The Thirteenth Annual Report

Of the Board of Foreign Missions,

Of the United Presbyterian Church

Of North America.

Presented to the General Assembly in May, 1872.

Philadelphia:
Ferguson & Woodburn, Printers, 714 Sansom St.
1872.
THE

Thirteenth Annual Report

OF THE

Board of Foreign Missions,

OF THE

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1872.

PHILADELPHIA:
FERGUSON & WOODBURN, PRINTERS, 714 SANSOM ST.
1872.
The Board of Foreign Missions

FOR 1872.

President:
REV. W. W. BARR.

Executive Committee:
REV. JOSEPH T. COOPER, D.D.,
" JOHN B. DALES, D.D.,
" FRANCIS CHURCH,
" W. W. BARR,
" W. C. JACKSON,
WILLIAM GETTY,
THOMAS STINSON,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
SAMUEL C. HUEY.

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

Corresponding Secretary:
REV. J. B. DALES, D.D.,
1628 Filbert 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, Sealkote.
Miss Eliza Calhoun,
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.

Egypt.
Rev. Gulian Lansing, D. D., and wife,
Miss Eliza F. Johnston,
Mr. David Strang and wife,
Rev. S. C. Ewing and wife, Alexandria.
Miss Theresa M. Campbell,
Rev. William Harvey and wife, El Medeenet, (Fayoum.)
Rev. John Hogg, D. D., and wife,*
David R. Johnston, M. D., and wife, Osioot.
Miss M. J. McKown,
Rev. Andrew Watson and wife, Monsura.
Miss Anna Y. Thompson.

China.
Rev. J. C. Nevin and wife, Canton.

UNDER NOMINATION.

* Now in this country.
I. FUNDS.

The General Assembly at its last meeting granted appropriations for the current expenses of the several missions, amounting to $44,245 in gold. The balance in hand on the 1st of May last was $4,556.91. The whole amount received by contributions, legacies, &c., during the year closing on the 30th of April, was $51,694.89, making a total with the balance in hand, $56,251.80. The whole amount expended was $45,535.57, leaving a balance in the treasury of $10,716.29, a sum thus large because held back until the last days of the year, and causing one of our missions to be overdrawn at their bankers several thousand dollars. Such delays are a great grievance and often serious injury.

The Board should say that while the whole amount of receipts during the year was $51,694.89, the legacies and bequests were $10,327.50, and the special donations outside of the church were $2,675.00, leaving the actual contributions of the church only $38,692.39.

The special fund to be raised for securing premises for the Mission in Canton, China, was not referred to the Board, and has not, therefore, been in any way under our care.

II. MISSIONARIES.

In the providence of God, the lives of all our missionaries have been spared during the year, and only in one case has death entered any mission family. This was in the case of a promising child of the Rev. Dr. Hogg, which died on the 25th of February last. It must be stated, however, that the great labor which has devolved upon most of our brethren in consequence of the smallness of the missionary force and the failure of re-enforcements to be sent, has operated most unhappily, and in some instances well nigh fatally. After performing all the usual missionary work of his important field in Upper Egypt, and attending to his duties in the Theological class at Ram-
leh without interruption from hard labor and study, the Rev. Dr. Hogg broke down. His life became in danger, and he was forced to seek a respite at least for a time. Under medical advice he returned to Scotland, his native land, whither his family had been compelled, through protracted suffering from ophthalmia and other affections, to precede him. It is hoped the means using for his restoration will prove successful, and that he will be able to return to the work in which he has been so long engaged, and so largely blessed. With the hope of benefiting him and advancing the cause of missions, the Board have invited him and his wife to visit our country, and are gratified at the prospect of their early arrival. It is hoped he will be able to see many of the churches.

The Rev. James S. Barr, who has remained at his post in India since he entered it, in 1861, has been constrained, through lack of laborers in his field, to forego the return to this country which his enfeebled state seemed to demand, and will endeavor to remain one year more before seeking the rest he so much needs.

The Rev. J. C. Nevin, after a little more than a year's sojourn in our country, sailed from San Francisco for his station at Canton, China, in October last, and having reached it safely with his wife and one of his children, has entered upon his labors again.

Mr. James W. Gordon and family, and Miss Elizabeth G. Gordon, whose probable early return to this country from India was announced to the last General Assembly, arrived in June. Mr. Gordon tendered his resignation to the Board, and it being accepted, his accounts were settled and he was discharged. As directed by the Assembly, the Board sought to have Miss Gordon return to India, believing that her great experience in the service, and her special fitness for it, made it very desirable for her to be continued in it. Though her love for the work in which she was so long and usefully engaged has in no sense declined, she has not yet seen her way clear to return to it.

The Board have learned with great pleasure that Mr. David Strang, who has been in charge of the printing press at Alexandria, Egypt, and also of the mission schools in that city, has been licensed, after careful examination by the Presbytery, to preach the gospel, and much good is anticipated from his labors.

III. NEW MISSIONARIES.

The last Assembly, with great solemnity and unanimity, appointed eight new persons to our respective missions. Much consultation and prayer in consideration of the whole subject
followed. Miss Anna Y. Thompson, of Milnersville, Ohio, accepted her appointment, and on the 4th of October last sailed from New York on her way to the mission in Egypt. Under a kind Providence she was safely borne to her field, and has already entered with much energy upon the acquisition of the language preparatory to her fully engaging in the missionary work. Miss Cleland, of Wilton, Minn., also accepted, but in the failure of the opportunity of her having the company that was expected, her departure was delayed. She is holding herself ready, and it is believed will be sent early in the ensuing fall. Mr. R. T. Wylie, of Martin, Michigan, also accepted the appointment to Syria, but having been led at the suggestion of the Board to take medical counsel, and been advised by the physician, as he informed the Board, not to enter that field, he concluded it was his duty to decline the appointment. J. F. Patterson, M. D., felt it his duty, under the counsel of physicians also, to decline his appointment to India, but was afterwards so influenced by an appeal from the Rev. J. Crawford, in Syria, that he expressed a willingness to enter that field. The Board accordingly appointed him a few weeks since, and great good is hoped for from it.

It only remains for the Board further to say, that no one of the other persons appointed found the way clear for them to go. In each case there were circumstances which were not known to the Assembly at the time of the appointment, and which could not but seriously affect the conclusions to which the young men should come. In each case the Board are well assured the persons appointed acted conscientiously, and, as they believed, the providence of God indicated. Still we deeply regret that all our missions have suffered, and are suffering so much, for lack of these re-enforcements. In the failures which have taken place, the Board most earnestly feel that all should be admonished, that the Assembly cannot be too cautious in nominating and appointing persons to this work. Before placing any young man in such a position, it ought to be well known that he has been consulted, or at least that there is no insuperable barrier to his going if he should be appointed.

IV. MISSIONS.

The Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church are found in four different and in some respects widely separated fields, viz.: in the order of their history, Syria, India, Egypt and China. Whether it is wise for a church like ours in its resources and prospects to have so many missions, and whether it would not be better to have our forces and funds
more concentrated, and thus probably more effective, is a question of very grave consideration in the minds of many, and the Board submit it to the earnest and prayerful attention of the General Assembly. The missions, in their order, are,—

I. Syria.

Principal Mission.—Damascus, about 70 miles inland from the Mediterranean Sea, at Beirut, and 120 miles north-east of Jerusalem. Population about 150,000. Mission in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, commenced in 1843, fully established in 1845. Present missionary laborers from our church, Rev. John Crawford and wife.

Stations.—Six in number, viz.: Yabrud, Nebk, Deir Atiyeh, Rasheiya, Ain-essh Sha’ara, Ma’ara.

Summer Residence.—Bludan, on Mt. Lebanon, about 20 miles from Damascus.

In this important mission the Rev. John Crawford has been compelled to remain still without any associate from our church. His disappointment was painful on finding that the appointment of the last Assembly could not be carried out, and most anxiously is it hoped he may early realize in Dr. Patterson a helper indeed in his work of faith and labor of love.

The missionaries of the Irish Presbyterian Church have continued uninterruptedly at their work in this mission, and a pleasant feature of our foreign missionary operations is that that church and our United Presbyterian, so nearly allied as they are in historical associations and in their doctrines and usages in the worship of God, have been so long and are still so happily laboring together for the reviving and building up of the work of God in the old and long spiritually desolate and needy land of Syria.

Report for the Year Ending December 31st, 1871.

In the goodness of God, we have been enabled to carry on our work another year without interruption and without interference. Much good seed has been sown, and we are not without some evidence that the Lord is blessing our labors.

In Damascus, the usual services in Arabic have been maintained. The attendance upon the Sabbath morning service, in particular, has been good, but has not increased much above what it was at the end of the previous year, although the truths preached have generally been listened to with much apparent interest, and we trust they may prove the means of life to many of those who have heard them. Yet we are unable to report any great addition to the number of church members. Only one new member was received in the city during the year. Several other applicants at the time of our last communion were advised to postpone their application to another season.

The city schools have continued to prosper, and have been quite full throughout the year.

It was mentioned in the last report that seven boys, sons of Protestants in the out-stations, had been received by Mr. Scott into his house for the purpose of attending the high school in the city, and receiving a better education than they could obtain in the villages. These were in attendance upon the school the whole year, at an expense for board
to the United Mission of a little less than $100. Four of them were boarded wholly at the expense of the mission, three of them only in part. They are promising boys, have made good progress in their studies, and are highly commended by Mr. Scott and the teachers for diligence and general good conduct. Towards the close of the year three other village boys were admitted to the school, one from Ain esh-Sha'rah and two from Deir Atiyeh. The first mentioned of the three only is boarded at the expense of the mission. Thus there were at the end of the year ten such boys in the school.

The book-shop has been kept open, but in consequence of the great dulness in all kinds of business, the high price of food, and much suffering among the poorer classes, the amount of sales was somewhat less than usual. No colporteur was employed during the year, but the British and Foreign Bible Society has again authorized us to employ one at its expense as soon as a suitable man can be found.

The English service was maintained throughout the year, with the exception of the summer months, when few travellers visit the country, and the mission families and English-speaking residents are generally absent from the city.

The out-stations of Nebk, Deir Atiyeh, Yabrud, Rasheiya, and Ain esh-Sha'rah were visited as usual, and sealing and other ordinances dispensed in them. Three new members were received in Rasheiya. Several others applied to be received at other stations, but were, for different reasons, put off for the present.

The schools in all the out-stations were kept open throughout the year, but in some of them the attendance was, from different causes, somewhat fluctuating. In Yabrud the opposition, mentioned in former reports, was renewed during the summer, and the number of pupils was in consequence greatly reduced for a time, but the attendance improved again in the autumn, and before the end of the year became nearly as large as ever. In Nebk, also, from a similar cause, the attendance has been rather smaller than usual. In Deir Atiyeh, on the other hand, it has increased.

Applications for schools have been received from other villages, but from the want of teachers and other causes, we have felt compelled to refuse them.

The building in Rasheiya, referred to in the last report, was nearly completed last summer, there remaining but little more to be done upon it.

As reports of a great movement among the Mohammedans of Damascus towards Christianity have been published both in England and America during the past year, it may be proper to state here that such reports have hardly any foundation whatever in fact. While there has been during the last few years now and then one who has shown more or less interest in the truths of the gospel, and there have been others who were willing to profess Christianity from political or worldly motives, yet the great mass of the Mohammedans of Damascus and the surrounding district are still as fanatical and as inaccessible as ever.

The past year has not been in any sense an eventful one to the mission. Yet it has been one of steady labor, of uninterrupted peace, of general good health, and many other mercies, for all of which we would express our gratitude to the great Giver of all good.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

In every sense it may be believed that this missionary field was never more white for the harvest, laborers were never more needed, and the prospects were scarcely ever more promising than at the present time.
II. India.

This mission has three stations:

Sealkote, in the Punjaub, 70 miles from Lahore, and about 1,400 north-west of Calcutta. Population about 20,000, in a district of about 640,000. Mission organized in 1835. Missionaries during the past year Rev. Samuel Martin and wife and Miss Eliza Calhoun. Native, J. Wilson; George Lawrence Shakar, Christian teacher; John Stevenson and James Wallace, Scripture readers.


Zafferwal. — A station organized in 1867. Two Scripture readers throughout the year.

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

The work in each of these stations has been prosecuted during the year steadily, and it is believed usefully, but without any specially marked events. The one burdened call from the mission as a whole has been for help in strengthening the missionary force to occupy more fully the stations already in hand, and to organize more, as the calls are most urgent for them. Each of these stations has matters of interest connected with it.

Sixteenth Annual Report.

During the year the following changes have taken place in our mission: Mr. J. W. Gordon and family, accompanied by Miss E. G. Gordon, returned home in April. Rev. J. P. McKee and family arrived in February.

1. Sealkote.

At this station the usual exercises have been carried on. There was preaching most of the time both in the mission and in the bazars, and three itinerating tours were made. In most of these, as the missionary passed from village to village, considerable interest was manifested both in the numbers that listened to the word, and the interest they showed.

The schools at this station have been generally in good condition. In the boys' English and Vernacular school there have been enrolled 265 scholars, with an average attendance of 223. The Bible has been here in constant use, and much encouragement has been given to the missionaries, and may be to the friends of missions, from the fact, that under the influence of these Bible studies all the members of the first class in this school except one, have declared their belief in the truth of Christianity, and one has asked to be baptized, though from fear of persecution he desired it to be done privately.

The girls' school here was under the care of Miss Calhoun, where the average attendance, through an opposition that was
aroused because one of the scholars professed to have become a Christian, was only 26, though the year began with 113 on the roll. Besides attending her school, Miss Calhoun has done much work among the mothers of her scholars, and the women in their homes.

The girls' orphanage at this place having had all its pupils but one withdrawn from various causes, the mission concluded it best to have it closed, at least for the present.

**Missionaries.**—American, Rev. S. Martin and wife, Miss E. Calhoun. Native, George Lawrence Shaker, Christian Teacher, Zafferwal; John Stevenson, Scripture Reader; Isa Bhajna, Scripture Reader; James Wallace, Scripture Reader, Abdul, Scripture Reader, Goordaspore; J. Wilson, Christian Head Teacher; J. Clement, Catechist.

During the summer Mr. Martin was absent with his family about three and a half months. Mr. McKee came to the station about the 1st of May, and has remained to the close of the year, except about three and a half months on the hills. Miss Calhoun has remained all the year at her labors. Our lives have been spared, although some have suffered in health.

**PREACHING.**

The regular services for the school and congregation have been kept up with as much regularity as possible. In the absence of Messrs. McKee and Martin, they were conducted by some of the best qualified of the native Christians. There is nothing of special interest to be recorded in regard to this part of the work.

Bazar preaching has been kept up with a good degree of regularity, and the audience and attention have been in general good.

During the year three itinerating tours have been made. Early in the year a trip was taken by Mr. Martin toward Zafferwal, and some time was spent in visiting the villages in that vicinity. In this tour we were accompanied by Miss E. G. Gordon and Dr. Hutchison, of the Church of Scotland Mission. There were many interesting incidents connected with this tour, some of which have already been published. A good deal of interest was manifested in the neighborhood of Zafferwal. After returning from the hills, Mr. M. was prevented for some time from going out by sickness in his family, and did not itinerate any until November. His first trip was again in the direction of Zafferwal. He spent about two weeks in this tour, and visited those villages which he had not been able to reach in the previous tour. In December he made a tour in the direction of Jamkee, and thence to Duska, two very large villages west and south-west of Sealkote. Nothing of special interest occurred. The experience in these tours is about the same. In many villages the word is listened to with attention; in more, there is either very little interest manifested or a good deal of opposition. Often we have not been able to speak at all. If there is any difference, there is more opposition and bitterness shown this year than before: the people appear to be more discontented all over the country, and this spirit shows itself in opposition to our work as well as to the Government.

**SCHOOLS.**

**Boys' English and Vernacular School.**—This school has been kept up during the year, and on the whole has prospered well. There has
been a change of head teachers; no other material alterations have been made. From September to the close of the year it was under the personal superintendence of Mr. McKee, who also taught three hours daily for most of the time. The present head teacher, Mr. Wilson, is a native Christian from Bengal. He has been with us about two months, and has thus far labored faithfully. The whole number of scholars enrolled is 265; average attendance, 223. The course of instruction is the same as before reported. It is our aim to make instruction in God's word the principal object. The religious exercises are kept up regularly; daily reading of the scriptures and prayer with the assembled, as well as regular Bible lessons in class. Attendance at Sabbath school and public worship is also required of all. As an evidence that our work in this department is not in vain, the majority of the first class,—indeed all except one,—have declared their belief in the truth of Christianity, and one asked to be baptized privately, but they fear persecution too much to come out openly. One or two were removed from school by their relatives on account of their avowal of their belief in the truth of Christianity. It is our aim to make the schools as efficient as possible, but with only one missionary in the station we fear this can only be done at the expense of a more important work,—the direct preaching of the gospel. Indeed, this is a serious drawback to our present system of mission schools: they require too much of the missionary's time. There is no doubt that the work is a good one, and one too which cannot well be given up without loss, especially since the government is doing so much to promote a system of education from which every thing savoring of Christianity is carefully eliminated; but we feel that the burden is too heavy for us in our present weakened state. We cannot carry on the preaching as we should, and attend properly to the schools. If the mission be not re-enforced, we must curtail the work; and the schools being less important than preaching, must be given up. We shall hold out until after the next Assembly, and if there be then no prospect of re-enforcement, the question of breaking up the city schools must be taken into serious consideration. We have so little hope of being re-enforced, that we scarcely think it worth while to petition the Assembly on the subject.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Miss Calhoun reports as follows:

"The three schools reported last year are still in operation. During the present year 113 names have been enrolled, but owing to circumstances of which all are already cognizant, viz.: the professed conversion of one of the scholars, and her determination to cast in her lot with the Christians, only a few of the number enrolled have been in attendance during the last ten months: hence the average attendance during the year is only 26.

"The daily exercises in school are much the same as reported last year. The principal business of the Superintendent is hearing the scripture lesson, and giving religious instruction. To this, however, there is much opposition. One little girl, on being asked by her parents what she learned at school, repeated, in reply, a verse from the New Testament. She was taken from school immediately.

"The teachers say, 'If the Bible was not taught, the schools would be full.' Some of the scholars say, 'We will not read that book; it wrought the ruin of one of our number.' Others say, 'It is a good book, we believe it all, but what shall we do? Shall we forsake our parents?'

"In connection with the superintendence of the schools, I have, as
far as practicable, visited the mothers of the scholars in their homes. Their attention to the reading and explanation of the word of life is, in many instances, quite encouraging.

"It was my privilege to minister to the wants of one during an attack of fever, and while doing what I could to relieve her physical suffering, I told her of the Great Physician, who can heal and save the soul. She wept while I spoke to her, but said that she could not become a Christian; that her friends would cast her off, and refuse to eat with her; 'but,' said she, 'my little daughter is in your school, teach all this to her.'

"I am unable to report the number of visits made in families during the year, having kept no strict account of this branch of the work.

"Although I have not as much encouragement as I could desire, nor as much as I fondly hoped for when I first engaged in mission work, yet, remembering that the sower is not responsible for the fruitfulness of the seed, I leave the result with the Lord of the harvest, who alone can give the increase."

Respectfully submitted.

E. Calhoun.

GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

According to the last report, there were 14 girls in the orphanage. Of these, 7 were Christian children, not orphans. All these were given up to their parents at their earnest request. Of the others, 4 were married during the year, one was employed as an assistant to Mrs. Scott at the girls' schools at Gujranwala, and another to assist Miss Calhoun at Sealkote. The remaining one was sent to the orphanage in connection with the Scotch mission at Sealkote. Thus the orphanage has been closed; and owing to the number of such institutions in the country, and the comparative prosperity of the people, there will probably be no necessity for re-opening it. Should famine occur, such as has visited some of the southern parts of India in past years, or any other public calamity, there might be a necessity for re-opening it; but under all ordinary circumstances, there are ample arrangements for the care of the destitute. As a means of education, this system has its drawbacks. The superior mental training that might be given, is balanced by the want of a practical knowledge of the world, and of sympathy with the people.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Industrial school has engaged much earnest attention, and, after long and anxious consideration, has been given up. This seemed the more proper and indeed necessary from the fact that it involved a large expenditure, and did not produce any corresponding good.

On this subject the Board deem it due to themselves to state that the use of machinery in the school, and the carrying on of secular business in connection with the mission, did not originate with the Board, and has never had any action on the part of the Board, more than was called for by the official statements of the mission and the action of the Assembly. It should also be stated that the expense of the machinery which was used in this school was borne by several generous members of our church, as their donation, and not from the funds of the church, and it is only a matter of regret that a scheme which
was undoubtedly undertaken with the best motives, has not succeeded, as it was fondly desired and hoped it would.

The following extracts from the report on the Industrial school, submitted to the Board, may be of general interest:

"The total loss which the books show for nine years (i.e., from 1861 to 1872, exclusive of 1865, of which there is no account,) is Rs.5,311, 2as., 9pie. Add to this the salary of the superintendent for 5 years, and his expenses to India and home again, Rs.20,401, 11as., 9pie., and Rs.1,608, 6as., 6pie. for an oil mill and some other machinery that is useless here, and the total cost of the Industrial school to the church is Rs.26,810, 14as., 6pie., or $13,405.43 (gold,) for which there is literally no return. The mission has in no way been benefited by it, and it is a question whether the Christians connected with it have been more benefited than injured by it. Instead of making them independent, it seems to make them more dependent and dishonest. The total receipts for the year 1871 were Rs.2,545; expenditures, Rs.2,462. The books thus show an apparent profit, but in reality there has been loss, because the stock on hand has been decreased more than this. For instance, there has been a decrease of at least 500 bars of soap. More than two years ago the former superintendent gave the making of common soap to a native Christian on contract. The result of this contract has been a loss of over Rs.800 to the Industrial school through the dishonesty of this man. As the contract made was only a verbal one, none of this can be collected. The number of men employed during the year was six, but there is really not enough work to employ more than three men, and it is doubtful whether that number would be supported from their labor. As far as can be ascertained, the sale of soap has hitherto been attended with actual loss. That the Industrial school has never really supported the men employed in it may be seen from the fact that the capital stock has gradually and constantly decreased. For instance, in 1867 the amount of soap reported in store was 7,271 bars, (seven thousand two hundred and seventy-one,) When the superintendent, Mr. Gordon, gave up charge, the amount in store was 1,921 (one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one,) bars. Besides this, a great deal of cash not derived from sales has been expended in stock. So far as the support of native Christians is concerned, the Industrial school has utterly failed; and in one point especially where it should have done the most,—the training of the orphan boys,—it has not been of the slightest assistance. It will thus be seen that the attempt to provide temporal support for native Christians has utterly failed,—and is it strange that it should, since we have no scriptural authority for such an undertaking? It is but justice to the missionaries now in the field to say that none of them are responsible for this expenditure.

BAPTISMS.

The baptisms during the year, including those in the branch station, 12 adult, 6 infant. Total, 18.

ZAFFERWAL.

This station has been visited as often as practicable. Two scripture readers remained there during the year. The Christians there appear to be prospering, and to be exerting a salutary influence on the community around them. As a fuller account of some of these people has already been published, it is unnecessary to add more. There seems to be more of religious interest in that vicinity than at Sealkote.
2. Gujranwalla.

All the usual work at this station has been carried on, though in the limited and weakened force of the mission, often under trying circumstances. Most painfully have the members of the mission felt this.

Preaching has been regularly maintained, and the ordinances dispensed. The orphan schools, the boys' city school, and the girls' school, have all been continued without interruption, and with encouraging results. The attention was good, much scripture truth was impressed upon the young heart and mind, and in some instances it is believed by no means in vain. A great want here is the means of completing the building which has been so long and so much called for. The foundation is laid, and much of the material is provided, but there are not sufficient funds to complete the work. Most earnestly does the Board urge the Assembly to include in the estimates for the India mission the amount required to complete the building thus begun, and put it in condition for the use for which it is so much demanded.

The members of this mission have faithfully carried on itinerant and bazar preaching, and Mrs. Scott has devoted much time to Zenana work, or the work of visiting the women in their homes, and reading to them, in their long secluded places, and in their benighted and degraded state, the word of light and life. A great field is opened up for this kind of work. Should not the women of our church engage in it?

MISSIONARIES.

Rev. James S. Barr and wife, Rev. James P. McKee and wife, Mrs. E. Scott, (native,) Miss M. E. Welsh.

ASSISTANTS.

Mr. A. Nixon, Head Teacher; Charles Cape, Scripture Reader; Prem Das, Colporteur; Mary Ann, Assistant Girls' School.

The Rev. James P. McKee and wife arrived at Gujranwalla from America in February. By action of the mission, he was located at Gujranwalla, but the circumstances of the work at Sealkote rendered it necessary for him to go to that place. Accordingly, he removed to Sealkote early in April, in which station he has remained up to the present time. He will return to this station early in the coming year. Miss Welsh was appointed to the superintendence of the girls' orphanage, and removed to Sealkote early in the year.

The Rev. E. P. Swift, formerly of this station, was appointed to Gurdaspoor, but not as yet having removed his family, has assisted when here in the work.

The health of all has been good, and though the year has been a trying one in many respects, and the laborers very few, the work has been regularly kept up, and nothing neglected that is was possible to accomplish. It is exceedingly painful to have to report so little done in aggressive work. Yet we cannot, in duty, conceal the fact that the
missionary force is entirely inadequate to the demands of the work. If
the church desires to have the work carried on, it should be her duty
to provide the men. She has failed to do this; and not only this, but
the effort on her missionaries is most disheartening. To have to do
the work of many, with the demands of the field ever present, and multi­
tudes perishing on every side, while the church looks coldly on, is most
trying. If the romance of missions, in the church, has given place to
its stern realities, her duty to the heathen is still the same. Let all
who read the following account of our labors bear in mind the extent
of the work, and the force to work it.

I. THE NATIVE CONGREGATION.
This, until the time comes when we can put the native congregation
under the care of native pastors, must, of necessity, occupy the time of
the missionary. Native Christians need to be carefully instructed.
Former habits and customs still exert their influence, and expose them,
in many instances, to severe trial and temptation. They must be dealt
with tenderly and firmly, and every means used to bring them up to a
higher standard of Christian life. They are the hope of the Indian
church, and the foundation must be laid in having them approximate
as far as may be to the standard of God's word. Hence they must be
watched over, prayed with, and carefully instructed in the doctrines of
the gospel. The members of our congregation have given good evidence
of this earnestness. We trust they are growing in grace, and in the
knowledge of God. We have had but one case requiring discipline.
Preaching in the Sabbath prayer meetings, male and female, have been
regularly and well attended.

II. ORPHAN SCHOOLS.
The number of boys having been reduced to six by the marriage and
dismission of elder boys to other employments, much less labor was
requested in this department than during former years. The deport­
ment of the boys has been good. They have been kept steadily at
school, and two or three have made satisfactory progress. In regard
to three of the boys, it was thought best to give them other work. The
other three will be given a small allowance per month to enable them
to prosecute their studies, so long as they are diligent and faithful.
This arrangement will go into operation from January 1st, 1872, and
will close the orphanage for the time.

III. BOYS' CITY SCHOOL.
The number of boys in this school is a little less than it was last
year. To lighten the expense on the church, the amount of the fees
required from each boy was increased about one-half. This caused a
slight decrease in the attendance, but this is coming up again. A
slight change has been made in the course of studies. More English
has been introduced, and the vernacular studies curtailed. The reason
for this was, the difficulty of selecting a sufficiently pure native litera­
ture. All native books are filled more or less with what is false in
religion and impure in morality. In English, we are able to select
what is suitable to be read by the scholars, and thus have the secular
instruction contribute to and prepare the way for religious instruction.
This arrangement does not meet with the approval of the educational
authorities in the Punjab; but what of that, when we feel we are thus
more effectually enlightening the minds of our pupils, and leading them
to Christ?
The religious instruction has been carefully attended to. From four to
five hours' instruction are given every day by the missionary to classes, besides prayer and reading the scriptures, with explanations to the whole school. A Bible class, attended by the teachers and larger boys, was kept up during part of the year. The attendance sometimes reached as high as ninety persons. Any one is at liberty to ask questions, and we had many free and familiar discussions of religious subjects. The weekly prayer meeting in the school was well attended. The Sabbath preaching service for the whole school has also been well attended by large and attentive audiences. We still labor under great inconvenience from want of a suitable house. The foundation is laid, and much material for building gathered, but the state of our funds has at no time during the year justified our proceeding with the work. Had we this building finished, we would be able to do our work much more effectually. Our labor in superintending and arranging the school would be much lightened. Above all, our Sabbath audiences would be much increased, and we would have a place to meet and converse with natives during hot weather, when it is almost impossible to stand on the street. Who would say to us, "Arise and build?"

**GIRLS' CITY SCHOOL.**

These schools are still under the superintendence of Mrs. Scott. She has had the assistance during part of the year of an orphan girl,—Mary Ann. The work has been faithfully carried on during the year, and has been quite encouraging. Girls' schools in this country have one serious difficulty to encounter. The girls are married so young that their time in school is much shortened, and, as a consequence, the pupils are constantly changing. This is a great hinderance to progress. And the number who can read well does not increase according to the time since the schools have been opened. But as oral instruction is constantly given, and the Bible daily read and explained, may we not hope that many who go out from these schools carry a knowledge of the gospel with them, and may be the means of imparting it to others? One very encouraging feature of these schools is the number of women attending them for instruction. There are in attendance at the different schools fifty-nine women and three hundred and forty-one girls. It is to be hoped that, as these schools will soon have the care and superintendence of Miss Calhoun, their usefulness will be much more increased.

**ZENANA WORK.**

Mrs. Scott has free access to many families in the city, has visited them as often as she could, and has been well received. This work can be much extended if we had the force, and in connection with the girls' schools forms a fine field for labor.

**ITINERANT PREACHING.**

But little has been accomplished in this important branch of the work during the year. The press of other work which could not be neglected, has been, as much as could be, attended to by the force in the station. This is to be regretted. The only itineration of the year was during the month of February. The gospel was preached in as many villages as possible: which is better, it seems, where the field is so wide, and so many are ignorant of its precious truths.

**BAZAR PREACHING.**

As far as possible, this has been attended to. As usual, the people listen well, and are not so much given to discussion as in many other places. A Mohammedan fanatic, supposed to be a Wahabee, created considerable excitement in the city for a short time, and was very anno-
ious for discussion; but as he was not quite so formidable as he thought himself, he soon subsided. Many questions prompted by him opened the way for a good expose of Mohammedan doctrines.

INQUIRERS.

Of many inquirers during the year, one seemed especially promising, and we hoped soon to receive baptism. He left for his village, expecting soon to return, but has not returned up to the present time. His friends, it seems, have been able to influence and keep him back.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report upon the India portion of the foreign mission work, the Board feel that they cannot do so better than by calling special attention to the last plain, solemn, and in some respects ominous words of the brethren of that mission themselves.

In concluding this brief review of our labors during the past year, it but remains to say, that with our present force we have not been able to accomplish what we desired to do. And thus it has been from year to year. We have had hopes of re-enforcement held out by the church, which have not been realized. But, relying on them, we have given our strength and time to keep up all the departments of the mission work. Had the writer of this known how it would be, it would never have been attempted. And it must now be seriously considered by your missionaries whether it is worth while to waste any more time looking for a proper support for the India mission from the U. P. Church.

J. S. BARR, S. MARTIN, Committee.

III. Egypt.

Extent, 659,000 English square miles, with a population in the whole country of about 8,000,000, and in Egypt Proper as occupying the valley of the Nile, 5,200,000.


THE FAYOUM.—A province in Middle Egypt, containing 704 villages, and 145,000 inhabitants. Missions at Medeenet and Sinoris. Begun in 1866. Laborers, Rev. William Harvey and wife.


KOOS.—430 miles above Cairo, and 24 below Thebes. Population, 9,000. Mission begun in 1866.


With the single exception of the great lack of re-enforcement of laborers the missions in Egypt have been in good condition throughout the year, and have done good service. In all the churches additions have been made of native converts to the
membership, until now there is a total of 370 communicants. New and promising churches have been organized at Mansoura, Nakhayleh and Mooteah. The schools, both boys and girls, now numbering 880 scholars, have been continued without interruption, and, as hitherto, a portion of every day has been devoted to a thorough study of the scriptures. In various places, as in the Fayoom and in the vicinity of Osioot, in Upper Egypt, there are assemblings almost every night in the week for reading the scriptures, religious inquiry and conversation, and for prayer. And in numerous instances people from distant places have asked for the visits of missionaries, the opening of schools, and the regular dispensing of the means of grace. To almost all of these calls, however, the members of this mission have been compelled, in their painfully weakened state, and in their already multiplied labors, to return a practically deaf ear, and thus multitudes have been left still to live on and perhaps will finally perish in their utter ignorance of the only name under heaven given among men whereby they can be saved.

A NATIVE MINISTRY.

Much attention has been deservedly paid to this very important feature of the work in Egypt. Two departments of study have been arranged for the special purpose of training young men for the ministry. One of these has been literary at Osioot, during the winter, the other theological during the summer at Ramleh. Rev. Dr. Hogg and Dr. Johnston had special charge of the former, and Drs. Lansing and Hogg, and Rev. A. Watson of the latter. During the year an encouraging number of students attended upon each department. One that has finished the required course and was licensed, has been ordained and settled in a new and promising pastoral charge, Rev. Tadrus Yusuf, at Nakhayleh. Another has received a call, and in a comparatively short time, it is believed there are several more young men now in the theological school, who will go forth thoroughly qualified to preach the everlasting gospel to their needy people.

To this subject the Board has been called to give much attention. Its importance no one can question. The interest that is felt in it by our church at large, it is believed, is strong. One generous friend has offered to see that the call that has been made for books for the theological library shall be met. Providence has also opened up a very valuable and fitting property for the purpose of a theological institution, at Ramleh, and it is still open for us as a church, if we can raise the means to secure it. A venerated and devoted friend of the mission in
our own country, the Rev. Dr. Johnston, of St. Clairsville, O., has headed a call to our people at large for means to furnish the literary, and we suppose the theological institute also, as they are in reality one, with the apparatus and means of efficiently and thoroughly carrying on their work. To all these calls favorable responses have, in various ways, been made. But with all this, it is due to say, that the Board have had a settled conviction from observation and experience, that it is unwise to make appeals for special objects, or do anything that will draw the attention and efforts of our churches and people away from the great work in which we are engaged, and fix them upon some one in particular, thereby crippling, and perhaps seriously affecting the whole. With this feeling, the Board has not given itself to any of these movements, and would now simply refer the whole subject as a most important one to the Assembly for its earnest consideration and action.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

Besides the effort which is perseveringly made in the girls' schools, by Miss McKown, in Osioot, Miss Johnston, in Cairo, and Miss Campbell, in Alexandria, to educate and improve the women of Egypt, much has been done in visiting the mothers and older women in their houses, reading the scriptures to them, talking and praying with them, and in many instances endeavoring to teach them to read. In this way, it is believed, the happiest results may be expected to follow, not only to these women themselves, in some cases, but to their children, in the changed influence which they may hereafter exert over them.

This work of doing more to reach, and evangelize, and elevate women in all our different mission fields, is one that cannot but be, in the very nature of the case, of the utmost importance. Most earnestly would the Board commend it to the attention of the Assembly. If attention were thoroughly directed to this, it is believed the Christian women of our church at large would at once see to it, that means would be promptly and largely raised for this purpose. Only let the effort be made to have their poor, ignorant, degraded sisters, in heathen lands, more and more reached, and beyond any question there would be no lack of the means of doing it.

Report of Alexandria Station for 1871.

Since the last annual report of this station there have been various changes in connection with both the schools and the congregation. To the latter, ten members have been added; and this increase may safely be regarded as largely due to the efforts of previous laborers, so that both sower and reaper may rejoice in the divine favor.
PUBLIC WORSHIP.

In the earlier part of the year this was conducted by the native licentiate, Ibrahim Yusuf. He was relieved about the first of May by Rev. S. C. Ewing, who took charge of the congregation and schools for something over three months. The pulpit was afterward supplied by various members of the mission till about the middle of October, since which time the whole charge of the station has devolved on the writer, who was licensed the 4th of October. The agreement which was under consideration a year ago between the mission and the Scotch Church was soon after completed, and we paid £250 for the use of their building for morning and evening Sabbath services for a term of six years from January 1st, 1871. We have also been allowed on one occasion to use the church for a meeting of Presbytery, and we have latterly been allowed the use of two of the basement school rooms for a Sabbath school;—privileges not expressly granted in the agreement.

OTHER MEETINGS.

During Mr. Ewing's stay in Alexandria the Sabbath afternoon meetings in the mission house were continued; but after he left, this was impracticable. The weekly prayer meeting was also dropped for a short time, but was cheerfully resumed at my request, and a few months ago the members made it semi-weekly. It is quite as well attended as before the change, and about ten or twelve are usually present. Our hours of meeting were such as to prevent any attempt to hold a Sabbath school in the mission building, but about two months since permission was asked to hold one in the school rooms of the Scotch Church, and it was at once granted. The school meets directly after the morning service. The attendance thus far has been encouraging, ranging from thirty to forty.

BIBLE WOMAN.

The Bible woman mentioned in last report continued to act in that capacity till about the close of the year, but though we believed her faithful with her pupils, yet for some reason she did not find a sufficient number to justify her continued employment, especially in the low state of the funds. She continues, however, to teach her mother, who has lately united with the church, and is making good progress; also one other woman, who is able and willing to give her some compensation. Mrs. Strang and Miss Campbell, in their visits among the women, find them more ready to take lessons from a foreigner than from a native, with whom they are disposed to spend the time talking and sipping coffee, and each is now teaching several women in their own houses.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

This school has, on the whole, been prosperous, though in June last we were obliged to dismiss the teacher of French and the assistant teacher of Arabic branches for misconduct. It suffered in attendance for a short time only, and under the excellent management of Moosa, the head teacher, its present condition is very satisfactory. During the year eighty-five boys have been enrolled, of whom sixty-three belonged to various sects of Christians, six were Jews, and sixteen Moslems. The average daily attendance was a fraction over thirty-six, and is increasing. Tuition fees during the year have amounted to $134.20.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

This school has drawn largely on the time and care of the writer. In connection with the boys' school, it is assembled every morning in
the large room formerly used as a chapel. After devotional exercises a short scripture lesson is given to the two schools together. The classes are then dismissed to their several rooms, the most advanced class of girls remaining with me for a further lesson. In other matters, Miss Campbell has the supervision of the school and the teachers. She spends much of her time among the girls, and her increasing knowledge of Arabic enables her now to do so to good purpose. The attendance, as is common here in girls' schools, has been very irregular, much broken by feasts, and fasts, and bad weather, and though a hundred and thirty-two have been enrolled, the average attendance for the past year was only twenty-four. The religions of the pupils are as follows: Copts, ten; Greeks, sixty; Maronites, twenty-one; Jewesses, thirty; Protestants, five; Catholics, two; and Moslems, four. Very few Orientals think the education of their daughters worth paying for, and the tuitions have reached only 830.

The Ladies' Society of Paisley has remembered the school with the usual donation of £55, and has sent besides a box containing a valuable lot of thread, needles, pins, thimbles, scissors, &c., and some nice pictures.

THE PRESS.

The press has during the year been employed on several useful works, among them a translation of the "Sum of Saving Knowledge," a tract on slavery, and a defence of the scriptures against those of the Mohammedans, who assert that they have been corrupted by Jews and Christians. The latter tract is drawn almost wholly from Moslem sources, and, without attacking the Koran, shows that its believers should accept the scriptures as divinely inspired and purely preserved. This was followed by a work on the "Trinity," proving from scripture the doctrine which Moslems most scornfully reject. We have now in press a larger work called the "Testimony of the Koran," proving from the Koran, as expounded by the most noted Moslem commentators, the remarkable fact that all believers in that book are required by it to accept the Bible as of equal authority. We have an excellent German binder, assisted by one of our native members, who has learned in our employ all he knows of the business, and the two are producing work which will compare well with any thing in their line done in Egypt.

THE BOOK SHOP.

The sales alone in the book shop scarcely justify the expenses, and we have tried, but with little success hitherto, to increase the sales in Alexandria by colportage. Any percentage I have been authorized to offer has not induced any honest man to undertake the business, but a few books were stolen by a man who pretended to accept an offer. The shop still serves a good purpose as a place of resort where a considerable number are brought within reach of the religious conversation of our native agent, Abd al-Malik. When he is absent from the shop, as he often is on business connected with the mission, it is kept open by a lad who attends to it for small wages. Sales for the year have reached 894 volumes, at 8244.

THE CONGREGATION.

There is nothing very notable to record in the history of the congregation except the increase already mentioned. The attendance at morning services, about forty-five, is encouraging, and the attention excellent; but, more than any other people I ever knew, they seem to regard their attendance at church as a call on the minister to be returned at their own houses; and if this be not done somewhat frequently,
they become discouraged and irregular. This state of feeling draws heavily on the time of the acting pastor.

The contributions during the year have been $104.

DAVID STRANG.

Cairo, 1871.

The personnel and distribution of labor at this station have during the past year been the same as reported last year. Dr. Barnett has had charge of the station accounts, the boys' schools, the book and English departments, and Dr. Lansing of the pastorate of the congregation and the editorship of the press, together with his duties as Professor in the Theological Seminary during the summer; and Miss Johnston has had charge of the girls' schools, and has also labored among the women.

There has been a good deal of illness in the mission circle during the year, but we have to record with gratitude that the lives of the missionaries, and the members of their families, have been preserved. The continued fidelity and kindness of Dr. Grant in the discharge of his duties as a Christian physician to the members of the mission in their afflictions, and to the poor of the congregation, deserve in this, as in former reports, special mention.

THE ARABIC CONGREGATION

Suffered not a little from the want of pastoral oversight during the summer, while the acting pastor was engaged in his duties in the Seminary in Ramleh. It was expected that for the time the licentiate, Mr. Ibrahim Yusuf, would supply the place, as from the last report it will appear was provided for by the congregation, but family circumstances, and the exigencies of the work in the Fayoum, rendered it advisable that he should be removed to that district. This was a great loss to the congregation, especially as it was then in very special need of pastoral oversight; but we have good reason to believe that God has made good to the church of Cairo this lack of service endured for the general interests of the cause in Egypt. The pulpit was, in the meantime, regularly supplied by the missionaries from the other stations, with the exception of one Sabbath, when the services were conducted by a member of the church.

In former reports, the great hindrance to the prosperity of the work arising from the scattered state of the congregation in this great city has been referred to. During the past winter an attempt has been made to meet the necessity thus arising for extending the efforts of the available working force of the mission, and with gratifying results. Last winter, besides the two English services, and the morning services in Arabic and Arminian in the mission house, and the Sabbath school and female prayer meeting, but one service was held, viz.: in the afternoon in the Catechism in the mission house. The past winter fourteen different services have been held on the Lord's day, viz.: three by Drs. Barnett and Lansing each, two by the licentiate, Mr. Ibrahim Yusuf, and the Arminian pastor each, two by Mrs. Lansing, and one by Miss Johnston for the women, besides the Sabbath school. The average attendance of these extra services has been greater than that of the afternoon service held in the mission house last year, showing the wisdom of this change of policy. During the summer the attendance at the regular duties of worship decreased, but of late it has somewhat, though not greatly, increased.

There have been six baptisms during the year. Four persons have been received into the church on certificate from other churches, two
on profession of their faith, and one, who had dishonored his profession by open apostacy to the Coptic Church, has returned. The position of this man, being nephew of one of the bishops of the Egypt, and having himself been a Coptic priest, together with his personal influence, and the circumstances of his return, make the case a particularly encouraging one. Another of this class, referred to in our last report, still gives pleasing evidence that she has come back to the Good Shepherd, though she has not yet entered the fold by a public renewal of her profession, because her husband, whom she is hoping and laboring to bring with her, is still understood to object. Another, and the worst case, mentioned last year, has repeatedly sat under the reproaches which have been administered to him with streaming eyes, but he has not yet strength to break asunder the meshes of the net into which he has become entangled. Others, to whom it was our duty so sadly to refer in our last report, have given evidence that they are much nearer the kingdom than they then were: but, on the other hand, we are sorry to say that we have been forced to use discipline in the suspension of one member from church ordinances, and we fear that it will soon be necessary in two other cases.

It is worthy of remark that while this great city, with its suburbs, is said to contain a population of over 800,000, the actual male Coptic population is reported to us as being only about two thousand, of whom probably two-thirds are in government employment. As this necessitates the violation of the Sabbath, and as it is exceedingly difficult for those who have been trained up almost from infancy as Scribes or telegraph clerks to turn their hand to anything else for a livelihood, it is a lamentable fact that very many of this class, after having been brought to an intelligent conviction of the errors of their church and the truth of the gospel, have found themselves confronted by a barrier of iron to their farther progress in the shape of what they regard as an insuperable temporal interest. They say that they are "excusable," and "must live," and it is hard to convince them that there can be no excuse for violating God's commands, and that it is not at all necessary for them to live, and they have not faith to believe that if they would only seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, all these things would, by the covenant and promise of Him who cannot lie, be added to them. And as our mission in Egypt is so extensively believed to be a Coptic mission, and the different classes of the population are for the most part also separate nationalities, which are intensely clanish and sectarian, it is not surprising that the other classes of the population of this great city are shy of us, and, even after having been brought within the bonds of the unity of the faith, difficult of amalgamation. Only a few days ago the heart of the missionary was made at once sad and glad by an incident illustrative of these facts. He fell in with two of the young men of this city who were telegraph clerks in distant stations in a railway train near the places of their employment. They were engaged in earnestly preaching the gospel to those around them in the train, and had with them a large quantity of our books. They had gone to a neighboring town and spent the day in colporteur, and had sold about 25 volumes, and said they had lately sold over 100 volumes. They have nightly meetings in their two adjoining stations for reading the word and religious books; they do not work on the Sabbath, as they are in a position for the present to have their assistants do the Sabbath work; and they are very anxious to come here to unite with

* This is much larger than any former estimate, but it is founded upon an actual governmental census.
the church, but the church cannot receive them so long as they remain in a service in which they may any day receive orders that shall necessitate their working on the Sabbath day. It should also be stated that the Copts, who formerly enjoyed almost the monopoly of the offices of government accountants, secretaries and clerks, still look upon the service as their highest ambition, and after having been trained for it often in great measure at the public expense, it is often exceedingly difficult for them while satisfactorily serving to obtain dismissal from their posts, and many of them are deterred from seeking it from the fact that if dismissed without claim papers, it forever disqualifies them from entering any branch of the public service.

Two members have died during the past year,—the one the former convert of the Damascus mission who had been restored from blindness, mentioned in the last report. His last illness, which was short, was in the mission house, and his death was the peaceful and trustful death of the Christian. He made a will, and we are happy to say that the right enjoyed by the other recognized religious sects of executing a will was accorded to us by the government. Heretofore, so far as we know, Protestants have died without wills, and though the law of inheritance is sufficiently definite, it is generally the case that some of the relatives are still members of the old sects who have insisted that the heads of these sects should attend to this business, and we need hardly say that troublesome litigations and great wrongs have resulted.

The Sabbath school has been regularly sustained throughout the year, with an encouraging attendance. It has done good service in the way of drawing out the latent energies of the young men of the church, and our prayer is that it may prove a nursery for training up plants of righteousness for its membership.

**WORK AMONG THE WOMEN.**

Blind Werdeh has regularly and earnestly labored in the Bible work among the women the whole of the past year. The wife of one of the deacons also labored in this field with great acceptance for some time, but her health failing, she was forced to relinquish it. A third woman, who promises to be very useful, has been engaged in this department the past few months. There is a wide and effectual door open for this kind of work in this city, and the great pity is that a larger number of effective agents cannot be secured to enter it. Mrs. Lansing, who has had the superintendence of these workers, has been much gratified with the earnestness of many of the women in learning to read, and the ready ear which they have given to the word of life. And one of the best proofs of the usefulness of this work, and that of Miss Johnston in the same quarter of the city, is, that the Coptic priesthood have recently been stirred up to put forth special efforts against it.

**THE ARMENIAN CONGREGATION.**

This congregation has gone on during the year according to the arrangement initiated about the time of the last annual meeting. Mr. Tarpinian has faithfully, so far as his other duties allowed, discharged his duties, and the congregation has paid the half of his small salary of $10 per month. There has of late been a falling off in the Sabbath morning attendance. This is attributed to the absence on a visit to Armenia, for the past seven months, of the elder whose influence is very great with the Armenian community, and to the fact that the acting pastor cannot, in addition to his secular work, undertake much evangelistic, or even pastoral work. And we believe that there is an ample and promising field open in Cairo among the Armenian population to fully
occupy the undivided time of an efficient worker, if such a one could be secured.

The collections during the year for religious purposes have amounted to $318.00 in gold. In accordance with what has been said above of the necessity, in this widely scattered city, of centralizing evangelistic efforts in the different quarters, and from the fact that our present membership is so distributed that it naturally divides itself into five distinct and widely separated nuclei in places which are so distinct and widely separated that the mission is already at large expense in hiring houses in four of them, the native congregation has undertaken to begin the work of meeting the want by raising the money to purchase a mission house in one of these centers. Their contributions for this purpose have been very liberal, and they are in negotiation for a house well adapted to the purposes of a chapel, school, and pastor's dwelling, and good hope is entertained that this object will soon be accomplished, and thus the way opened, and an example set for meeting this want in other quarters. Their earnestness in this matter is a token for good in the midst of much that has been discouraging. And another special token for good is, that in this great city, which, socially and morally, as well as materially, is rapidly being fashioned after the model of Paris, two additional weekly prayer meetings have lately been established under encouraging auspices.

Fayoum, 1871.

We have to record the goodness of God in preserving the health of the missionary and family, and the lives of the native brethren, although during part of the year sickness was so prevalent in this locality that there was scarcely a dwelling in which one or more of its inmates was not prostrate with fever.

The general missionary operations have been carried on during the year with scarcely any interruption. Arrangements were made with the brethren in Cairo, so that, through the assistance of Ibrahim Yusuf, licentiate, the Sabbath services were conducted regularly during my absence in Syria. While the door is still closed against us in some quarters, it has been opened wider in others, so that, on the whole, there have been more favorable opportunities for sowing the seed during the past year than any previous one. Besides having access to some houses in Sinoris, which were formerly closed against us, many persons from this and other towns have called frequently at the mission-house. Some of these persons merely came to make a friendly visit, while others came to make inquiry concerning some particular doctrine, or to have a portion of Scripture explained. These opportunities have been embraced as favorable for presenting the truth to the minds and consciences of the visitors. A great part of my time has been employed in this way, and I cannot consider it lost; for at the present stage of the work here, as much good may be done in this way as by the more formal preaching of the gospel.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SABBATH.

During the first half of the year, a prayer meeting was held in the morning, attended and conducted by the native brethren. Latterly this meeting gave place to a morning Sabbath school, which is attended by nearly all the boys of the day school, and taught by volunteer teachers from the church members. In the forenoon, divine service has been held throughout the year, with an average attendance of ninety-three persons; and although the house has been frequently crowded, and most of the audience unaccustomed to listen to oral ad-
dresses, yet they conducted themselves with decorum, and seemed to
listen with attention.

Immediately after the forenoon service, a women's prayer-meeting
has been held, conducted by the teacher of the girls' school, and at­
tended by from ten to twenty-five women.

The afternoon service has been conducted on the plan of a Bible-class.
The Shorter Catechism class, formed last year, has been taught as
stated in a former report. Most of the male members of the congrega­
tion, as well as the larger boys of the school, compose the class proper,
while others attend and seem to be interested in the exercises. It is
considered that this way of spending part of the Sabbath is one of the
best for instructing both children and adults in the great doctrines of
the gospel, of which most of them are yet ignorant. The average at­
tendance at this service was sixty-five.

**Religious Services on Week-Days.**

An hour has been spent every day in the boys' school in religious exer­
cises, the Scriptures read, and the lesson of each day followed by a simple
exposition. As the school is located in the Coptic quarter, almost
every day some adults—parents of the children and others—were pre­
sent at this morning exercise.

During nearly one-half of the year, meetings have been held every
night except Sabbath. Latterly, meetings have been held in the
church on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, and in
the houses of the native brethren on Thursday. The average attend­
ance at these meetings in the church was thirty-six. A women's
prayer meeting has been held on Thursday afternoon. Besides the
usual devotional exercises, special attention was given to the instruction
of the women. Most of them seemed interested in the exercises, and
attended the meetings with commendable regularity. The average at­
tendance was fifteen women, besides the girls of the school.

**Boys' School.**

This school has been more prosperous during the past year than for­
merly. Forty-nine boys were enrolled—thirty-nine Copts and ten
Moslems, with an average daily attendance of forty two. The scholars
have not only been instructed in the common branches usually taught
in common schools; but have also had a Scripture lesson five days in
the week, besides the privileges of the Sabbath school and the forenoon
service in the church, both of which they attended with the same regu­
larity as the school during the week. The fees paid by the scholars
amounted to about $20.

**Girls' School.**

This school has been conducted during the year by Werdy Beshetly,
under the supervision of Mrs. Harvey. The forenoons were devoted to
reading, and lessons from the New Testament and Brown's Catechism;
the afternoons to sewing. Great difficulty has been found in securing
regular attendance on the part of the girls: their mothers, not yet appre­
ciating the importance of this, often detained them at home for insuffi­
cient reasons. Still, notwithstanding this disadvantage, a moderate
progress was made on the part of most in attendance. The number
enrolled was thirty-seven.

**Work Among the Women.**

This work, which was begun in 1870, has been prosecuted during the
past year. It was found that the women who desired to learn to read
could not leave their houses as often as was necessary in order to re-
ceive lessons from the teacher of the girls' school, and she could not leave the school to give them lessons at their houses. In these circumstances, the best that could be done was to have some of the larger boys spend a part of the noon recess in teaching the women to read. To each boy a house was assigned, to which he went and gave a lesson to one or more of the women in the house. This plan has been a partial success so far as teaching a few women to read is concerned. But in being compelled to do this work by boys only, the most favorable opportunities have been lost of sowing the seed with good prospects of a rich and abundant harvest. And as this field is still open and in great need of a laborer, it is very desirable that it be occupied as soon as possible by a female missionary.

MEDEENET.

Less work has been done in this city during the past year than since the station was opened. About one-third of the time I preached there in the morning of the Sabbath, and in Sinoris in the afternoon, this being as large a proportion of my time as I felt justified in spending in Medeenet, the claims of Sinoris being so much more urgent.

Both the boys' and girls' schools have been kept open during the year. There is nothing special to report with respect to these schools in addition to the facts stated in Report of 1870. Unfortunately for the boys' school, the teacher has been unable to do justice to the pupils on account of his sight becoming impaired; and, as we had no one to assist him, the matter could not be remedied. However, by keeping the schools open at a comparatively small expense, our testimony has been given to the truth, and opportunities have also been given to the inhabitants of the city, both on Sabbath and other days, to learn the way of life as revealed in the gospel.

RODA.

When this town was visited, in 1870, I found a number of Copts who expressed an earnest desire for religious instruction. It was deemed advisable that Wasaf (native helper) who was then in Medeenet, go to Roda, at least for a short time. Accordingly, he went there in April, and since that time has been teaching from house to house as he had opportunity. I have visited this place twice during the year, and on both occasions had audiences of upwards of thirty persons. Four persons from this town professed their faith with us last year.

FIDAMEEN.

Nakaleefy and Tamea were visited both by me and some of the native brethren. In Tamea a few were found ready to hear the gospel; but in the two former places none seemed disposed to listen. On one occasion, when two of the native brethren went to Nakaleefy for the purpose of reading the Scriptures and conversing with any who might listen, one of the two was beaten without the least provocation. One more visit was made after this, and then it was thought advisable to leave that town for the present.

SUFT.

Having heard of a partially enlightened Copt in this place, which is about six hours east of Sinoris, I visited him in January, and found that he was in advance of his countrymen in intelligence, and also familiar with the letter of the Scriptures, but entertaining erroneous views of some important doctrines. Some time was spent in endeavoring to prove to him from Scripture the fallacy of his views, and to show him the more excellent way. We had no evidence that he was con-
vinced of the truth; but before leaving him, he requested us to send him a teacher, if possible, promising to provide a house for the teacher, and one for a school, agreeing also to pay $8 per month of the teacher’s wages.

The books sold during the year were Scriptures, 72 at $35.00
Religious and miscellaneous, 200 at 20.00

Total, 272 $55.00

**GENERAL SUMMARY.**

Three infants were baptized, and the Lord’s Supper dispensed three times during the year. Nineteen persons were received on the profession of their faith—one from Forkus, four from Roda, and fourteen from Sinoris. Eight of those received are married women, wives or mothers of members. One of the men was a young priest, who formerly served in the Coptic church in this town. He attended our meetings occasionally for at least two years, and testified, in some measure, against the doctrines and usages of the Coptic Church, when finally he came out from it, and professed his faith with us on the 25th of November. He provides for himself and family by working at a trade, as he receives no pecuniary aid from the mission.

The spirit manifested by most of the native brethren has been commendable—first, by their regular attendance upon the ordinances, seldom absenting themselves except for sufficient reasons; second, by their efforts to spread the knowledge of the truth among their friends and neighbors in this and some of the adjacent towns; and, third, by their contributions, amounting to $82, $40 of which they appropriated to the mission work in this district.

**March, 1872.**

**Osioot, 1871.**

**MISSIONARIES.**

Rev. Dr. Hogg and wife, David R. Johnston, M. D., and wife, and Miss M. J. McKown.

**GENERAL.**

All the ordinary work of this station was carried on throughout the year, notwithstanding the necessary absence of all the missionaries for some months during the extreme heat of summer. Mrs. Hogg, with the four small children, (most of whom were suffering from chronic ophthalmia,) returned home to Scotland early in the summer. Dr. Hogg, after spending a laborious summer in the Theological Seminary in Ramleh, was also compelled, by broken health, to leave the work for a time, and go home to recruit. Dr. Johnston and family, with Miss McKown, spent the hot months of summer in Ramleh, but returned to the work on the 12th of September. By the appointment of Presbytery, Rev. A. Watson took charge of the pastoral work of the station from the 27th of October until the last of December, and was then succeeded by Rev. S. C. Ewing.

The former bitter persecutions against all who became Protestants, or who attended our meetings, have, in a good measure, ceased. Many of the Copts are now studying the scriptures; some, indeed, to find arguments to use against us; but many others, apparently, with a sincere desire to learn the truth; and, whatever may be the object, in studying the scriptures men find eternal life. This movement is not confined to Osioot, but extends to all of the towns around, as is manifest from the increased sale of Bibles and religious books, and in towns where our evangelists were, in former years, very coldly received, and
sometimes forcibly driven away, they are now warmly welcomed, and
large audiences gather to hear the reading and explanation of the scrip-
tures, and ‘receive the word with gladness.’ The harvest truly is
ripe,—in many places very ripe,—but the laborers are few.

MEETINGS.

All of the meetings were kept up during the year. In the absence of
the missionaries during the summer, the Sabbath services were
conducted by Mr. Tadrus Yusuf, Aboona Yacooob, and Aboona Bishai in
turn, who came from their several stations for the purpose. They gen-
erally remained during the week, and took charge of the week evening
meetings also; but in their absence the evening meetings were conducted
by an elder of the congregation, or some approved member, appointed
by them for the purpose, so that no one ever came to the church at any
of the appointed times for meeting and found it closed. The attend-
ance upon the Sabbath morning services varied from eighty to one hun-
dred and seventy-five, and averaged about one hundred and fifteen for
the whole year. The Sabbath school, attended by nearly the whole
congregation, young and old, meets an hour before the morning service.
The exercises consist of a Bible lesson for all, recitation of Psalms and
the Shorter Catechism with explanations. The attendance upon the
Sabbath afternoon services was from fifty to one hundred, and upon the
night meetings,—held every night during the week,—from twenty to
fifty, and averaged about thirty. The attendance would be larger but
from the fact that some of the members,—carpenters and others,—work
in towns around, and only return home for the Sabbath. The exercises
of the evening meetings are those of an ordinary prayer meeting, except
Thursday evenings, which are set apart for hearing a discourse from
one of the Theological students in turn, and Friday evenings, for hear-
ing the reports of those who had gone out as evangelists to the sur-
rounding towns on the previous Sabbath. From three to eight
of the young men are thus engaged every Sabbath, while others are
assigned to a particular street or locality in the city, where they read
the scriptures and engage in conversation, as they find opportunity.
This work was partially discontinued during the summer, owing to the
absence of most of the young men,—some in the Theological Seminary,
and others in their own villages,—but it was again resumed upon the
return of the missionaries in the fall. Meetings were held in the houses
of members and inquirers quite frequently,—especially during the sum-
mer,—for reading and exposition of the scriptures in a less formal
manner than in the church. There were often large numbers at these
meetings, and much good can be traced from them.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Lord's supper was dispensed three times, and eleven new mem-
ers were received by profession, all of whom are from Osioot.

DECREASE.

Certificates were given to thirty-eight of the members during the year,
twenty-two of whom connected with the Moteah congregation, and six-
teen with the Nakhhayeh congregation. Two have been removed from
the church below by death, viz.: Refaeel Debeese, from Refa, and Sara,
the wife of Markus Habie. The latter was one of the first of the female
members, and a woman of superior talents and marked piety.
The whole number of members in connection with the Osioot congre-
gation is now seventy-one.
CONTRIBUTIONS.

The contributions of the congregation for the year was as follows:

For the support of three teachers in the boys' school, salary of the native colporteur, (who sold 671 books,) and for general congregational expenses, $375.00.

For 100 copies of the Beyrout weekly religious paper for free distribution, 40.00.

Assistance to build the Koos Church, 75.00.

Total, (in gold,) $490.00.

SCHOOLS.

The Academy.—This important training institution was kept open until the departure of Rev. Dr. Hogg and Dr. Johnston for Ramleh in April. Eight of the students attended the Theological Seminary during the summer, while others returned to their towns, and were engaged, to some extent, in evangelistic work, though none of them received wages.

During the summer the services of Mr. Ibrahim Girgis, from Syria, and a graduate of the Beyrout Protestant College, were secured, and he entered upon his duties as a teacher when the school opened in the fall.

The course of study gone over the past session included Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Arabic Grammar, (two classes,) Arithmetic, (two classes,) Geography, and English. Very fair progress was made in all of these branches, and the general conduct of the pupils was good.

The school is always opened and closed with devotional exercises. A new building for the schools was finished during the summer, in which the Academy occupies the upper, and the primary boys' school the lower story. It is sufficiently commodious,—at least for the present,—and well suited for the purpose. The principal part of the funds used in its erection was collected by Dr. Hogg in England and Scotland in 1866. A contribution of $240, received from the young men of the St. Clairsville, Ohio, congregation, was expended for a small, but useful, philosophical and chemical apparatus.

There was an attendance during the last session of twenty-four pupils. This must soon be largely increased from the primary school of Osioot, and from the schools of Moteah and Nahlayleh. Other towns are rapidly opening up to the gospel, where schools will soon be established, from which we will draw many pupils. It is a peculiarity worthy of notice that the schools of Osioot and towns around draw their pupils almost exclusively from the Protestant community. Thus there is a good prospect for the steady growth and increased usefulness of this training school, in which many of the future pastors of the Protestant Churches of Egypt must be trained. Eight of the nine students who attended the last session of the Theological Seminary were from this school.

The Primary Boys' School has been under the direction of the congregation the past year, and the native brethren have paid all of its expenses, amounting to about $15 in gold a month. The number of pupils has increased considerably since the last report, especially since its removal to the new building. At the beginning of the year there were thirty-six enrolled; there are now eighty names on the roll, with an average daily attendance of sixty-five. The head teacher has attended the advanced classes in the Academy in order to fit himself more thoroughly for his work; and the congregation has, in the meantime, generously continued to pay him half wages. The attendance of the pupils has been regular, and their conduct and progress good. As
The Girls' School was kept open by Mrs. Werdy Malaik in her own house until about the middle of April, when it was closed for the summer, as the house was too far from the houses of most of the pupils for them to attend during the hot weather. Upon the return of the missionaries, it was again opened in a small room beside the church, which is more convenient for most of the pupils than where it was formerly kept. Mrs. Werdy was unable to resume in the school, and another woman was employed; but as she was not very well qualified to teach the larger girls, a young man from the Academy was engaged for an hour a day to give them lessons in reading and writing. Miss McKown, having the assistance of a Bible woman for the outside work among the women, was able to spend more time in the school than last year. There are now twenty-eight pupils enrolled, with an average daily attendance of twenty.

Work Among the Women.

This work was carried on the past year as heretofore, by visiting from house to house. A Bible woman—the wife of the native colporteur—was employed, who rendered very material assistance in the work, and in the absence of Miss McKown in the summer carried on the work alone. Her wages were paid by a contribution from the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Second Church, Monmouth, Illinois. The number of women under instruction who have learned, or are learning to read, is forty, while the Bible has been regularly read to twenty-one more, who, from various causes, such as diseased eyes or old age, are unable to learn to read it for themselves. Most of the houses have been visited three times every week, either by Miss McKown or Melika, the Bible woman, and an hour or more was spent at each visit in teaching and reading and explaining the Scriptures.

Instruction is thus given to many in their homes, who are not yet willing, or are prevented by their friends, from attending the church services. A prayer-meeting is held for the women every Thursday forenoon in the church, which has been attended by from six to ten women, besides the pupils of the girls' school.

Medical Mission Work.

The work of the medical missionary was carried on the past year with much to encourage, and many evidences of good being done. The number of sick who daily attended at the Dispensary was larger than ever before, from thirty to fifty persons receiving medical attention every morning, nearly the half of these being women. In previous years the persons reached by this form of mission work were with but few exceptions, Copts. The practice has, the past year, extended much more among the Moslems than formerly, and thus a class of persons not easily reached by missionary efforts of the ordinary kind has been met with, and many favorable opportunities were had for religious conversation, and that at a time and under circumstances when it would be most acceptable and best received. We have endeavored to improve all such opportunities, with both Copts and Moslems, and we trust that some words have been spoken in season, and that of the seed thus sown broadcast some will yet spring up and bear fruit. Some of the native brethren were present almost every morning, who were not slow to improve the many opportunities afforded for conversation, reading the Scriptures and discussion, and they have thus rendered valuable help.
to the missionary. Beside this daily work in the dispensary, many are visited at their homes, when the usual fees are charged, except when the persons visited are too poor to pay. Many of the surrounding towns have been visited, and patients, with their friends, have come to us from most of the towns within twenty or thirty miles of Osioot, who often remain for a week or more under our care, and a knowledge of our mission and its work is thus spread.

**BOOK DEPARTMENT.**

The sales of books during the year were as follows:

- Scriptures and parts of Scripture, vols., 488 proceeds, $146.15
- Religious literature, vols., 1030 " 75.65
- Educational and secular, vols., 216 " 87.15
- Bible and parts of Bibles, in type for the blind, given away, 13

**Totals,** 1776 (gold) $308.95

The sales for 1870 were 1418 vols., for $234.79—the sales of the past year exceeding those of 1870 by 354 vols. This was partly owing to an increased demand for books, and partly to the opening of a new book shop in a good locality for the sale of books, which has also been an excellent centre, to which many inquirers, both Copts and Moslems, have resorted for reading the Bible, religious conversation and discussion. The sales of the past five years amounted to 6,949.

**Report of the Koos Station for 1871-2.**

**LOCATION.**—Latitude 26 degrees N., 430 miles above Cairo, and 24 miles below ancient Thebes. Population, 9,000: Moslems, 8,100—Copts, 900. Mission established in 1865.

Since our last annual meeting, Buktor-es-Sayfee has been located at this place. He is an ex-Coptic priest, was formerly a student of Theology, and although not formally licensed to preach the gospel, is regarded as a probationer for the office of the ministry. He gives evidence of being a sincere Christian, and his labors have been acceptable to the people.

The Rev. S. C. Ewing spent most of the months of November and December at this station. During that time the attendance at the services on Sabbath morning varied from forty-two to eighty-one, and averaged fifty-six. The attendance on Sabbath evening varied from fifteen to twenty-six, and averaged twenty-three; and at the daily meetings for prayer and the reading and study of the Scriptures, it varied from ten to twenty-nine, and averaged eighteen. In the absence of the missionary, all these meetings were continued without interruption; but they were not so largely attended as during his presence.

**WORK AMONG THE WOMEN.**

A good many females attend all the meetings for religious exercises, and latterly Buktor's wife and another woman have commenced visiting from house to house, and have met with a good deal of encouragement, not only among families connected with the congregation, but also among women belonging to Coptic families.

**STATISTICS OF THE CONGREGATION.**

One member was received on examination, and six children were baptized. The number of communicants is forty-seven.
CONTRIBUTIONS.

The contributions of the congregation amounted to $198.38, and averaged $4.22 per member.

CHURCH BUILDING.

Before the last report was made a site for a church had been secured, and the congregation proceeded, without delay, to erect a building twenty-eight by forty-eight feet, intending to use the lower story for a church, and the second one for a parsonage and school-rooms. The work was carried on with considerable vigor until the walls of the lower story were nearly completed, when the Government officials interfered, and no further progress has been made. It is contrary to the law in Egypt for any of the Christian sects to build churches without special permission from the Government. As this building was not intended for a church alone, and similar ones had been erected in Osioot and in Sinoris without any hindrance from the Government, the Koos people thought it unnecessary to apply for permission before commencing the work. The case had been referred to the Governor-General of Upper Egypt; but there is not much hope that he will remove the difficulty. The congregation has forwarded a petition to the Presbytery, asking its assistance in securing from the Government the permission required.

When the enterprise was begun, the missionary then present assumed the responsibility of securing, by subscription and otherwise, the amount necessary to pay for the timber needed in building, and nearly three hundred dollars have been expended for that purpose. The members of the congregation have undertaken to provide for all the other expenses, and they have thus far met them, and still have a balance in their treasury.

SCHOOL.

Twenty-six pupils attend the school. The people are still responsible for the salaries of the two teachers employed; but they do not meet their obligations to them with due promptness.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

This department is still under the control of the teachers of the school. The sales have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Proceeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scriptures, complete or in part, vols.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>$14.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious literature, vols.</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>$22.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School books, vols.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$4.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average price per vol., 13¼ cts. Total vols, 282 Total, $37.34

OTHER TOWNS.

In some of the towns in the vicinity of Koos, a few persons are beginning to manifest a desire to know the truth. The most encouraging of these places is Gorna, located on the site of ancient Thebes. One of the members of the congregation owns land near that place, and spends a good portion of his time there, and is evidently letting his light shine. Some of the other members also seem to be doing good as they have opportunity, and although there have not yet been any great results from their efforts, they have the promise that their labor shall not be in vain, if they abound in the work of the Lord.

Cairo, Egypt, March 25, 1872.

S. C. Ewing.
During the past year I have spent at this station only four months. The remaining eight months were spent partly in Ramleh, whither I went in pursuance of an appointment to assist in the Theological Seminary, partly on Mount Lebanon, where I was led to spend a few months on account of an attack of ophthalmia—and partly in Osioot, to which I was sent by Presbytery to supply the vacancy caused by the temporary absence of Dr. Hogg on account of his impaired health. It is now three years since I removed with my family to Monsura, and during that time I have been absent in other places about fifteen months, and I do not doubt that my frequent and long absences have had an injurious effect upon the work, especially since there has not been a little band of faithful disciples to hold up the standard of the cross by a holy walk and conversation. It is true that Rev. Makhiel has been on the field, but in such a place as this is, he is not the best man to be left alone. He has, however, carried on the general missionary work, and continued the preaching on Sabbath during my absence, and has been especially useful in visiting from house to house to converse with the people on religious topics, and read and pray with the sick and suffering. The Sabbath services have improved a little as to the number of those attending, the attendance occasionally being very encouraging in the present stage of the work. At the only communion held since the last annual meeting the man and his wife mentioned in my last report as having applied for church membership, were received, together with another head of a family, all from this town. These are the first-fruits of missionary labor here, and we pray that they, with others we may expect to join them ere long, will be made by the grace of God a power for good in this wicked town. While we still deplore the moral corruption and religious destitution everywhere apparent around us, and mourn over the evil example of most Europeans and Americans who in coming to this country throw off even the form of godliness, still we have reason to believe that our influence for good is widening and deepening, and I am happy to add, that persons now receive and listen to the propagators of the new religion, where previously they were maligned and stigmatized as wolves in sheep's clothing.

It is with gratitude I report the receipt of $150, from Mr. Van Reuselau of Rye, N.Y., towards the support of a Bible woman; but I regret that we have not yet been able to use the money in the way indicated. An humble, earnest, active, native woman is very much needed for such work.

It is with pleasure that I mention the arrival of Miss A.Y. Thompson in Egypt, in response to the request in my last report. She is greatly needed, and we hope and pray that the Master may bless her labors for the eternal happiness of some of her Egyptian sisters now in such a deplorable state of ignorance, sin and spiritual death.

The Boys' School, has been in successful operation all the year. I have continued to give the religious instruction in it while on the ground, and I am happy to say that the teachers also have taken a hearty interest in the progress of the boys. The yearly roll shows the following items:

| Coptic children in attendance | 42 |
| Catholics " " " | 24 |
| Mohammedans " " " | 24 |
| Greeks " " " | 6 |
| Jews " " " | 2 |

Total, 98
Average attendance, 45; Tuitions, $75.
The Girls' School has been kept open all the year. Comparatively few girls have attended, because there has been no one in it capable of governing them and giving them regular instruction, the school-house being too far away for Mrs. W. to go every day. Rev. Makhiel has generally taught the Bible lesson. Only fifteen girls are now in the school, but those who were accustomed to attend would readily come back if the necessary instruction were given and good order kept, which it is hoped will soon be secured.

The sales of books during the year have amounted to 434 volumes, at $100.

TOWNS NEAR MONSURA.

Rev. Makhiel has on several occasions visited Mit Assas, and has always been kindly received by the enlightened Copt mentioned in the last report, and has had on these occasions lengthy conversations with him in the presence of four or five others, who have already purchased some of the most useful of our religious books. Persons from two other villages have frequently visited us, and attended our meetings on the Sabbath. Thus doors are opening and the truth is spreading. May the Lord grant His enriching blessing.

A. Watson.

Out Stations.

Moteah, ten miles south of Osioot on the Nile.

Aboona Yakoob has been stationed at Moteah for the past year, where he labored with very encouraging success, and with acceptance to the people, who have paid the whole of his salary.

ORGANIZATION.

A congregation of twenty-two members—received on certificate from Osioot—was organized on Saturday, Dec. 16th, by a commission from Presbytery, consisting of Revs. A. Watson, Tadrus Yusef and Elder Tanas. Hanullah Bishai and Abdel Messeah were ordained elders, and Girgis Refaeel, Makar Flota and Hanullah Salah were ordained deacons. The brethren here are much encouraged since their organization, and are working with renewed zeal and earnestness.

NEW MEMBERS.

Communion has been dispensed twice—by Rev. A. Watson, on the Sabbath following the organization of the congregation, when sixteen new members were received by examination and profession, and on Feb. 18, by Rev. S. C. Ewing, when seventeen new members were added to the church, among whom was the man who most actively and bitterly opposed them in their efforts to buy a site for a new church last year. The total membership is now fifty-five, of whom forty-three are males, and twelve females.

MEETINGS.

Two services have been held every Sabbath besides a Sabbath School, and a meeting every night during the week. At the beginning of the year, the attendance upon the Sabbath morning service was from twenty-five to thirty, and upon the week evening meetings, from fifteen to twenty. There was a steady increase during the whole of the year until its close, when the attendance upon the Sabbath morning service was from eighty to one hundred and twenty, men and women, (communion Sabbath about two hundred,) and upon the evening meetings from sixty to eighty. There has also been a much larger attendance of women the past year—from fifteen to fifty, and averaging
about twenty-five at all of the meetings. More attention has been paid to their wants, and a number of the male members, especially elder Hanuliah and Aboona Yakoob—have spent some hours nearly every day in going from house to house to instruct them. They are anxious to have a school for their girls, but no suitable person has yet been found for a teacher.

The Boys' School was continued throughout the year, under the direction of Aboona Yakoob, with the assistance of a blind areef. The average attendance for the whole year was thirty-five, besides twenty-two others who are now in the Osioot schools, four in the Academy, and eighteen in the primary school. The native brethren have borne all the expenses of this station, not only of the schools, but also Aboona Yakoob's salary, and all other church expenses. No mission money was spent in Moteah the past year.

NAKHAYLEH.

In the history of the work in Nakhayleh during the past year, there is much for which to thank God and take courage. With the exception of occasional visits from missionaries, who spent a day or two at a time there, the success attending the work has resulted from the labors of native brethren—especially Mr. Tadrus Yusef and Girgis Abaid, the former now the pastor of the congregation. He was located in Nakhayleh in the summer of 1870, when there were five members there. Now there is an organized congregation of sixty-two members.

Organization.

The organization was effected on Saturday, the 22d of April, by a commission consisting of Rev. Dr. Hogg, and elders Tanas and Hanna from the Osioot congregation. Sixteen persons previously in connection with the congregation of Osioot, presented themselves with certificates. Jeraese Abdel Nalak, Badeer Makhiel, and Natta Girgis were elected and ordained elders, and Girgis Abaid, Abaid Simbil, and Hanna Makhiel deacons. The Lord's supper was dispensed on the following Sabbath, when twenty-four new members were admitted to the church by profession. A congregational meeting was held on Monday after the communion, and Dr. Hogg presided in the modulation of a call, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Tadrus Yusef for their pastor. The call was presented to the Presbytery at its summer meeting, when it was sustained, approved, and presented to Mr. Tadrus Yusef, and by him accepted. The Presbytery met in Nakhayleh, on the 31st of October, heard the usual trial discourses, and made the usual examinations of congregation and candidate. The ordination and installation took place on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 1st, in the presence of an audience of about three hundred persons.

New Members.

Communion was dispensed three times during the year: by Dr. Hogg at the time of the organization of the congregation, when twenty-four new members were received—by Rev. S. C. Ewing the Sabbath previous to the ordination, when twenty-two were added to the church, and lastly by Rev. Tadrus Yusef, assisted by Rev. S. C. Ewing, when fourteen new members were received, making a total membership of seventy-six persons, all in good standing.

Meetings.

Two meetings are held on Sabbath, beside the Sabbath-school, which meets an hour before the morning service; and meetings are held every
night throughout the week. The average attendance on the Sabbath services has been one hundred (upon communion Sabbaths about three hundred) with about eighty in the Sabbath-school, and at the week evening meetings from fifty to sixty.

BOYS’ SCHOOL.

There are sixty-five pupils enrolled in the boys’ school with an average attendance of fifty. Mr. Tadrus Yusef superintends the school and gives some instruction daily to the more advanced pupils. Badeer, the teacher is also one of the elders of the congregation. He gives a daily Bible lesson, and much attention is given to religious instruction.

GIRLS’ SCHOOL.

Mr. Tadrus Yusef’s wife gives lessons to about twenty girls and a number of women, but with two small children she has not been able to spend as much time in the school as ought to be spent to make it efficient. The congregation would willingly employ a female teacher if one could be procured. Eighteen women have learned to read in their own houses—taught partly by Mrs. Tadrus, and partly by girls from the school, and others on learning. Contributions amounted to $230.

Bagoora and Dewayr. Five communicants have been received from Bagoora and two from Dewayr. Both towns are visited pretty regularly by voluntary evangelists from Nakhayleh and Moteah, and in both places are many enlightened persons ready and willing to receive the word. Two persons from Nakhayleh are now laboring in Bagoora, and it is probable that a school will be started there before long. In both of these places a native evangelist is much needed.

Mloweece. A colporteur from Osioot has been laboring here for some months, with good success. Iscaros, one of the Theological students, was stationed here for some months, two years ago. If a suitable person could be found to occupy the place permanently, much good might be done, as there are several enlightened families in the town who are anxious to have a school and a religious instructor.

David B. Johnston.

REPORT ON THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT IN CAIRO AND BULAK.

Our former reports are a fair sample of what we have to say for the past year. The subscriber stands responsible for two out of four services per month in English in the missionary premises in the city, and Dr. Lansing for the other two. We are both relieved of this service when travelling ministers occupy the pulpit, which occurs occasionally, and we are thus enabled to devote more of our strength to the Arabic services in which we also minister on the Sabbath day. As the service is kept up in great part for the benefit of the travelling community, those ministers who are able very cheerfully thus render us what assistance they can in our missionary work. The audiences are made up of travellers, a few residents and the missionary families, and mostly range from a dozen to thirty persons; sometimes less and sometimes more. Those who attend them are principally persons favorable to Presbyterianism. The English community having secured the services of a clergyman for the travelling season, our audiences have not been as large as they otherwise would have been, several of the residents preferring the service of their own church when they can enjoy it. It is a great gratification to all to meet together in a strange land to worship God in our own language in which we were born, and according to those forms in which we were brought up. As usual a few children
have been baptized, a few sick have been visited, and a few dead buried.

The collections at this service during the past year amounts to £24.1.10 making about $120.50. Various contributions to the missionary work have also been made by different persons who have attended this service or who have otherwise become acquainted with us, amounting to £126.6.0, making about $31.50.

The services in Bulak on Sabbath evenings, was transferred to the school-house of Muskookakis on our return from Ramleh, and have been constantly and regularly kept up with an audience varying from eight to twenty-two persons. The word preached has been listened to with much respect, and we trust not without profit to those who heard; and though, when no assistance is afforded by travelling ministers, it makes a third service for the subscriber during the day, he never feels that his Sabbath work is finished until this one is performed.

As an encouraging incident, we would mention that during the time these services have been maintained by us, a firm, one of the members of which has always been a regular attendant, has given up working on the Sabbath, though they have fifteen hands in their employment, and now pay them the same wages which they did when they wrought seven instead of six days in the week; nor do they find that they are losers thereby. At the close of the last season at the beginning of summer, the attendants at this service made up a purse of eighteen dollars and presented it to us, accompanied with a letter of thanks for our kind interest in their welfare.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Done in Cairo, March 29, 1872.

James Barnett.

REPORT ON SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF CAIRO, AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

I. THE BOY'S SCHOOL IN THE MISSIONARY PREMISES.

No special and marked changes have been made during the last year; and yet it is gratifying that a general advancement in different respects can be reported. The religious exercises of the school take up the first hour of each day. It is opened by reading in order a portion of scripture, accompanied with a short comment and a prayer, immediately after the calling of the roll, at which all must be present. The smaller scholars are then drilled in Brown's Short Catechism for Children, and the more advanced scholars, who have been previously drilled in this catechism, are taught the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, on Mondays and Tuesdays, and they have a Bible-class on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. These two lessons are taught by the two head teachers. In these exercises all Christians participate, and some Mohammedans, though it is not made absolutely obligatory upon them all; yet during the recitation of the classes all must be present. A lecture has also been given during the week by Dr. Lansing and one of the deacons of the Cairo congregation.

Though unable to give as much personal attention to the school as desirable, yet we have given more than we could previous to the last report. Besides the opening services, a full hour has been spent in teaching English to the advanced classes, most of the time we have been in the city. The English text books used in the school are, Peter Parley's Universal History, a History of ancient Egypt, published by the Tract Society, Collier's great events of History, and Magufl's incomparable eclectic series of school books, which we have substituted for the less acceptable books formerly used.

Besides the usual studies of reading, writing, arithmetic, and gram-
mar in the various languages taught in the school, more attention has been given than usual to Geography; and the first elements of Algebra is altogether a new study introduced during the past year.

Our French teacher, who had been in our service for about five years, was at his own request furnished with a certificate of good standing and left the country to return to his native land. Another has been employed at a much cheaper rate. There are five teachers and two monitors connected with the school.

There have been connected with the school during the year two hundred and fifty-three scholars. There were on the roll at the commencement of the year, one hundred and twenty-one scholars. During the year one hundred and thirty-two new scholars have entered, and one hundred and twenty have left the school. The daily average attendance is one hundred and ten. The average Sabbath-school attendance is twenty-four: of the one hundred and thirty-three at the end of the year, seventy-four are Copts, thirty-eight Mohammedans, ten Greek Roman Catholics from Syria, two Italians, one German, six Armenians and one Greek. Among these there are twenty-eight Protestants of different nationalities. The fees collected have amounted to 9,674.15 piasters; equivalent to almost $500.00, counting the dollar at nineteen and a quarter piasters.

Education seems to be one of the most efficient means of reaching the community in and around Cairo, so far as the children are concerned. No missionary need wish for a better field for inculcating religious as well as moral and scientific truth. We have enjoyed the work assigned us. We contemplate devoting still more time to the school, and hope that some improvements will further its interests. The school is now taking the position of a High School, and within a few years may be worthy of the name of a College.

II. SCHOOL AND PREACHING STATION IN BULAK.

This school has proved more successful than it was when reported upon last year, and when it had only been in operation five weeks. Commencing with only two scholars it soon numbered fifteen, and has risen up to twenty. The whole number of scholars who have entered the school during the year is fifty-nine, seven of whom are girls. All these pay ten piasters, or half a dollar, per month for each language studied. Some of the scholars study several languages. The fee, being twice the sum required at our school in the city, has prevented this school from injuring the school in the city, and enabled the teachers to almost pay their salaries; and that notwithstanding rivalry and opposition from other schools. For some time there was a drawback in the school, as the greater number of the scholars were Mohammedans, and in consequence there was not comparatively as much Christian instruction communicated as was desirable in a school sustained by missionary funds. This in part resulted from the inability of one of our native assistants to give as much attention to the school as was at first designed. But this feature has passed, the greater number of the scholars now, and for some time past, being Christians, and all of these are learning Brown's Catechism for Children, and the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. Mrs. Muskooakis has had seven girls under her care who are taught reading, writing and needle work.

The wages allowed the teachers was at first only five Napoleons (820) per month. This being too little for a family of two adults and three children, their wages has been raised to six pounds sterling, about thirty dollars per month. This sum they are likely to realize from the fees
of the scholars, as they have quite come up to it the last month. Instead of one, several scores of scholars could be reported, were the school free, as there are many children who would take advantage of it in the neighborhood. But with our new arrangement to have the people as far as possible pay for their own education, this is not practicable, nor even to admit part of the scholars free, as at the present stage of the school, it would render the collection of any fees difficult, if not soon impossible. An extra teacher in Arabic is needed for grammar and penmanship, and it is supposed that the number of scholars would soon be thereby so much increased that they would to a great extent pay his salary.

Religious services in Arabic have been kept up regularly on Sabbath afternoons in this place, and the highest number in attendance at once was fourteen adults, but mostly only a few attend, and sometimes only the two teachers with a few of the scholars. The scholars' parents and friends are mostly Greeks and Italian Roman Catholics, who do not understand Arabic, except partially. Being in the afternoon, when there is no service in the missionary premises, and some of our regular members now living in Bulak, it is expected that we will be able to make a more favorable report in this respect hereafter. Mr. Muskos-oakis has made application for church privileges for himself and family.

III. SCHOOL AND PREACHING STATION IN FEM-EL KHALEEJ.

For several years we have endeavored to establish ourselves in old Cairo, on the east of the river about four miles from our missionary premises, which is a large suburb of the city—the Fostat of the Arabs, and the still more ancient Babylon of Egypt. One of the members of our congregation being an invalid, and unable to attend church in the city, with several other Christians who are related to some of our members being near this place in Fem-el Khalej, being anxious for us to open a school in their neighborhood, application was made to the Presbytery sitting in Ramleh last summer, for permission to commence operations in this place, by securing a house suitable for our purposes. Having been encouraged by the experiment in Bulak, the proposition was sanctioned. Accordingly a house, with rooms answering for a small school, and a place to meet for worship, and two rooms for the residence of the teacher and his family, was secured at a cheap rate, and Yusef Absel and his wife were employed to teach. On the 1st of October, the school was opened with six scholars, each paying ten piasters per month for each language studied. The school has increased to nineteen boys and three girls. Seven having left, there are now fifteen scholars. It is supposed that the school would flourish better if it were removed into old Cairo, and this is contemplated as soon as arrangements can be made. Whether for awhile it would not be best to make this school a free one is worthy of consideration.

Worship has been kept up at this place on each Sabbath day, with audiences ranging from five to ten adults and a few of the scholars. The last three Sabbaths only four adults were present. Ibrahim Yusef conducts these services, three out of four Sabbaths each month, and the subscriber the other. The enterprise is as yet an experiment.

Application has been made for a school in Ghizeh, a large town on the west side of the Nile, opposite to old Cairo, by a number of Mohammedans; but only having made a short exploring visit to the place, we have not as yet any such acquaintance with the Christian community, of whom there are forty or more families, as would justify us in opening a place of preaching. For the present, we can do nothing more in the case than report it to the Association.
IV. THE GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN THE CITY.

In reference to these schools, Miss Johnston furnishes the following statement. "The girls' schools have been carried on during the year with encouraging results.

The Ezbakeyeh school has an enrolment the present month of one hundred and seven pupils, with a daily average attendance of sixty-five, of these sixteen are Moslems, the remainder are Copts. We have had some months during the year, one hundred and fourteen on the roll, the daily average attendance ranging from fifty to eighty. The entire number enrolled during the year is one hundred and seventy-eight. Of these, forty-two are reading in the New Testament, nineteen in the Primary Reader. The remainder are learning the alphabet, catechism and scripture verses. Lessons in arithmetic and writing are given each day to the two advanced classes, numbering about sixty.

The Haret es Sakkæen has this month twenty-nine pupils enrolled, with an average daily attendance of about twenty. The highest enrolment for any month during the year was thirty-two, the lowest twenty-five. The highest daily average for any month was twenty-two, the lowest sixteen. This school is composed mostly of small children, aged from five to ten years. The advanced classes are taught writing and arithmetic. One class of five have made very good progress in reading, and another class of five have lately begun to read in the New Testament, all the school receive instruction in the scripture and catechism, and singing is taught to all the pupils in both schools.

I spend the forenoons in these two schools, and the afternoons are given mostly to visiting among the women. Doors are open for this work in all houses from which children come to school, and these opportunities I try to improve. Soon after coming up from Ramleh in the fall, I opened a prayer-meeting for women in the Ezbakeyeh school house, and also a Sabbath school in the same place, both of which have been carried on during the winter with tolerable success. To the latter, Sirs. Watson gave assistance and encouragement during her stay in Cairo, while Mr. Watson was in Osioot. About two months ago a request was made by some of the teachers that I should give them lessons in Geography. Accordingly, about an hour, after school is dismissed, twice a week has been spent in this way.

Attention might again be called to the fact that we are much in need of school buildings. A change was made last summer in the Ezbakeyeh school, and in some respects the house we now occupy is better than the last, but it is still too small and not well suited for school purposes."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Done in Cairo, March 28, 1872.

James Barnett.

BOOK DISTRIBUTION IN EGYPT DURING 1871.

The books distributed are scriptures of the American and British and Foreign Bible Societies, together with religious and scientific books of an educational character procured from the Beirut press, the books of our own press in Alexandria, and books purchased from various other places for the magazine.

Early in 1871, Mr. Thomas T. Kirby, of the Depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at Malta, was located in Alexandria, and opened a depot there for selling scriptures of his own society. Having formed his acquaintance, and having had business transactions with him, we are gratified that we have such an affable and agreeable agent to deal with. He works with us in harmony and will by his extra agents be able to increase the sale of their own books, and will not injure the sale of ours; only we will not likely be able to show
comparatively as large sales of the books of his society as we otherwise would have done. How far the expense of another set of agents will be justified the future only will tell, and it is for that society to judge. We hope that there will be such an increase of demands and sales as shall give work for both sets of agencies.

The time from November 26th, 1870, till April 24th, '71, Mr. Schlotthauer spent in the Fayoum, (Mr. Harvey's district) being from sixty to seventy-five miles southwest of Cairo, embracing about seventy towns and villages, one half of which he visited. Having been taken ill of the Egyptian dysentery, he went to the Hospital in Alexandria, where he lay near death's door till July 25th, when, having recovered sufficiently, by the advice of his physician he went to Mount Lebanon, in Syria, whence he returned to Cairo, on February 15th, 1872, much improved in health, but with instructions from his physician not to risk his life in Egypt until some time should first be spent in Europe. He now designs leaving Egypt for his native country, and taking his motherless child with him to his friends. We commend this brother for his work in the Lord, who in his varied travels has endured many hardships, and much self-denial as colporteur in Egypt, and we shall follow him with our prayers for his future welfare. His journals during his labors in the Fayoum are still on hand, to be forwarded to the different Societies by whom he has been supported.

During our absence in the summer at Ramleh, the magazine in Cairo was left in charge of Gurgis Hanna, one of the deacons of the congregation, and an employee of the mission.

In the magazine in Cairo, we have spent much time personally in attending to sales, filling orders, boxing up books, and forwarding them to the different stations; which secular business is sanctioned by the apostle's making tents, and which we do not regret, as our health has no doubt been benefited by our manual labor.

During the present year of 1872, three new regions have been taken up by the agency of the mission, viz.: at Serapium, east of the Delta, on the railroad running from Ismaieleyeh to Suez, with instructions to the agent to visit neighboring places. The second is at Suft, a central town to an important district, about two thirds of the way from Cairo to the Fayoum. This town lies on the west of the Nile, a short distance from Wasta, the point of junction of the Fayoum railroad, with the railroad running from Cairo to Osioot, and the third in the district lying on Bahr Yusef, south and south-west of Bene Mazaar, and north and north-west of Minyeh, where there is a large number of villages inhabited by many Coptic Christians.

The number of books on hand at the close of last year, as reported, was 40,433. The volumes added during the year, 1871, from various sources, are 9,714, making in all to be accounted for 50,147 volumes. A volume, as usual, being any book sold, however small.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vols.</th>
<th>Tariff piasters pora.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5770</td>
<td>29587.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Books sold at Alexandria, 894 at 4889.30

" " " Damahur, 83 " 339.30

" " " Monsura, 434 " 2029.10

(C Magazine, 900 " 7223.18

Robertson & Co.'s Book store, 797 " 4269.35

(C Depot, 288 " 1254.20

By Schlotthauer, 153 " 808.00

Osioot, 1770 " 6170.00

Koos, 282 " 1781.39

Making in Books sold, 5770 29587.32
The 29,587,32 Tarif Egyptian piasters reduced at 19.10 per $1, is equal to $1157.00. There were lost, stolen, and distributed gratis, 237 volumes, which, being added to those sold, make 5993 volumes accounted for. This sum 5993 being deducted from the above 50,147, leaves still on hand at the end of the year, 44,154 volumes, to be carried to next year's report. Many small tracts have been distributed gratis, and about two hundred copies of a weekly paper have been distributed from the Cairo magazine.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Done in Cairo, March 29, 1872.

James Barnett.

The Missionary Association.

From this Association, which is composed of all the foreign missionaries of our church in Egypt, Dr. Johnston, Secretary, sends the following items from its annual meeting for this Report:

The Theological Seminary

was in session five months in Ramleh, beginning May 1st. The number of students in attendance throughout the session was nine. They all diligently and successfully pursued their studies, and all gave promise of being useful laborers in the Lord's vineyard, though one of them does not, perhaps, give sufficiently bright promise of pulpit talents to justify his proceeding in his course. All of them gave most pleasing evidence of earnest heart devotion to the work of the Master.

The Rev. Mr. Watson, after a trial of one month, was obliged, on account of a severe attack of ophthalmia, to relinquish his duties as professor, and go to Mount Lebanon for a change. Dr. Hogg taught throughout the term Church History and Greek, and Dr. Lansing for four months Biblical interpretation and Hebrew. Mr. Strang and Dr. Johnston gave lessons in Geography and English an hour a day, so that the students were kept in session five hours a day, and they were particularly diligent in taking notes of the lectures given them and writing them out for future use. They also met one evening a week for vocal music, and one for extempore discussion, and they each gave a carefully prepared public lecture on a passage of Scripture which had been assigned to them.

The Committee of Publication

has to report that during the past year the following books have been published: A book on the Trinity, which is substantially a translation of Jones on the Trinity; a small book of 32 pages on Slavery, written by Rev. A. Watson; a tract on the inspiration and integrity of the Scriptures, being two chapters from the introductory volume of a commentary on the Scriptures, written and published by a Mohammedan judge in the service of the English Government in India; a translation of the "Sum of Saving Knowledge." An edition of 1000 copies of each of the above was published, together with a few smaller tracts.

"The testimony of the Koran to the Bible," written by Sir William Muir, is now in press, and far on towards completion.

The committee recommends to the earnest attention of the Association the project of publishing a periodical, either monthly or weekly, if arrangements can be made for the devotion of sufficient missionary time to this purpose. We believe that the time could not be more usefully spent.
CONCLUSION.

And now with such a field before us,—all over so white for the harvest, and wherever occupied so readily and liberally bearing fruit,—who can doubt that one of the very first and mightiest of all our efforts should be that, if we intend to carry on the foreign work here, we should specially see to it, that this mission is properly re-enforced, and this land is energetically occupied? Most decidedly has it been said, God seems to have given Egypt to us as a church, and most responsibly to us have other churches and missionary organizations kept from even seeming to interfere with us, and thus have left it to us to enter in and occupy. Shall we be indifferent to it? Or rather shall we not at once arise and go forward?

IV. China.

As it was only about the middle of the present year the Rev. J. C. Nevin was able to reach his field again and resume his work, we are without any formal report. The effort to raise the $10,000 appropriated by the last Assembly for securing suitable mission premises, has been, we are informed, quite successful, and this, with the sum of $4,000 deposited by Mr. Nevin, under the direction of the Board, in Canton, before his return to this country, will enable him to erect the buildings which are so necessary for his actively and properly carrying on the work of teaching and preaching the gospel to the multitudes of the great field upon which he has entered. Most earnestly, also, does he call for at least one fellow laborer in his great work.

V. RECAPITULATION.

Missions.—4. Syria, India, Egypt, and China.

Stations.—19.

Missionaries.—55. Of these 12 are ordained ministers, 1 a licentiate, 1 printer, 1 physician, and 20 are females.

Native Helpers.—88.

Churches.—17.


Contributions by the Native Churches.—Egypt, $1,444. Tuition fees, Egypt, $619. India, $60. Total, $2,123.

Estimated Value of Property.—Egypt, $83,530.

Printed matter issued from our press in Egypt, 200,000 pages.
ENCOURAGEMENTS.

I. PRAYER.

It is believed that during the past year there has been an increase of prayer in the family, in the praying circles, and by ministers and congregations in the sanctuaries, in behalf of the cause of Christ among the heathen. Let this continue, and blessings will follow.

II. INCREASING MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

More than in any former year, there has been found a desire on the part of ministers to circulate the means of missionary intelligence among the people, and the people have shown a disposition to receive it. It is also observable, that contributions have increased, just as this kind of knowledge has increased.

III. THE CHILDREN WORKING.

In many places the children in the family circle, and especially in Sabbath schools, have during the year, perhaps, more generally than ever before, manifested an interest and put forth efforts in behalf of this cause. Very numerously have contributions and offerings come in from the youth of our church. In this, hope is given of the next generation being a generation to pray and labor much for the coming of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

IV. CONTRIBUTIONS.

There is gratifying evidence that the number of offerings to the cause of foreign missions is increasing. More congregations, and more of the entire individual members, are contributing, and this should be our aim, viz.:—to have "every member" of the whole church contribute something each year for this work.

The friends of Christ also, both men and women, are remembering this cause in their Wills. During the year a number of bequests have come into the treasury, and greatly to the help of the work,—the whole sum amounting to $10,327.50. Let this continue. May every member of our church make Christ one of his heirs.

The system has been largely on the increase of persons making offerings for this cause systematically. One has regularly sent her free-will monthly offering, amounting, in the course of the year, to a comparatively large sum. Another lays aside for this purpose every week a portion of the income he receives, and the aggregate or sum thus paid in is alike gratifying and useful. Another sets apart a particular field of his farm, all the avails of which he consecrates to the cause of Christ. All these things and the like are suggestive, and do good.
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

In the providence of God, there have been raised up a number of persons and societies who have done and continue to do good things for us. Among these we should mention the following:

His Highness Duleep Singh, conferred a signal benefit upon our mission in Egypt again by presenting it, on the anniversary of his marriage in June last, the munificent gift of £1,000, or $5,000 in gold.

Charles Arbuthnot, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., has, twice during the year, gladdened our hearts and liberally helped the missions by sending his draft for $1,000 each time, and by making other most generous propositions to aid us.

J. H. Simpson, Esq., of the Bank of Liverpool, has conferred a special favor in securing a reduction of the fare, on the Cunard Line of Steamers, for Dr. and Mrs. Hogg to visit our country.

Mr. John Caldwell, of this city, did us a similar favor in procuring the passage out by the same line for Miss Thompson through to Egypt. David Stuart, Esq., of Liverpool, has continued the kindness which he has ever so generously shown us.

Mr. William P. Van Rensselaer, of Rye, N.Y., generously gave the means of supporting a female teacher in Egypt.

The American, and the British and Foreign Bible Societies, the American Tract Society, the Turkish Missions Aid Society, and the Ladies' Missionary Society of Paisley, Scotland, have all made liberal grants of Bibles and tracts, or, as in the case of the last two Societies named, of money, to carry on the great work in which we are engaged.

Among these institutions, the American Bible Society has generously made a special claim, as a kind of right, for it to supply our missions with the scriptures for the use of our missions. It was a noble act of kindness.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After much consideration the Board submit the following Recommendations to the General Assembly:—

1. That the gratitude and thanks of our church be expressed by the General Assembly to God, and to the several societies and individuals by name, who have so signally remembered us, and helped us in our work.

2. That the pastors and elders be urged to use any means in their power to have information on the subject of missions, given to their people, that thus, as there is more intelligence in regard to it, there may also be a deeper interest in it, and all pray and
give more for it, and that as an important means of supplying
information respecting our own missions, the Board be author-
ized to publish a larger number of copies of the Annual Report
for general circulation.

3. That the financial agents and others in remitting moneys
to the treasurer, Mr. T. B. Rich, be instructed to mention the
name of the congregation contributing, that thus our annual
Report may fully show what is done by our church, in all its
parts as well as a whole, in this great department of our Lord's
work.

4. That the action of the Board recommending to the missions
in India, the discontinuance of the Industrial School, at Seal-
kote, be approved, and that the thanks of the Assembly be re-
turned to the persons who generously furnished the means of
procuring the machinery, which it was proposed, should be used
in carrying on the operations of this school.

5. That the General Assembly approve of the action of the
Board, in accepting the declinature of J. F. Patterson, M. D.,
to go to India, and of their appointing him afterwards to go to
Syria, and that the Assembly will at this meeting appoint the
following re-enforcements, or, in case of inability to do so, will
direct the Board to do it, if persons can be found for the work,
viz:—To India, one missionary; to Egypt, three; and to
China one.

6. That the following rule be adopted for the government of
the Board in sending out new missionaries, viz:—

No missionary, male or female, shall be sent out without pro-
ducing a certificate from a competent physician, of general good
health, and of a general probability also, of being able to en-
dure the ordinary exposures and demands of the foreign mis-
ionary service.

7. That the General Assembly ask the women of our whole
church to consider the condition of their sex in all heathen
lands, and that they be recommended to undertake to raise
systematically, and more and more largely, the means of sus-
taining our female missionaries already in the field, or of send-
ing others out to be under the direction of the mission, who
shall devote as much time as possible, specially in missionary
work among heathen women.

8. That the following appropriations be made for the year,
ending June 30, 1873, viz:—For Syria, $3,750; India, $17,-
500; Egypt, $24,889; China, $1,600; New Missionary for
China, $1,500; other New Missionaries, $5,000. Total, $54,-
293. And as the Board have resolved to send a fixed sum of
money monthly to the missions, the churches be urged to fur-
nish promptly the means of carrying out this regulation. Otherwise, the Board will be forced to fail sending remittances when due, the missionaries will be disappointed in not receiving them, and painful, and even disastrous consequences will follow.

9. That in view of the fact, that an increased interest might be awakened in the foreign work by having an entirely new Board chosen, the location of which shall be in a more central and wealthy part of the church, the General Assembly is hereby asked to transfer the location of the Board from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and appoint as its members persons who reside in that city or its vicinity.

THE BOARD.

The term of service of John Alexander, S. C. Huey and J. B. Dales expires at this meeting of the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. COOPER, President.

J. B. DALES, Cor. Secretary.
The following items are interesting and important:

CHINA.

The Rev. J. C. Nevin is diligently prosecuting the work of erecting suitable missionary premises at Canton. When they are completed, he will have much larger and better facilities for carrying on the mission. His great need now, with the blessing of God, is re-enforcement. As yet, there is no one to go.

INDIA.

The usefulness, and perhaps the very health and life, of the members of this mission greatly depend at this time upon there being additional laborers early sent to their aid. With their present force the missionaries are unable to carry on the schools thoroughly and attend faithfully and largely to preaching. Help then should be sent them, and sent at once.

EGYPT.

This mission has also suffered much from the want of more missionaries. The members have had to make frequent changes throughout the year to meet the pressing demands of the different points.

The gratitude of our whole church is due to Dr. Grant, of Cairo, who has continued to show himself the sincere friend and the efficient medical helper of the various members of the mission as occasion at any time demanded. He is located at Cairo, and is an attache of the British Government.

FINANCES.

The increased rates of living in most of the countries where our missions are located, has called for an increase of salaries to our missionaries. They are in every case much lower than those that are paid to the laborers in their vicinity from England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Board are constrained to consider the matter, and make additional allowances. This will increase the pressing call for enlarged and prompt liberality on the part of the whole church.

THE TREASURER.

The Board are deservedly sensible of the obligations under which our church should ever feel itself to be to Mr. Thomas B. Rich, of New York, for his faithful and efficient services as the Treasurer of the Foreign Mission Fund. From the beginning, he has thoroughly attended to this work,—steadily refusing any compensation,—and has ever showed himself the helper and the friend of all our missionaries and their work.
## STATISTICS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF STATIONS</th>
<th>MISSIONARIES' ASSISTANTS</th>
<th>CHURCHES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>PROPERTY AND FUNDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></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>1842</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebka.</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deir Attiyah.</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yabrud.</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasha’dyeh.</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ameen Sha’rah.</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damascus.</td>
<td>1842</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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>Alexandria.</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monastir.</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairo.</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medeent, (Fayoon</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinoros.</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oussoo.</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moushe.</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakhbaysh.</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koja.</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total.</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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>Salkhote.</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zafrarwal.</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujranwala.</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total.</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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>Summary.</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Publications.—From the press in Egypt, pages printed, 200,000; value, $500.**

*Government grant in aid received, 1030; Tuition fees, 120.
## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

### RECEIPTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presbyteries</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>Presbyteries</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>624.50</td>
<td>1st New York,</td>
<td>1,022.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegheny</td>
<td>2,273.36</td>
<td>2d New York,</td>
<td>191.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argyle</td>
<td>1,431.89</td>
<td>1st Ohio,</td>
<td>513.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Spring</td>
<td>673.38</td>
<td>Oregon,</td>
<td>144.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomington</td>
<td>173.60</td>
<td>Philadelphia,</td>
<td>1,971.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>Princeton,</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>923.38</td>
<td>Rock Island,</td>
<td>1,063.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia</td>
<td>415.89</td>
<td>San Francisco,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Rapids</td>
<td>79.35</td>
<td>Sidney,</td>
<td>389.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chartiers</td>
<td>1,733.76</td>
<td>Stamford,</td>
<td>144.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>396.40</td>
<td>Steubenville,</td>
<td>1,384.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chillicothe</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>Tennessee,</td>
<td>38.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>579.25</td>
<td>Wabash,</td>
<td>142.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conemaugh</td>
<td>1,474.19</td>
<td>W. Missouri,</td>
<td>22.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>523.40</td>
<td>Westmoreland,</td>
<td>1,347.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines</td>
<td>359.13</td>
<td>Wheeling,</td>
<td>796.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>127.00</td>
<td>White River,</td>
<td>113.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort</td>
<td>1,196.44</td>
<td>Wisconsin,</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnet</td>
<td>100.05</td>
<td>Xenia,</td>
<td>1,068.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>812.40</td>
<td>St. Louis,</td>
<td>178.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>71.40</td>
<td>Vermont,</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keokuk</td>
<td>197.50</td>
<td>$38,259.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>505.00</td>
<td>$10,327.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Claire</td>
<td>292.22</td>
<td>Sabbath Schools,</td>
<td>830.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>759.28</td>
<td>Miscellaneous,</td>
<td>2,271.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>1,618.00</td>
<td>$51,094.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>187.87</td>
<td>Gross Receipts,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>36.65</td>
<td>$56,251.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>1,126.15</td>
<td>Bal. May 1, 1871,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>3,382.91</td>
<td>4,550.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskingum</td>
<td>1,095.00</td>
<td>$56,251.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>275.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXPENDITURES.

- For Syria, $2,100.00
- " India, 17,400.00
- " Egypt, 20,500.00
- " China, 2,074.79
- " Outfits, travelling expenses allowances, &c., 2,855.13
- For miscellaneous, printing, postage, &c., 605.59

Balance on hand May 1, 1872, $45,535.51
ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Committee on Foreign Missions, to which the report of the Board was committed, made a report, which was adopted, and is as follows:—

The general condition of our Foreign Missions is highly encouraging. The kind providence of God has preserved the lives of all our Missionaries during the past year, and though in some instances overwork has required a respite from labor, yet in general their work has been uninterrupted and their labors have been greatly blessed. On a survey of the whole field, a consideration of the men and means at our command, and the results accomplished, we must say, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." The great, we may say the only discouragement is, not that success has not followed our work, but that we have not been able at all adequately to respond to the call for laborers which comes to us from the earnest entreaties of our missionaries, and from the pressing demands of our various stations, and becomes louder and louder year by year; so that the missionary voice is now the wailing cry, "Come over and help us,"—the cry that meets no adequate response. It is sad that the Board have to report that of the eight Missionaries appointed by the last Assembly only three accepted the appointment, and but one has yet been able to enter upon the field of her labor. Why is it that, with the goodly number of able, promising young men coming forward to the ministry in the United Presbyterian Church, the volunteers for this good and glorious work are so few and far between? Why is it that among our young women, certainly not excelled in intelligence, education and piety by those of any other church, so few are found giving themselves to the Lord in this work, in one department of which they are so much needed, and for which they are so well adapted? We need the baptism from on high: we need the spirit of the noble missionary, whose honor and blessedness, it was to spend and be spent in saving souls. The good Lord send more of this spirit upon our youth! It is a matter of great gratitude to God, that he has raised up for us so many kind friends, both individuals and associations, outside of our own church, who have aided us so liberally, and contributed so largely toward our success. The Lord abundantly reward them, and verify to them the words of the Lord Jesus,—"It is more blessed to give than to receive!"

It is gratifying that the report of the Board as compared with that of last year, shows an increased liberality in the church; yet it is by no means such an increase as the cause demands, nor as our church is capable of exercising. If our people would only observe the divine injunction, and "give as the Lord has prospered them," instead of discussing the propriety of curtailing our missionary operations, we might enlarge them to double their present extent.

While we are expressing our gratitude to the friends of our cause who have this year and in past years so kindly aided us, your Committee deem it right and a duty to say, that to no human agency are we, as a Church, under such high obligations for all that has been done and is doing as to our Board of Foreign Missions, who have for the last fourteen years given their earnest, self-denying and unrequited labors and anxieties to this great work, and while we feel and express our obligation to all the excellent men who compose this Board, yet our thanks are especially due to our devoted Corresponding Secretary, Dr. John B. Dales, and also to our Treasurer Mr. T. B. Rich, for their disinterested,
faithful and long-continued services, and we trust and pray that the blessing of the faithful servant may be theirs here and hereafter. We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, First, That the thanks of this Assembly, and of our church, are due, and should be rendered, to Almighty God, for his continued blessing upon the labors of our Missionaries, and for the wide door and effectual he is giving us in the face of many adversaries.

Second, That we gratefully acknowledge the obligations we are under to the American, and British and Foreign Bible Societies, and to the American Tract Society, for liberal contributions of Bibles and Tracts to our Missions,—to Mr. J. H. Simpson and Mr. David Stuart of Liverpool, for important services; to Mr. John Caldwell of Philadelphia, for his kindness shown in securing a reduction of the travelling expenses of our Missionaries; to the Turkish Missions Aid Society, and to the Ladies' Missionary Society of Paisley, Scotland; to Mr. Charles Arbuthnot of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Wm. P. Van Renselaer of Ilye, N.Y., for liberal contributions; and last, but not least, to his Highness Prince Dhuleep Singh, for very liberal pecuniary aid during the past year: and we would say to these generous benefactors, that to their benevolence we are greatly indebted for the efficiency and success of our work.

Third, That the sincere thanks of this Assembly are due and are hereby given to the officers and members of the Board of Foreign Missions, and that our confidence in their capability and fidelity is not only unimpaired, but increased year by year, and we do hereby express our cordial approbation of their management as wise and discreet from the beginning.

Fourth, That this Assembly cannot concur with the recommendation of the Board to change its location, as this would require a change of the membership, which would seriously interfere with the interests of our Missions.

Fifth, That for the purpose of disseminating information on the subject of our Foreign Missions, the Board be authorized to issue a larger number of their Annual Report for more extended circulation, and that they be directed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of establishing and publishing monthly a missionary paper, to be devoted principally to giving information on the subject of our Missions, Home and Foreign.

Sixth, That in accordance with the recommendation of the Missionaries and the Board, the Industrial School at Sealkote, India, be discontinued.

Seventh, That the action of the Board in changing the appointment of Dr. Patterson at his own desire from the India to the Syrian Mission be approved.

Eighth, That the Board be authorized to appoint as speedily as practicable, one Missionary for India, one for China, and three for Egypt; one of the three, if possible, to be a physician.

Ninth, That the allowance to the China Building Fund be considered as $12,000 currency, the equivalent of $10,000 in gold, and that Rev. J. R. Johnston be continued a special agent to complete this amount.

Tenth, That it is the judgment of this General Assembly that the great demand for female laborers, in view of the condition of their sex in foreign lands, requires that the women of the United Presbyterian Church take a deeper interest in this important department of the foreign work, and exert themselves in order to sustain the Female Mis-
tionaries now in the field, and to increase the number, and secure the support of additional female laborers.

Eleventh, That the rule recommended by the Board requiring from a competent physician a certificate of general good health, and the general probability also of being able to endure the ordinary exposures and demands of the service, be and the same is hereby adopted.

Twelfth, That Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., Messrs. John Alexander and S. C. Huey be re-elected members of the Board.

Thirteenth, That the salary of the Corresponding Secretary of the Board be increased from three hundred to five hundred dollars per annum.

JAMES BROWN, Chairman.

REPORT ON TRAINING NATIVE MINISTRY IN FOREIGN FIELDS.

The Committee on the Board of Foreign Missions, to which had been committed their report, made a further report, which was amended and adopted, and is as follows:—

On the subject of training a Native Ministry, referred by the Board to the Assembly, the Committee on Foreign Missions recommend the adoption of the following:—

Resolved, First, That it is the judgment of this Assembly that this is necessary to the final success of the Missionary cause, and they hereby instruct all their Missionaries in the Foreign field to give special attention to this part of the work; and they also direct the Board to encourage and co-operate with Missionaries in carrying out this instruction; assuring both the Board and the Missionaries of the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the Assembly.

Second, That this Assembly heartily approves of the action of our Missionaries in Egypt in establishing and conducting a Literary and Theological Institute for this purpose, and should the Board, on consultation with the Presbytery of Egypt, deem it necessary to the wants of the Mission to establish an additional Institute, they are instructed so to do,—the location and management to be under the direction of the Presbytery. The Assembly also directs the Board, if on consultation with the brethren in Syria they deem it necessary, to establish a similar Institute in Damascus, or wherever they may deem best; its management to be under the direction of the mission.

Third, That the Board be directed, when they shall have ascertained what means are necessary in books, apparatus, or money, and shall have secured competent person or persons to take charge of these institutions, to bring the whole matter before the Church, and make a special appeal to our people, urging the great importance of the work, and its demands upon their liberality and their prayers.

This direction is to be understood as extending to all our Foreign Missions.

The following persons were nominated to the Board of Foreign Missions, with a view of their appointment as missionaries to the foreign field, viz.: Rev. Alexander H. Rule, James D. Given and Rev. D. S. Littell, together with Miss Maggie Smith and Miss Louisa Snodgrass. The Board was also authorized to send an additional female missionary to the foreign field according to the action of the last General Assembly.

JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Adopted by the General Assembly, 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 Mission 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.

P. BULLIONS, Moderator,
JAMES PRESTLEY, Stated Clerk.
ADDRESS OF MISSIONARIES.

Rev. James S. Barr, Gujranwalla, North India.
Rev. J. P. McKee, " "
Miss Mary E. Welsh, " "
Rev. Samuel Martin, Sealkote, North India.
Miss Eliza Calhoun, " "
Rev. J. C. Nevin, Canton, China.
Rev. G. Lansing, D. D., " "
Miss E. F. Johnston, " "
Rev. John Hogg, D. D., Osioot, "
D. R. Johnston, M. D., " "
Miss M. J. McKown, Medeinet el Fayoum.
Rev. William Harvey, Alexandria, Egypt.
Rev. D. Strung, " "
Rev. S. C. Ewing, " "
Miss T. M. Campbell, " "
Rev. Andrew Watson, Monsura, "
Miss Anna Y. Thompson, " "

RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China—British Mail, via Southampton</td>
<td>28¢</td>
<td>Not exceeding 1/4 oz. Newspapers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Via San Francisco, monthly</td>
<td>26¢</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India—Open Mail, via Southampton</td>
<td>22¢</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt—Via Southampton</td>
<td>20¢</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria—Via Southampton</td>
<td>10¢</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

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

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

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.
SPECIALS.

1. The General Assembly authorized a much larger number of copies of this Report of the Board of Foreign Missions to be published than usual, and it is accordingly done.

2. Any pastors or persons wishing to circulate them among their people, will be promptly supplied with them without charge. Any request for them addressed to the Corresponding Secretary will be promptly attended to.

3. Pastors and sessions are earnestly urged to have contributions and collections made and forwarded to the Treasurer as early as can best be done, that there may not be the painful anxieties and trials experienced that were during the past year when the contributions were so largely held back until near the close of the financial year.

The whole amount called for to carry on our foreign missionary work for the year extending from May 1st, 1872, to April 30th, 1873, is $54,239. Of this, the very lowest sum called for each month is $4,500. Will not the churches and the friends of missions see to it that that amount is in the Treasury at each stated meeting of the Board, the 2d Tuesday of each month.