latitude 26 degrees N., 430 miles above Cairo, and 24 miles below ancient Thebes. Population, 9,000; Moslems, 8,000, Copts 900. Mission established in 1866.

In the weakened state of our force of laborers in Egypt, this station, which flourished so rapidly when it was thoroughly attended to, has in common with some other places suffered during the past year. The mission was able to have very little permanent and actual labor done here. While, however, some grew lukewarm, and some, perhaps, went away backward in this state of things, yet there has been steadily here a seed to serve God. Seven have been added to the communion roll during the year, making forty-two since the congregation was organized. Eleven children were baptized; and such was the interest felt in the ordinances, that when, during a visit which the Rev. S. C. Ewing paid this station, the Lord's supper was administered, one of their number travelled in a very inconvenient way forty miles to enjoy the privilege of partaking of it. During the year these people have secured a lot, and raised several hundred dollars for the erection of a house of worship, and if they could only have a permanent missionary among them, they would have every prospect of large success.

The schools at this station have been regularly continued, though in the absence of any resident missionary, parents and others have not shown the interest that is ever needful to keep such schools in successful operation. The demand for books and other religious reading matter has continued. During the year 402 volumes have been sold at this place, and 332 volumes more in the towns on the river above and immediately below. In this way the seed is scattering; and under the assurance that it shall not return unto God void, we may expect it will accomplish that which he pleases, and prosper in the thing whereto he sends it.

Since our last annual meeting, there has not been any missionary, or native agent, permanently located at this station. Mr. Harvey and family visited it in the latter part of March, and spent a few Sabbaths with the people, and the Lord's supper was administered. It was the desire of Presbytery, that Yakoob, one of the former students of Theology, should be located there during the year, and he accompanied Mr. Harvey with the view of remaining. The people, however, did not endorse the action of Presbytery, and it was deemed best to allow Yakoob to labor in other places. On the 14th of December, Mr. Ewing and family arrived at this station, and with the exception of eighteen days spent in a hasty visit to towns farther up the river, remained there till the 27th of February. Buktor Is-Sayfee, a former student of Theology,
also spent a good portion of this time at this station, and the remainder of it in visiting other places in the neighborhood; and his services here were both acceptable and valuable. During the interval between the two visits, the congregation met regularly on the Sabbath for religious exercises, in which a number of them took part. A few also continued to meet daily for the reading and the study of the Scriptures and prayer. Some, however, had become discouraged and dissatisfied, and there was a want of harmony among them. The latter visit, being somewhat prolonged, was accepted as evidence of the interest taken in them by Presbytery, and of the desire of every member of the mission to bestow upon them as much care as we can with our limited supply of laborers. Some of the difficulties that had hindered their unity and progress were happily removed; and as an evidence of their desire to co-operate in every good work, they heartily united their efforts to secure a church building, and they have made commendable progress in that direction. A lot, very favorably located, and measuring thirty-eight (38) by fifty-six (56) feet, has been deeded to the congregation. Part of it was given gratuitously by some of the members, who had a joint interest in it, and the remainder was purchased, at a very reasonable rate, from another member, whose pecuniary circumstances would not allow him to yield his claim without some compensation. As there are so many difficulties to be encountered in securing a church site in any of the towns in Egypt, it greatly encouraged the people to find themselves in possession of one so desirable. To some of them the occasion was so joyful, that after spending a good portion of the day in making out the papers necessary for the transfer of the property to the congregation, they spent the whole night in reading the Scriptures, singing psalms, and in thanksgiving, and the next day being the Sabbath, they repaired to their usual place of worship, a little after sun-rise, and were soon joined by others equally grateful. The members of the congregation paid fifty dollars for the part of the lot that was purchased, and they have placed in the hands of their treasurer nearly two hundred dollars more; and are resolved to proceed, without delay, in the erection of a suitable building, trusting that they will be able to make additional contributions as the work advances, and hoping that others will give them timely assistance. A few in other places have already responded very liberally to appeals made on their behalf.

STATISTICS OF THE CONGREGATION.

Seven names have been added to the list of communicants since our last annual meeting, and eleven children have been baptized. Twenty children have been baptized since the formation of the congregation, and forty-seven members have been received. One of the latter has been called away by death. Some, it is feared, are again to some extent entangled with the beggarly elements of the world, though they have not yet subjected themselves to the censure or discipline of the church. Three or four of the members do not reside in the place. One of these was admitted during the visit made by Mr. Harvey. He was also present at a communion subsequently held, although he was necessitated to travel in a very uncomfortable way not less than forty miles to enjoy that privilege. Of the other non-residents such a favorable report cannot be given.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

A commendable interest was manifested in all the religious exercises during the visits of the missionaries. The daily meeting was continued, and the number attending it varied from sixteen to twenty-three, and
averaged twenty-one. Two services were held on the Sabbath. The attendance in the morning varied from forty-four to seventy-one, and averaged fifty-five. Four-fifths of these were adults, and none were counted who could not profit from the exercises. The attendance on Sabbath evening varied from sixteen to thirty-four, and averaged twenty-two. There was a good representation of females at all these meetings, and from eleven to thirty attended the services on Sabbath morning. A special meeting was sometimes held for them at the close of the usual exercises. A suitable female teacher, native, or missionary, would find among these females a most interesting and encouraging field of labor.

SCHOOL.

The number of pupils attending the school does not exceed twenty, and not many of them are far advanced in their studies. Several of the large boys, formerly in the school, who had made a good deal of progress, have recently found employment as scribes. The two teachers employed in the school, also, take a prominent part in the religious exercises when there is no missionary or native agent at the station. The members of the congregation are responsible for the support of these teachers, and although the wages promised them are very small, they have not been paid with due promptness. An investigation at the close of the last year showed that the subscriptions for that year did not exceed forty-five dollars, and that less than half that sum had been actually paid. The arrearages of the preceding year were also out of all proportion to the pittance promised. The people are, perhaps, excusable for not contributing more for the schooling of their children, as it was ascertained at the same time that the members of that little congregation, "in good and regular standing," do not expend less than one hundred and forty dollars per annum for tobacco. A judicious comparison of the bill for the equivocal luxury, with the one for the education of the rising generation, the hope of the church, and of the world, accompanied by a few practical and pointed remarks, checked for awhile, the offering of incense to the Nicotian goddess, and secured the promise that arrearages should be promptly paid. The contributions for the support of poor in the congregation amounted to twenty dollars.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

The Book Department is also under the control of the teachers of the school. The sales for the past year were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
<th>Proceeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scriptures complete or in part</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>$10.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious literature</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>20.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Books</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.69</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Average price per volume</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.61</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total vol.</strong></td>
<td><strong>402</strong></td>
<td><strong>$32.80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER TOWNS.

In connection with the latter visit to Koos, twenty other towns, south of the province of Osioot, and four north of it, were also visited, and three hundred and thirty-two volumes of Scriptures and religious books were sold, and such opportunities as were offered for religious conversation were improved. The sales in Kenneh and in Esneh were encouraging, and at the latter place a complete copy of the Scriptures was purchased by a Coptic Scribe, who resides at the second cataract, which is two hundred and twenty miles above the first one. The first cataract forms the line between Egypt and Nubia, and beyond it we have not yet penetrated. Nearly all the places visited this time had been visited by the same missionary on a former trip, made in the autumn of 1864.
With the assistance of a journal kept at that time, there was a favorable opportunity for comparing the condition of the people, as it then appeared, with what now appears, and it is lamentable to state that, in almost every town we found less to encourage us on the latter trip than on the former one. God may have his seven thousand in these places, but in all of them we did not meet with as many persons who gave evidence of being partakers of that righteousness which is by faith as would have saved Sodom when God came down to visit it in wrath. "Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are his."

Cairo, March 24th, 1871. S. C. Ewing.

Monsoura.


This is the last of the regularly occupied stations which the mission in Egypt have organized. It has a population of about 20,000 people, with not the slightest approach to evangelical teaching in it, until it was visited by our missionaries. The Rev. Andrew Watson has had charge of this station. Religious services have been regularly held on the Sabbath, and both boys' and girls' school have been kept up. In January last, the ordinance of the Lord's supper was dispensed here for the first time, and seven professing followers of the Lamb sat down at the holy communion. Some others applied for membership, but it was thought best for them to delay a little until they had had the opportunity of learning the way of the Lord more perfectly.

In this station there is opportunity for labor among the women. Some encouraging work of the kind has been done, but the great lack has been of a devoted Christian woman to enter in and prosecute it. In closing his report, the Rev. Mr. Watson urges this.

GENERAL.

There is nothing of special interest to report from this station for 1870. The work has been carried on in all its departments. A beginning has been made in visiting the neighboring towns. Mit Assas, Noob Seminood and Mahalleh el Kabureh have been visited. In Mit Assas, there is an enlightened Copt, who seems to be earnestly searching for the truth. In Mahalleh el Kaburch we met with several who seemed willing to listen, and accepted a few tracts; but we found no one willing to invite us home with him. I was absent from the station six months during the year; 4 months in Osioot, and 2 months in Ramleh. Soon after my return from Osioot, I commenced a daily meeting for prayer and the study of the Scriptures, which, with little interruption, has been continued until the present time; but it pains me to add, that the number attending has been small, and the interest not very encouraging. By the gracious favor of the church's Head, the health of the missionaries and of the other laborers has generally been good, except that of Miss Gregory, which has been gradually failing, so that she has now determined to leave the service of the mission, and seek, in a colder climate, for a mitigating of her suffering.
SABBATH SERVICES.

As usual, two services on the Sabbath have been held during the year. The attendance has been much the same as during 1869, except that strangers have more frequently cheered us with their presence, especially during the past two or three months. Few attend the afternoon meeting, so that I have sometimes thought, that it would be better to give it up, and spend the time in some other way. We have rented a commodious, central and pleasant room for these services; and our constant prayer is, that the Lord would incline the hearts of the people to come and fill it. On the 3d Sabbath of January, 1871, we held the first sacrament of the supper, when seven of us in all sat down at the Lord's table and commemorated his dying love. Only one of these was admitted by profession, the remaining communicants being from the other stations. Two others,—husband and wife,—applied; but the former, being advised to wait till another occasion, the latter chose to wait for him. The occasion called together a number of strangers, who seemed interested in the exercises.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

This school has been open during the year. While I was absent in Osoioot, the teachers were not as faithful as they ought to have been, owing to the want of interest the native helper and chief teacher showed especially from the time I advised him not to purchase a slave; but since June, the change of chief teacher has improved the school in its government and instruction. The yearly roll shows the following:

- Total names during the year: 107
- Copts: 62
- Mohammedans: 27
- Catholics: 9
- Jews: 5
- Greeks: 3
- Armenians: 1
- Average daily attendance: 35

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

During the first half of the year, blind Werdy was the principal teacher, and indeed the only one able to read; and if the school had not been in our house and under the eye of Mrs. Watson, and the large girls under her instruction, the scholars would have made but little improvement. Since, Miss G. has had charge of the school, and has, I fear, spent too much of the little strength she had left in trying to improve its efficiency and order, and I trust important instruction has been given which, it is hoped, will be the good seed of a future harvest.

Average daily attendance: 25; names on the roll during the year: 65. Of these, 61 belong to the different Christian sects,—3 Mohammedans, and 1 Jewess.

THE WOMEN.

It was intended, that Miss Gregory should spend a considerable part of her time among the women; but her feeble health and the want of an assistant in the school capable of teaching even the alphabet, prevented her from doing much. A few women, however, have been visited, and have made some progress in reading the Scriptures. Others, who commenced with fervor, soon lost interest and refused to take any more lessons.
PROSPECTS.

If we look at the present state of the work,—at the few who have constantly attended Sabbath services,—at the worldly-mindedness of the people, and their vices and superstition,—I cannot say, that the prospect for Monsoura is very bright. Still, their ignorance is very great. Perhaps there are few places in Egypt where ignorance of Bible truth is greater than in this region; and if we compare the history of the work here with that of other stations, and also take into account the present improvement in the congregation on Sabbath, I see no reason for despairing of a blessing from Him whose prerogative it is to cause the seed of the word to grow. I cannot say, however, that I have not at times been discouraged; but I ought to add, also, that the Lord has sometimes seemed to say to me, that he has a few chosen ones even in this region, and that it only requires faithful labor, earnest prayer and patient waiting, under the blessing of God, to gather these poor souls to the loving Saviour.

WANTS.

It is very desirable, that we should have a female missionary to superintend the girls' school and labor among the women.

A. WATSON.

BOOK DISTRIBUTION IN EGYPT.

The books distributed are mostly scriptures and religious books, and are principally procured from the American, and British, and Foreign Bible Societies, and from the Beirut missionary press, and from our own press in Egypt.

In Cairo, the firm of Robertson & Co., the Scotch publishers, referred to in our last Report, having enlarged their operations, and having changed the location of their establishment, and with this having changed their relations with Awad Hanna, they have agreed to sell books for us at the same rates at which he had been acting as our agent, and have constantly on hand specimens and lists of our books for the inspection of their customers. Since the new arrangement books have been sold at the magazine as well as at their new book-store.

Mr. Schlotthauer, on January 10th, 1870, started on a trip to Upper Egypt, with the design of staying a longer or a shorter time, as circumstances indicated at the larger villages and towns, to be guided in his residence at particular places as he found his work in conversing with the people and selling books to be encouraging. Having been married during the previous year to Miss Ostertag, the sister of one of the missionaries from Creshona, he took his wife with him. They were detained in various ways, met with many hardships, and were much exposed before reaching Esneh, where they arrived and took up their temporary abode on the 12th of February. Shortly after Mrs. Schlotthauer gave birth to a child, and within a few days took a severe fever, of which she died. But she died in the faith and hope of an eternal life of blessedness. The day before her death she told her husband that she would die and go to Jesus Christ, where there would be joy without and in, and requested him to write to her father, and mother, and sisters, in her far-off fatherland, and to say that she had gone to Jesus Christ, and would expect to meet them there. And then she comforted her husband, telling him that she had desired to serve him, but Jesus Christ, the beloved, was better, and that with him they would see one another in heaven. We drop a tear of commiseration over her early death and her short missionary life. The crushing stroke was overwhelming to our brother, and a severe trial to his faith and resignation. Fortunately, Mr. and
Mrs. Harvey, who had been appointed by Presbytery to visit Koos, shortly after visited him in his deep calamity, and brought the father and the motherless child to Cairo. By procuring a nurse for it, the life of the child has been preserved, and is doing well.

Mr. Schlotthauer next spent some time in selling books at the fair at Set Damiyaneh, in Lower Egypt, where he himself took sick. Returning as far as Monsoura, he remained several days with Brother Watson. Having partially recovered, he next spent several weeks in the city of Alexandria, selling books and tracts, and conversing among people of a great many nationalities. He next made another excursion through the central part of Lower Egypt, and since has gone to the Fayoum, where he is still at his work. His journals, making some forty pages of foolscap, are translated, and will soon be sent for publication to the different societies by whom his expenses are borne. They show the devotedness of the colporteur to his work, and the great need and usefulness of this department, along with other evangelical efforts made for the spiritual good of the people of Egypt.

At the fair at Damiyaneh, at the intercession of Awad Hanna, another person was furnished with books to sell, which enterprise did not amount to much; but, as a fact, it must, as a part of the work done, be mentioned.

Rev. Mr. Ewing, during his absence on the Nile, and during his visit to Koos, has also, with the assistance of Abuna Buktor, sold books in the villages and towns in Upper Egypt.

During the last year four new depots have been established; two in Upper, and two in Lower Egypt. One of these is at Osioot, where, besides a book-store-keeper in the service of the mission, there is a blind colporteur laboring very successfully. The expenses of the latter are borne by the Osioot congregation. The second is in Medinet El Fayoum, Mr. Harvey's station, which is a rendezvous for the few friends of gospel truth in that place since Mr. Harvey's removal to Sinoris. The next is at Tanta, on the railroad, between Alexandria and Cairo, near the centre of the Delta, and one of the largest cities in it. The last is at Damauhur, also on the railroad, and about thirty miles south-east of Alexandria. It contains a population of about 50,000 inhabitants. The great mass of the people are Mohammedans, but there are a few Christians in it, and a great many more in the neighborhood. Here we have the prospect of soon opening a preaching station. Other points are contemplated for depots as soon as suitable persons can be found willing to take charge of a box of books.

There were under my care in the various depots and magazines at the close of the last year as per Report 39,633 volumes. To these have been added from various sources 6,246 volumes, making in all 45,939 volumes. There have been sold at the various stations, and by the colporteurs, as follows: At Alexandria, 915 vols., at tariff piasters, 5,341.38; at Monsoura, 440 vols., at 3,102.00; at Cairo magazine, 145 vols., at 819.28; at Cairo shop, 420 vols., at 1,854.00; at Fayoum, 159 vols., at 779.30; at Osioot, 1,418 vols., at 4,730.00; at Koos, 402 vols., at 660.30; by Mr. Schlotthauer, 1,331 vols., at 3,026.25; by Awad's friend, 140 vols., at 258.10; on the Nile, (part of the trip,) 136 vols., at 303.25; leaving still to be accounted for 40,433 volumes. As usual, a volume stands for all books sold, whether large or small. Besides the above, several thousand very small tracts have been distributed gratuitously.

All of which is respectfully submitted. 

James Barnett.

Done in Cairo, March 22d, 1871.
CONCLUSION.

Thus we have passed over our mission-field in Egypt. By a kind of common consent, that land seems largely thrown upon our United Presbyterian Church for Christian work. Every year its calls for the gospel are increasing; and every year, if we only had Christian men and women to enter in, we could multiply the places where the gospel could be preached, and means used for gathering in a people for God. But what are the facts? While two most important and efficient laborers were removed from the field, year before last, and another one is called to leave with the present year, yet not a man has been sent to fill any of these sadly thinning ranks. The field enlarging and whitening for the harvest, the laborers few, and becoming fewer, and none, no, not one, hastening to meet the want. Ought these things so to be? Will not the Assembly at this meeting do something efficiently to send over the help so pressingly called for?

IV. China and Italy.

Of the work in these two countries, strikingly as they are both now before the world for the introduction of the gospel, we are not able to present any report. In the sovereign orderings of divine Providence, Revs. Mr. Nevin and Mr. Moorehead have been called to return to the United States, and we all wait the development of the divine will in reference to our duty as a church. Notwithstanding some threatening things, yet never have the hundreds of millions in China been more in need, or more inviting for the gospel, than at this time. The seed that has been sown in tears and in faith, with prayer, has been, and is, taking root, and fruit is appearing. More and more, too, we believe, this will continue, until over all that long benighted land “the wilderness and solitary place will be made glad, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose.”

Italy, too, under the workings of God’s providence, and even the ancient city of Rome itself, is more and more in the condition of well-broken up fallow ground. Its emancipated, restless, busy millions need the light of the pure gospel to shine upon them, and now is the time to take it there.

Is there not a work in these great countries for us to do? Ought not our United Presbyterian Church to come forward and take her place with the other ranks of the Lord’s host, and go forth in the persons of devoted men whom we may, if possible, return to these fields, and send others with them, while every where there shall be inscribed upon our banner the sentence, “China and Italy, for Christ and His Church?”
VI. RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended,—

1. That the thanks of the General Assembly, and of our whole church, be given to our divine Lord, in that notwithstanding many changes of a more or less trying character, yet He has continued our missionary brethren and sisters in their several places, and, in the persons of Rev. J. P. McKee and wife, and of Miss T. M. Campbell, has added to the working force of two of our missions.

2. That in view of the increasing doors of usefulness opening, and of the great want of laborers, both male and female, the congregations under the care of the Assembly be called upon to pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest, and that young men be specially urged to consider their personal duty in regard to this great work.

3. That the purpose of the brethren of the India mission to occupy the wide and important district of Goordaspoore, as an addition to the mission field, be approved; and that in case they make an increased demand for laborers, the Board be authorized to seek, and, if able to find a suitable man, to send him out as a re-enforcement to that mission, with the view of occupying this new region.

4. That the proposition of the Egyptian mission to effect a lease for a term of years of the church edifice in Alexandria, for a house of worship in connection with that station, be approved.

5. That the thanks of the General Assembly be tendered, by name, to the several persons and societies mentioned in this report, and also to Dr. Grant, at Cairo, of whom the Egyptian mission warmly speak in their report.

6. That Mr. R. T. Wylie be appointed by the General Assembly to the Syrian mission; that at least three men be appointed by this Assembly to fill the vacancies in the Egyptian field; that one more be appointed for India, that a female missionary be appointed to superintend the girls' school, in Monsoura, and labor among the women in that field; and that two females be appointed to the same work in China; and that the Board be instructed to send out the persons so appointed at the earliest day that may be proper, and authorized also to fill, if suitable persons can be provided, any vacancies that may occur in any of the missions, or any failure of the persons thus appointed to enter upon the work.

7. That the following appropriations be made for the ensuing year, viz: For Syria, $2,000; India, $21,000; Egypt, $27,245; New missionaries, $8,000; for sending Mr. Nevin to China, $2,000, and new missionaries to the same field, $4,000. Making a total of $64,245 in gold.

8. That as remittances from these appropriations are made, if
possible, every month, so as to guard our missionaries from perplexity and want, the churches and friends of missions be urged to make systematic contributions to this fund, and that treasurers of congregations and societies, and Financial Agents, be requested to forward any amounts that may be placed in their hands, (no matter how small,) at once, on their receipt, to the Treasurer, Thomas B. Rich, 190 Elizabeth St., New York, that thus the funds may always be in hand to meet the orders of the Board, and to provide for the necessities of our missionaries.

9. That the thanks of the Assembly be given to Mr. Thomas B. Rich, who, with great satisfaction to the Board, to the missionaries, and to the church at large, has now for thirteen years gratuitously and faithfully discharged the duties of Treasurer of the Foreign Missionary Funds of our Church, and that in the midst of his increasing years and infirmities, he be assured of the grateful regards and the earnest wishes of the Assembly for his happiness and peace.

VI. SUMMARY.

The following summary is taken from carefully prepared statistical tables forwarded from the missions.

MISSIONS,—4.

Syria, India, Egypt and China.

STATIONS,—22.

Syria, 7; India, 3; Egypt, 11; China, 1.

MISSIONARIES IN ACTIVE SERVICE,—37.

In Syria, Rev. John Crawford and wife; in India, Rev. Jas. S. Barr and wife, Rev. Samuel Martin and wife, Rev. J. P. McKee and wife, Mr. J. W. Gordon and wife, Miss Elizabeth G. Gordon, Miss Eliza Calhoun, Miss Mary E. Welsh, Rev. E. P. Swift and wife, Mrs. E. G. Scott and Miss E. Swift; in Egypt, Rev. James Barnet, D. D., and wife, Rev. Gulian Lansing, D.D., and wife, Rev. John Hogg, D. D., and wife, Rev. S. C. Ewing and wife, Rev. Andrew Watson and wife, Rev. Wm. Harvey and wife, D. Strang and wife, D. R. Johnston, M. D., and wife, Miss M. J. McKown, Miss Eliza F. Johnston and Miss Theresa M. Campbell; China, Rev. J. C. Nevin.*

Of these, 12 are ordained ministers, 1 a printer, 1 a physician, 1 a superintendent, and 22 are females.

* Now in this country.
NATIVE HELPERS,—71.

Namely, in Syria, 10; in India, 25; in Egypt, 36. Total missionaries and helpers, 110.

CHURCHES,—19.

With 351 communicants; namely, in Syria, 49; India, 65; Egypt, 237.

SCHOOLS,—21.

With 2,113 scholars; namely, in Syria, 279; India, 1,283; Egypt, 551.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE MISSION CHURCHES.

$2,170.50; namely, in India, $37.50; in Egypt, $2,133.00.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY.

$85,230; namely, in India, $5,600; in Egypt, $74,630; China, $5,000.

PUBLICATIONS.

197,000 pages at the press of the mission in Egypt.

FUNDS.

Receipts, $48,314.65; expenditures, $43,787.74; appropriations asked for, $64,245 in gold.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The term of service of J. T. Cooper, D. D., F. Church and W. W. Barr expire at this meeting.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. COOPER, Pres.
J. B. DALES, Cor. Sec.
ADDENDA.

That the report for the past year may be more complete, it is proper to add the following:

SYRIA.

The missionary, the Rev. John Crawford, has, in company or in turn with his missionary brethren of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland associated with him in that mission, visited all the stations. He has also been called, in the lack of re-enforcements, to refuse applications that have been made for preaching and for schools in other parts of the field.

INDIA.

More than at any time, perhaps, this mission has attempted, during the past year, to meet the calls for new places in the districts of Sialkote and Gujranwala, and have visited and partially occupied them. If the church will only furnish the men and women for labor and the requisite means for their support, there will be scarcely any limit to the work that may be undertaken and accomplished.

EGYPT.

In the weakened state of this mission, nothing could be undertaken during the year for visiting Abyssinia and entering upon the work of its evangelization. It still lies everywhere open and needy.

In Cairo, Mrs. Lansing has devoted herself very largely to the Sabbath school, and specially to the work of visiting the native women in their houses, to teach them to read and to set before them the way of the gospel. To make this work still more useful, she has trained some of the Christian converts among the women and larger girls to do this work with her or under her direction. Already gratifying fruit is following the effort. Though in feeble health at the time of some of our last reports, it may be gratefully mentioned, this missionary has never in her missionary career been more devoted to her work than during the past year.

Rev. Dr. Lansing has, in addition to his labors on the Sabbath, both in Alexandria and Cairo, prepared much matter for the press, which, in the hands of Mr. Strang at Alexandria, has been brought out in the Arabic tongue, and is steadily and widely spreading over the greater part of Egypt and out to Arabic-speaking people in other lands.
### Receipts and Expenditures

**Receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions during the year ending April 30th, 1871.**

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<td>Des Moines</td>
<td>378.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>122.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>1,365.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort</td>
<td>167.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>338.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>19.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keokuk</td>
<td>470.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>1,683.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Le Claire</td>
<td>396.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>387.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>1,139.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>144.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>32.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>1,061.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>4,235.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskingum</td>
<td>1,384.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>163.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st New York</td>
<td>503.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd New York</td>
<td>676.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Ohio</td>
<td>395.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>28.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>1,743.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Island</td>
<td>399.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sealkote</td>
<td>367.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidney</td>
<td>295.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamford</td>
<td>781.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steubenville</td>
<td>67.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>302.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>21.00</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
<td>78.77</td>
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<td>Wabash</td>
<td>1,013.30</td>
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<td>Western Missouri</td>
<td>1,151.63</td>
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<td>Westmorland</td>
<td>39.40</td>
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<td>Wheeling</td>
<td>158.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>1,588.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From 53 Presbyteries:**

37,284.60

**Donations:**

3,574.72

**Legacies:**

4,054.37

**Sabbath Schools:**

1,757.85

**Miscellaneous:**

319.20

**Balance April 30, 1870:**

17,620.74

**Total:**

48,344.65

---

**Expenditures by the Board of Foreign Missions during the year ending April 30th, 1871.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missions</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>$2,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>13,450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>22,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Outfits, travelling expenses, advance salaries of new missionaries | 2,154.50
| Allowances to families of returned missionaries | 340.00
| Miscellaneous     | 743.24   |

Total expenditure:

43,787.74

---

Balance in hand:

4,550.91

Total:

$48,344.65

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T. B. Rich, Treasurer.

*The only Presbyteries not included in the Treasurer's list, are the Foreign Mission Presbyteries of Egypt and Sealkote. Both contributed to the Foreign Mission work in their own lands—the former $2,133, the latter $37.50—total, $2,170.50.*
ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to which was referred the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions would report, that they have examined it, together with the accompanying papers, as far as their limited time would allow, and beg leave to recommend the following resolutions for adoption by the Assembly:

Resolved, 1st. That the presence and blessing of the great Head of the church have evidently been granted to us during the past year, as evinced in the additions to the working force of our missions; the preservation of the lives of our missionaries, and the success which has everywhere attended their labors; together with the evidence of unabated interest which the church at home has felt in the work; and therefore, in profound acknowledgment of His goodness, we render to Him the homage of grateful hearts for what we have been enabled as a church to do for the heathen during the year just closed.

2. That our thanks are due, and we hereby tender them, to our old friends, both individuals and societies, that have so generously aided our mission cause, and also to new ones, who have joined them during the past year. Among these we have the privilege and pleasure of mentioning His Highness Prince Dhuleep Singh, Charles Arbuthnot, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., David Stuart, Esq., of Liverpool, England, and Dr. Grant and lady of Cairo, Egypt, the ladies' Missionary Society of Paisley, Scotland, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible and Tract Societies, and the Turkish Missions Aid Society.

3. That in view of the increasing doors of usefulness opening, and of the great want of laborers both male and female, the congregations under the care of the Assembly be called upon to pray to the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest, and the Professors in our Colleges and Theological Seminaries be requested to present this matter to the students under their care from time to time in the way which they deem best, that the young men may be led to consider their personal duty in regard to this great work.

4. That the purpose of the brethren of the India Mission to occupy the wide and important district of Goordaspoor as an addition to the mission field, be approved, and that, in case they make an increased demand for laborers, the Board be authorized to seek, and if able to find a suitable man, to send him out as a re-enforcement to that Mission, with the view of occupying this new field.

5. That the lease effected by the Egyptian Mission for a term of years of the Scotch Church edifice in Alexandria for a house of worship in connection with that station be approved.

6. That R. T. Wylie be appointed by the General Assembly to the Syrian Mission; R. E. Wilkins to China; T. W. Monteith, H. F. Wallace and William Humphrey to fill the vacancies in the Egyptian field; J. F. Patterson, M. D., and Miss M. E. Cleland to the India Mission; Miss Annie Y. Thompson to superintend the Girls' School in Monsoura, Egypt, and to labor among the women in that field; two females also to the same work in China, and that the Board be instructed to send out the persons appointed at the earliest day practicable, and be authorized also, if suitable persons can be provided, to fill any vacancies that may occur in any of the missions, or by the failure of any of the persons thus appointed to enter upon the mission work.

7. That while the Assembly has been very much cheered by the facts brought to light respecting the offerings of the church for this work during the past year, especially in the liberality of some of our Sabbath
Schools, and in the case of a number of our people aiding the cause by legacies, we very much regret that the report also shows a deficiency of over $5,000, when compared with that of the previous year.

8. That the following appropriations be made for the ensuing year, namely, for Syria, $2,000; India, $21,000; Egypt, $27,245; new missionaries, $8,000; for the return of Mr. Nevin to China, $2,000; for new missionaries to the same field, $4,000; making a total of $64,245, in gold. And as this will amount to less than one dollar per member for our whole church; and can, and ought, and must be raised, that each one of our people be urged to consider his or her responsibility to do their part in having this amount placed in due time in the treasury.

9. That as the Board finds it necessary to make remittances every month, so as to guard our missionaries against perplexity and want, the churches and friends of missions be urged to make systematic contributions to this fund, and that treasurers of congregations and societies, and financial agents be requested to forward any sums, however small, which may be in their hands, to the general treasurer in New York, so that during no part of the year there may be any lack of funds to provide for the necessities of our missionaries.

10. That the Assembly hereby assures the missionaries under its care, who are spending their strength in doing their Master's work in the foreign field, of its hearty sympathy, as also of that of the whole church, and we hereby renew our pledges to cheer them by our prayers and continued support.

11. That the Assembly expresses its entire approbation of the general management on the part of the Board of this, often the most perplexing, part of the church's work, and is not unmindful of the efficient and arduous labors of the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Dales.

12. That the thanks of the Assembly be given to Mr. Thomas B. Rich, who, with great satisfaction to the Board, to the missionaries and to the church at large, has now for thirteen years gratuitously and most faithfully discharged the duties of Treasurer of the Foreign Missionary Funds of our church.

13. That Revs. J. T. Cooper, D. D., F. Church and W. W. Barr, whose term of office expires at this meeting, be re-elected members of the Board.

14. That the Board be directed hereafter to have the annual report published for distribution among the members of the Assembly.

15. That this General Assembly call upon the church to raise at once the sum of $10,000 as a special fund for building purposes in China, and that Rev. J. R. Johnston be appointed a special agent to raise the above amount.

James Price, Chairman of Committee.

This report was unanimously adopted by a standing vote of the General Assembly and with a special prayer for the divine blessing.
## Statistics of Foreign Missions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Established.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYRIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damascus</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antioch</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGYPT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairo</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Publications:** From the press in Egypt; Catechisms and Tracts. Total pages, 107,000; Value, $200; Volumes sold, 500; Receipts from sales, $10,57; Value of gratuitous distribution, $200.
CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Adopted May, 1859.

I. There shall be a Board of Foreign Missions, appointed by and amenable to the Assembly.

II. It shall consist of nine members, who shall hold their office three years, and five of whom shall constitute a quorum. Of those first chosen, three shall go out of office annually in the order of their names; and thereafter three shall be annually elected by the Assembly.

III. The Board shall be located in the City of Philadelphia.

IV. The Board shall meet quarterly, and as much oftener as necessary, and shall hold its first meeting on the third Tuesday of June, 1859, at ten o'clock, A. M., in the Second Church.

V. The Board shall have power to fill any vacancies occurring therein during the year and shall be styled, "The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America."

VI. To this Board shall be intrusted, with such directions and instructions as may from time to time be given by the Assembly, the superintendence of the Foreign Missionary operations of the Church.

VII. The Board shall make to the Assembly an annual report of its proceedings, its condition, and its needs, and shall submit for approval such plans and measures as shall be deemed necessary and useful.

VIII. To the Board shall belong the duty, though not the exclusive right, of nominating to the Assembly Missionaries and Agents, and of designating fields of labor; to them shall belong the duty of receiving the reports of the Corresponding Secretary; of giving him needful directions in reference to all matters of business and correspondence intrusted to him; of preparing for the Assembly estimates of all appropriations and expenditures of money; and of taking the particular direction and oversight of the Foreign Missionary work—subject to the revision and control of the Assembly.

IX. All property, houses, lands, tenements, and permanent funds, belonging to the Board, shall be taken in the name of the Trustees of the Assembly, and held in trust by them for the use and benefit of "The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America."

X. The Board shall have power to enact its own By-Laws.

XI. This Constitution shall not be changed unless by a vote of two-thirds of the General Assembly present at any of its sessions, of which notice shall be given at least one day previously.

XII. The Board shall submit an extract of its condition, proceedings, wants and plans, to the several Synods of the Church at their annual meetings.
ADDRESS OF MISSIONARIES.

Rev. James S. Barr, Gujranwala, North India.
Rev. J. P. McKee, " ".
Miss Mary E. Welsh, " ".
Rev. Samuel Martin, Sealkeote, North India.
Miss Eliza Calhoun, " ".
Rev. J. C. Nevin, Canton, China.
Rev. S. C. Ewing, " ".
Rev. G. Lansing, D. D., " ".
Miss E. F. Johnston, " ".
Rev. John Hogg, D. D., Osloot, ".
D. R. Johnston, M. D., " ".
Miss M. J. McKown, " ".
Rev. William Harvey, Medinet el Fayoum.
D. Strang, Alexandria, Egypt.
Miss T. M. Campbell, " ".
Rev. Andrew Watson, Monsoura, ".

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage on letters and newspapers, to be pre-paid in all cases:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Letter Rate</th>
<th>Newspaper Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China—British Mail, via Southampton.</td>
<td>28 6</td>
<td>10 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Via San Francisco, monthly.</td>
<td>22 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India—Open Mail, via Southampton.</td>
<td>20 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt—Via Southampton,</td>
<td>20 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria—Via Southampton,</td>
<td>20 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All letters for Egypt should be addressed to care of American Mission.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Letters containing remittances of money, or relating to finances, should be addressed to Thomas B. Rich, Esq., Treasurer, 190 Elizabeth Street, New York.

Letters relating to Missions, may be addressed to Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, 1628 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I do give and bequeath the sum of dollars to the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America." Or, if the bequest be of real estate, as follows:

"I do give, devise and bequeath all that, (describing the property,) unto the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, to have and to hold, to them and their successors for ever."

This Board was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania April 12th, 1866.
SPECIAL REQUESTS.

1. Pastors or Sessions desiring copies of this Annual Report to circulate among their people, can have them without charge by applying to the Corresponding Secretary.

2. Young ministers and others willing to engage in the foreign missionary service are earnestly desired to communicate with the Board; and pastors or others knowing of suitable persons who would be willing for it are requested to inform the Board of it. There is great need.

3. Monthly meetings at least are specially urged in all the congregations for the purpose of giving missionary intelligence to our people and for engaging in united and fervent prayer for the cause of missions throughout the world. If the first Sabbath afternoon or evening of each month would be thus observed, there would be a concert of our whole church at home and in the foreign field in prayer at the same time for this great cause. Much missionary information might thus be given, much prayer be offered, and happy results follow.