THE

Seventeenth Annual Report

of the

Board of Foreign Missions

of the

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

1875-6.

Philadelphia: George S. Ferguson, Printer, 714 Sansom Street. 1876.
The Board of Foreign Missions

FOR 1876-7.

Executive Committee:
REV. FRANCIS CHURCH,
" W. W. BARR, D.D.,
" J. B. WHITTEN,
" JAMES CROWE,
" S. G. FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM GETTY,
THOMAS STINSON,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOSEPH D. McKEE.

President:
REV. W. W. BARR, D.D.,
705 South 16th St., Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary:
JOSEPH D. McKEE,
1826 Mount Vernon St., Philadelphia.

Corresponding Secretary:
REV. J. B. DALES,
1638 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

Treasurer:
WILLIAM GETTY,
605 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Stated meeting on the Second Tuesday of each month at 6 ½ P.M.
Missions and Missionaries.

Syria.

India.
Gujranwala. Gurdaspur.
Ihelum.

Egypt.
Alexandria. Monsura.
Sinoris, (Fayoum.) Osiout.

China.
Rev. J. C. Nevin, } Canton.

* Now in this country.
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 Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America."

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

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

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

P. Bullions, Moderator,
James Prestley, Stated Clerk.
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America have a Board of Foreign Missions composed of ministers and laymen, members of the said church, the design of which is the establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized or pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity,

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Board of Foreign Missions labors under serious disadvantages as to receiving donations and bequests, and as to the management of funds entrusted to them for the purposes designated in their Constitution, and in accordance with the benevolent intentions of those from whom such bequests and donations are received; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

That James Prestley, John B. Dales, Francis Church, Thomas H. Hanna, Samuel C. Huey, William Getty, Thomas Stinson, and William W. Barr, citizens of the United States, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and their successors, are hereby constituted and declared to be a body politic and corporate, which shall henceforth be known by the name of the BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA, and as such shall have perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued in all courts of record and elsewhere, and to purchase and receive, take and hold to them and their successors forever, lands, tenements, hereditaments, money, goods, and chattels and all kinds of estate which may be devised, bequeathed or given to them, and the same to sell, alien, demise and convey, also to make and use a common Seal, and the same to alter and renew at their pleasure, and also to make such rules, by-laws and ordinances as may be needful for the government of the said Corporation, and not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State. Provided always, that the clear and annual income of the real and personal estate held by this Corporation shall not at any time exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The corporation or persons above named shall hold their offices for three years from the date of this act, and until their successors are duly qualified to take their places, who shall be chosen at such times and in such way and manner as shall be prescribed by the said General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. The said Board hereby incorporated and their successors shall be subject to the direction of said General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, have full power to manage the funds and property committed to their care in such manner as shall be most advantageous, not being contrary to law.

JAMES R. KELLY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
D. FLEMING, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the Twelfth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
of
The Board of Foreign Missions.

To the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church:

In making their Seventeenth Annual Report the Board present it with the reports from each mission in full, and thus a complete view of our entire mission work will be given.

THE BOARD.

While the Board has been able to continue regularly in the discharge of its duties, yet through removals and resignations its attending members have been smaller than in any former year. The Assembly is asked to fill the vacancies, and it is recommended that only such persons as can regularly attend the meetings shall be appointed. The want of a quorum is a serious drawback in any Board.

THE FUNDS.

The balance in the Treasury on the first of May, 1875, was $14,984.54. The whole amount received during the year, closing April 30th, 1876, was $60,126.66, making a total of $75,111.20. The whole amount expended was $71,950.06, leaving a balance in the treasury of $3,111.14.

At the close of the year, April 30th, 1876, the Board was in debt to Egypt $6,000
To India 1,500
To acceptance of draft from Egypt 7,993

Making indebtedness $15,493
Add orders for May in current year 4,500
" " June " " 5,500

Making due on July 1st, 1876, $25,493
To pay this amount the Board had on hand, May 1st, $8,111.14
Estimated receipts for May 1,400.00
" " June 2,000.00

Leaving a deficiency, July 1st, 1876, $18,981.86

It grieves the Board to have to present such a statement, and the most earnest attention of the Assembly is asked to it.

The Treasurer’s report has been audited according to the Assembly’s rule and pronounced correct.

ESTIMATES.

From the different missions the following estimates have been received, and are herewith laid before the Assembly. The sums asked for are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria, in gold</td>
<td>$3,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>24,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>30,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$61,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of returned missionaries</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous,</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$74,256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These estimates have been carefully examined by the Board, as it is also desired they will be by the Assembly. Besides saying to all the missionaries that, in the present state of the Treasury, no monies can be allowed this year for any new buildings from funds to be sent from this country, the Board have also most earnestly directed every mission to reduce its expenses to the very lowest point.

Yet the above is the aggregate. It is asked for by the missionaries who are on the field, and who should know what is required. If the General Assembly make appropriations according to these estimates, over $6,000 will be required each month to meet them, and in no sense should the Assembly adjourn without making provision to have this amount regularly
in hand. Nor should the Assembly fail to provide for making up, on July 1st, 1876, the probable deficiency of $18,981.86.

MISSIONARIES.

On the 3d of August last Miss M. E. Galbraith took her departure from us to join the mission at Canton, in China, where it was proposed she should engage in teaching especially her own sex. Arrangements were made for her efficient and successful prosecution of the work, and the prospects for great good were specially gratifying. With deep regret, however, it must be stated that on the 1st of February last she was released from the mission, having entered into a marriage engagement with a Wesleyan Methodist missionary in that city. It is expected the money which was paid for Miss Galbraith's outfit, travelling fare, etc., will be faithfully refunded, and while the Board and the friends of the mission in Canton may well feel painfully disappointed, it is most earnestly hoped the place thus made vacant will ere long be filled, and that great good will yet come to the work in that needy field.

On the 7th of October, Miss Cynthia E. Wilson, of Morning Sun, Iowa, and Miss, Lizzie M'Cahan, of Canonsburgh, Pa., sailed for the mission in India, and are now happily and usefully engaged in their work at Gujranwala and Sealkote respectively.

Other devoted Christian women have been asked for by our missionaries, and are willing to be sent out; but the Board have not been able, in the great lack of funds, to appoint them or even recommend any to the Assembly for appointment to any of the fields.

RETURNING MISSIONARIES.

After sojourning some time in this country, the Rev. James S. Barr and wife, with three of their children, re embarked for the mission in India, and are now located at Gujranwala. At the same time Rev. Andrew Gordon, who had been compelled by ill health to leave that field many years ago, sailed again with his family, and since his arrival out has been assigned to the mission service at Gurdaspore. As these brethren are acquainted with the language, they enter upon the work at once, and with greatly increased energy and ability, it is hoped, from their long season of rest.

MISSIONARIES AT HOME.

Not long after the last Assembly Dr. D. R. Johnston and Rev. Wm. Harvey, of the mission in Egypt, landed on our shores, with their families, after several years of earnest de-
votion to the missionary work. Since that time each of them has visited different Synods and Presbyteries, and as many of the churches as they have been able, and laid the subject of missions before our people. The Board is not able to tell when they can return to their work. They propose to do so in July if the funds in the treasury will allow it.

MISSIONARY SUPPORT.

It affords the Board sincere pleasure to say that, according to the very earnest wish and endeavor of the last Assembly, all the operations of the year have been carried on in the most harmonious and pleasant way. Under the necessities, however, that have arisen, some modifications of our rules have had to be made in regard to the salaries in some of the missions.

In Egypt especially great changes have been and are still passing over the country, from the way the Khedive is administering the government and carrying on his public works. There has been thus a vast increase of the expenses of living, and after much consultation the Board has been constrained to feel that the allowances to our laborers there should be enlarged. Accordingly, the estimates for the present year have been made and accepted on this basis; and in view of all the difficulties of living at the present time in that country, the Board have believed it their duty to ask the Assembly to allow the salaries of last year to be supplemented so as to be the same with those in the estimates for the present year. This, it was felt, would be just and proper in view of all the circumstances of the case, and it is hoped the request will be granted, and the money allowed.

ALLOWANCES FOR RETURNED MISSIONARIES AND CHILDREN.

Early in the year the attention of the Board was called to the propriety of fixing the salaries of missionaries temporarily in this country, and the allowances for children of missionaries when sent here. After careful consideration, the following paper was adopted and ordered to be laid before the Assembly:

I. In regard to missionaries temporarily in this country.

WHEREAS, The salaries paid to missionaries in the several foreign fields vary in amount; and

WHEREAS, The expenses of living while temporarily in this country may be assumed to be equal in the case of each missionary; and

WHEREAS, The rule of the Board—allowing half salaries
when the missionaries are at home—is thus manifestly unequal; therefore,

Resolved, That in order to equalize the salaries of the missionaries from the several missions, while temporarily in this country, the salaries of missionaries with families (i.e., with wife, or wife and children) be fixed at the rate of $1,000 a year in currency, of single male missionaries at $400, and of single female missionaries at $250, provided that these allowances shall not extend beyond one year, except at the discretion of the Board.

II. In regard to children of missionaries sent to this country.

Whereas, The allowances for the children of missionaries are based upon the salary that is paid to their parents; and

Whereas, Said salary varies in amount in the different missions; and

Whereas, The expense of maintaining or educating children in this country may be assumed to be uniform for all; and

Whereas, There is thus by the existing rules of the Board an inequality; and

Whereas, The expense of maintaining children when separated from their parents is greater than if they could be kept with them in the missions; therefore,

Resolved, That the allowances for children of missionaries sent to this country for their health, or to be educated, be fixed uniformly at $150 in currency a year for each child, provided that this allowance shall not be made for children who are over 18 years of age, and that it shall in all cases cease when the parents are in this country, the salary for parents and children being in that case provided for in the first resolution contained in this paper.

Resolved, Further, that the missions, in making their annual estimates, omit the allowances for children in this country, and they be paid directly by the Board.

Resolved, That this action be reported to the General Assembly for approval, and that the Assembly be asked to direct the Board to give it effect when deemed advisable.

SCHOOLS.

In view of the importance of having the young thoroughly instructed, and especially that the principles of our holy religion may be instilled in the mind in the very outset of life, schools have been organized in all our missions, and are vigorously carried on with more or less direct religious instruction every day in each of them. These schools are for both sexes. Teachers are carefully selected for them; and, while
it is not deemed wise to have missionaries devote their entire time to this work, yet some one of them does oversee each school, and specially conducts religious exercises in it. The fruit of these schools is gratifying. Many have come from them to unite with the mission churches. Many of the pupils have then become teachers. Several of the young men in them have set their faces towards the ministry. In view of all the benefit to be derived to individuals and to communities at large from such schools, the Board earnestly urge this work upon the attention of the Assembly and of the churches, and ask that there shall be no lack of means for carrying it on.

In the girls' schools much has been done. In India Misses Elizabeth G. Gordon and Lizzie Mc' Cahan, at Sealkote, and Misses Eliza Calhoun and Cynthia E. Wilson, at Gujranwala, are thoroughly engaged in these schools in connection with Zenana work, or work among the native women from house to house. For this work the schools specially open the way, and in it our sisters spend much of their time. In Egypt Miss T. M. Campbell, at Alexandria, Misses Eliza Johnston and Maggie Smith, at Cairo, Miss Thompson, in the Fayoum, and Misses M. J. Mc' Kown and M. E. Lockhart, Osiout, are all engaged in these schools of various grades and characters. In Cairo and Osiout there are Girls' Boarding schools which promise very happy results. In all these schools woman is raised—and in many important respects is prepared, in a measure, for the positions that she ought to be qualified to fill usefully and happily in the walks of life before her.

SPECIAL OBJECTS.

The Board are still deeply impressed with the necessity of having the sympathies, the prayers and the contributions of the churches and of the friends of missions directed to the work we have in hand, and for which, in accepting the estimates made by each mission, we became most solemnly pledged. But any object in any way outside of these diverts from this, weakens the Treasury, and, at the same time, threatens disastrous results to the missions.

If, however, some object is desired to which an offering may be specially made, and at the same time have real help afforded, the Board would earnestly suggest that it be always one for which provision has to be made according to the estimates, such as the support in whole or in part of a school, or a pupil in one of the boarding schools, or a teacher, or one of the female missionaries, etc., all these and the like are specified in the estimates, and have to be provided for. If an individual, or
family, or Sabbath school, or congregation, would wish a particular object, and would undertake to raise the money for any one of these, or some others like them, they might do great good and very materially help the Board in sustaining the work.

MISSIONS.
(These are the same as hitherto, viz.: Syria, India, Egypt and China.)

Syria.
WESTERN ASIA—TRIBUTARY TO TURKEY.

PRINCIPAL MISSION—Damascus, about 70 miles inland from the Mediterranean Sea, at Beirut, and 130 miles north-east of Jerusalem. Population about 150,000. Mission in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, commenced in 1843, fully established with our United Presbyterian Church in 1845. Present missionary laborers from our church—Rev. John Crawford, Rev. J. F. Patterson, M. D., and their wives.

STATIONS—Nine in number, viz.: Yabrud, with 6,000 inhabitants, Nebek, nearly 4,000, Deir Atiyeli, 3,000, Rasheiya, Ain-esh Sha'ara, 300, Ma'ara, Bdudan, Bludan, Ivulat Jendal and Ayly.
SUMMER RESIDENCE—Bludan, on Mt. Lebanon, about 20 miles from Damascus.

In Syria the missionaries are the Revs. John Crawford and Dr. J. F. Patterson. Damascus is the principal mission. There are also ten stations, one having been added during the year, viz.: Dehr El’Ahmar. The total number of laborers here is 20. Seven churches have been partially organized. The whole number of communicants is 82, the increase during the year being 17. The whole number of schools is eleven, with 10 pupils in the Boarding School, and 407 in the Day School—or 417 in all. The Sabbath school in Damascus has 100 scholars.

DAMASCUS MISSION.—REPORT FOR 1875.

The year 1875 was full of interest to the friends of the Damascus mission. The attendance upon all our religious services was larger than heretofore. The accessions to the membership of the church have been greater than in any other year in the history of the mission; and the members have seemed to realize more fully their privileges and responsibilities as servants of Christ; and applications have been numerous for the establishment of new schools, in which it was understood that the Arabic Bible would be the chief text book.

OUR FIELD.

That part of it which we have thus far been able in part to occupy is a strip of country running N. E. and S. W., 100 miles long, and 30 to 40 miles wide, having Damascus for its centre. But the country, which depends upon our mission for the gospel, extends from Palmyra on the North to the Sea of Galilee on the South, and from the valley between the two Lebanon ranges on the West to the Euphrates on the East. In all this field there is, besides the forces of our united mission, but one ordained missionary, a Prussian, sent out by the English Church Jewish Missionary Society, who confines his labors to the "lost sheep of the house of Israel." There is also the British Syrian School’s Society, which confines itself to educational work, and the reading of the gospel from house to house, having no ordained missionaries, and attempting no ecclesiastical work.
At the beginning of the year there were the two missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church of America, with their families, and the Rev. Wm. Wright and family, of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. But on account of the impaired health of his family Mr. Wright was compelled to return home for a time; and he accordingly left Damascus in April, and was absent the remainder of the year. During four months of that time, however, Providence sent to our assistance Dr. Watson, of the mission in Egypt, who, coming to the mountains of Syria for the benefit of his family, employed himself during his vacation actively and untiringly in the work of our mission; and we believe that his direct and earnest preaching has made a deep impression on his hearers, while the cordiality and simplicity of his manners in his associations with the native brethren won for him their love and respect.

AN EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA,

Which broke out in Damascus the 13th of June, and lasted three months or more, extending to most of the cities and many of the villages of Syria, materially affected our work. It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics, but it is safe to say that twelve thousand, or about one-tenth of the population of Damascus, died. And, owing to the violence of the epidemic, the almost entire absence of good physicians and nurses, and the depressing effects of the intense fear with which all classes were seized, probably 75 per cent. of the cases proved fatal. The people were panic-stricken, and the greater part of the Christian and Jewish inhabitants fled to the mountain villages, while most of the fatalistic Muslims remained. The schools of the Greek, Catholic, Latin and other Christian sects were immediately closed. The mission schools were also closed for want of both teachers and pupils—the keeper of the book-shop in the Christian Quarter being the only one of the mission employes who did not fly from the city.

So much of the business in Damascus is done by Christians and Jews that their absence caused a marked change to come over the business streets; and in the Christian Quarter the silence was appalling. The cholera raged most violently during the month of July, when perhaps the daily death rate did not fall below one hundred, while on some days it must have reached four hundred or more. During this time one, and a greater part of the time two, of the missionaries remained in the city doing what they could for the help and comfort of those who remained. One of the members of the church died, and another a teacher in one of the English mission schools, was attacked, but recovered. One of our members in Nebk Girgis Katabeh died also of cholera. He was for many years a staunch Protestant, enduring persecution for his faith. He trained an intelligent family in the fear of the Lord—two of them being now efficient teachers and evangelists in our employ. He was much loved by his fellow Christians in his life, and deeply lamented in his death. The attacks which we saw were, many of them, so violent, and death ensued so suddenly, that we did not deem it prudent to sleep each one in his own house—although they are quite close together—lest one should be attacked and the other know nothing of it until the time for assistance had passed. But so far as the missionaries and their families were concerned, the fulfilment of God's promise was realized, "A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come
The Syrian or malarial fever also raged with great violence in many of the villages of the country, in the latter part of the summer and autumn. Some villages near Baalbek lost half of their inhabitants from it, and one, it is said, lost three-fourths, while hundreds of acres of wheat, on the fertile plain between the Lebanon ranges, were still unharvested the 1st of October, on account of the illness of the reapers. Our people in Rasheliva, on Mt. Hermon, sent for the missionary physician in September. On arriving there he found no less than 25 of the Protestants prostrated with fever; the school was broken up, and there were not enough of the people left in health to gather together for a religious service. Three of the members of the church, and three children of members, died.

The village contains but 3000 inhabitants, and yet during the three days of the missionary's stay the death-wail arose, in some new quarter, every two or three hours, day and night. These mournful cries, the sallow, gaunt looks of almost every one seen on the street, and the horrible stench, arising from the improperly buried bodies of the multitude so recently counted with the dead, were things which defy description. And yet it is sad to have to write that these judgments in the land have not been followed by any humiliation, repentance and turning to the Lord—but that the masses are as hard-hearted and hypocritical as ever before.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Public services in Arabic were held, as usual, notwithstanding the cholera, twice every Sabbath during the year in Damascus—with two exceptions—with a very encouraging increase in the attendance over the previous year. During the period in which the cholera was most violent, however, the audiences were between 20 and 30 only. The Tuesday evening prayer-meetings were kept up regularly, except three months on account of the absence of the people from the city, the average attendance being about forty.

The Sabbath School was open nearly nine months of the year, the attendance averaging about 90. More than half of the pupils were girls, few of whom could read; and as we had but few intelligent Christian women to teach and govern them, this department of our work was not so efficient as we could have desired—and yet, by teaching them a few questions from Brown's Catechism, a verse from the Psalms or other Scriptures every day, we have endeavored to sow good seed, in the hope that an occasional grain may fall upon good ground and bring forth a hundred fold. During our stay in Bludan, in the hot months, two Arabic services were held every Sabbath in the larger mission house. The morning service there was attended by about 70, and the afternoon by 20 to 25.

Two weekly prayer-meetings were conducted regularly—one in the mission house Friday morning, attended by from 30 to 40, and the other on Tuesday morning in the houses of our people in the centre of the village, at which the attendance was sometimes as high as 70. These services were not largely attended by the people of the village, the audiences being composed mainly of Damascenes who had taken refuge there from the cholera; and so long as there was danger to themselves or their friends from this pestilence, they seemed glad to assemble with us to pray for deliverance. But as the cholera abated, the audience at the week-day prayer-meetings lessened. Yet many of them learned something of God's truth, which may yet be blessed to
their salvation, and all learned to their surprise that Protestants are not so irreligious as their priests had endeavored to make them believe. Public worship in English was also maintained in Damascus the first five months of the year for the benefit of travellers and English-speaking residents.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The yearly report of the Treasurer of the Damascus congregation shows $90 received for charitable and religious purposes. All our people, except a very few, are very poor, and especially those in the villages, many of whom find it almost impossible to eke out a miserable existence under a ruinous taxation, and the galling oppression of local authorities; and hence these latter have never been able to give any thing, except in some instances where they have contributed of their labor to the building of their own church and school-house.

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Ten have been admitted to church membership in Damascus during the year—three in Rasheiya, and two in Ain-esh Sha'ara, making fifteen in all.

SCHOOLS.

At the beginning of the year we had in operation, besides the Normal School in the city, nine schools in eight villages, viz.: two in Rasheiya, one in Ain-esh Sha'ara, one in Arny, one in Kulat Jendal, one in Bludan, one in Yakrud, one in Nebk and one in Deir Atiyeh.

The school in Arny prospered very well until there was an exodus of priests and bishops from Damascus, who, taking refuge there from the cholera, succeeded in breaking up the school altogether, and the teacher was removed to Sadnayeh, a village six hours north of Damascus, where there had been a Protestant movement for more than a year, and where we began to have some hope that there was an opening for the entrance of the gospel. But, after the teacher had labored with them three or four months, they found they could get no political assistance from us in the management of their financial troubles with the government and other sects, and so they thought best to return to their allegiance to the Greek-Catholic Patriarch. The attendance upon the school in Bludan the first half of the year was so small that we thought best to abandon the school there for the present, and transferred the teacher to Daher el-Ahmar, a village an hour and a half from Rasheiya, where the people had long petitioned us to establish a school, and where there had been on one or two occasions a temporary movement towards Protestantism. The other village schools have been conducted uninterruptedly during the year, and in most of them the attendance has been about the same as the previous year. The teachers of these schools have also endeavored as heretofore to gather together as many persons as possible in the school-houses on Sabbath for the study of the Bible. The attendance at the Normal School in the city was a little larger than last year, and the teachers have made progress both in the science and art of teaching.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

Ten village boys have been supported wholly or in part by the mission while attending the Normal School in Damascus. They have good talents, and have been diligent in their studies, and hence have made good progress. They are also enjoying great opportunities for
the study of the Bible, and we trust they will be fitted for taking an
active and important part in advancing Christ's kingdom in their na­
tive land.

THE GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
For which we appealed so earnestly last year, and which was, in
form, granted by the Assembly, has not been established because of
the non-appearance of the lady superintendent and the necessary
funds. The necessity for such a school becomes more urgent every year.

THE OUT-STATIONS
Were all visited during the year, sealing ordinances dispensed, and
the schools examined. But, owing to the weakness of the mission
force during the summer—the only time when these visits are practi­
cable—the stations were not visited nearly so often as they should
have been.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES.
Every distinct sect in Syria is, in the eyes of the government, a se­
parate political community, entitled, when its rights are fully se­
cured, to representatives in the local councils for the administration
of justice. The taxes of the people are required from their spiritual
chiefs. The laws of marriage and divorce are framed and adminis­
tered in every sect according to its own pleasure. The Greek and
Romish bishops have power to imprison and to release, and are at all
times able to exert a questionable kind of influence with the govern­
ment in favor of their own people. The Protestants have never been
practically admitted to their rights as a sect. They are compara­
tively few in number, and uniufluential. Their spiritual chiefs are
mostly foreigners, of whose influence the Turkish government is na­
turally jealous. Owing to this state of things, your missionaries are
continually hindered in their proper work by the necessity of attempts
to "serve tables," and discouraged by the almost universal fruitless­
ness of these attempts. Many of the openings for the gospel in this
land occur in the following manner: A quarrel arises between the
people and their priests, the latter having oppressed and cheated the
former until they can endure it no longer. They appeal to us—say
they are determined to follow the teaching of the Bible only, and ask
for a teacher to instruct their children during the week, and to ex­
plain the word of God to the parents on the Sabbath. They expect
us, through our influence with the English and American Consuls, to
secure for them their rights with the government in the face of the
opposition of all other sects. Of course we cannot fulfil their expec­
tations, and they finally make a ruinous compromise with their bishop,
and in one day all return from the word of God, which they professed
to love so much, to their wallowing in the mire, except in rare in­
stances a few, having had the gospel applied to their hearts by the
Spirit of God, remain steadfast to the end.

THE SALE OF THE SCRIPTURES,
And other religious books, was somewhat less during the past year
than in the one immediately preceding it, owing, probably, to the ab­
sence of so many of the people from the city, and also to the financial
straits which fell upon all classes in consequence of the suspension of
business during the cholera epidemic.

John Crawford,
J. F. Patterson.
India.


Zafferwal.—Organized in 1867. Abdulla and Isa Bhajan, Scripture Readers.

Gurdaspoo.—About 64 miles east, south-east from Sealkote. A city containing a population of less than 8,000—is the seat of government in a district of the same name, believed to contain with its present boundaries about 1,000,000 population. In 1868 (since which time a large tract has been added) its area was 1341 square miles—population, 465,000, living in 1800 villages, and averaging 480 to the square mile. J. Clement.

Jhelum.—Located about 50 miles north-west of Sealkote, is a town of over 5,000 population by the last census, and the seat of government in a district of the same name, which contains a population of 300,000, living in 1,000 villages. Rev. E. P. Swift, Native Ordained Minister. Rev. T. L. Scott is assigned to Jhelum from the beginning of 1876.

Dharmasala.—Summer Residence. On Himalaya Mountains, 130 miles east of Sealkote.

The mission in India has five stations, viz.: Sealkote, Gujranwala, Zafferwal, Gurdaspoo and Jhelum, with a total list of laborers for the year ending Dec. 31st last of 29, viz.: 5 foreign and 24 native. Communicants are found in three of the stations, and the whole number is 153. The increase during the year was 45. The number of schools reported is three, and the total of pupils is 1143. The Rev. Messrs. Jas. S. Barr and Andrew Gordon, with their wives, together with Misses M'Cahan and Wilson, have been added to the working force of this mission since this report was made.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SEALKOTE STATION FOR 1875.

The lives of all our missionaries have been spared, and our work has proceeded without serious interruption. During the month of January Mr. Martin was unable to preach on account of a cold and hoarseness. By direction of the mission he went to Dharmasala to make some repairs on the mission houses there; this required about six weeks. His family remained at Dharmasala during the hot season, and he also spent about six weeks of the latter part of the season there. Miss Gordon remained at her work during the year, except the time she was suffering from fever, as mentioned in her report.

Religious services have been kept up without interruption during the year, but the attendance is confined mostly to the Christians, and scholars belonging to the city school. Bazar preaching has also been kept up with as much regularity as possible; but owing to the increase of work in the district, we have not been able to give as much attention to it as in former years. It has not been neglected, however, and we have evidence, we trust, that our efforts are not in vain. It is not uncommon for inquirers to speak of what they heard in the bazar as first leading them to inquire after the truth.

We were only able to take two short tours during the year. Both of these were spent in the south-eastern part of the district, and our attention was confined principally to those who had already made profession of Christianity. We did not neglect others, but considered it our duty to give instruction to those who had already made profession of their faith in Christ, or who had expressed their intention of doing so.
I send this rough map of our mission field, substantially correct, though not in every respect exactly so, as much of it is from memory. It will give a definite idea of the relative position of our several mission stations, together with some of our neighbors of the Churches of Scotland and England. The District of Gurdaspur, with its present boundaries, contains about 1,000,000 inhabitants. I give its population as it stood eight years ago. The Church of England has three branch stations within its bounds. The city of Gurdaspur, although not the largest in the district, is growing, and has some important advantages, being the civil headquarters or seat of government for the district. The number of people who come and go daily is considerable.

Very truly, yours,

A. GORDON.

To the Board of Foreign Missions,
April 26, 1876.
Jhelum City, 5,000. District 504,000.

District 501,000.

NORTH.

Himalayehs.

Jummuo, the Capital of Cashmere.

Rev. T. L. Scott.
Rev. E. P. Swift.

Rev. E. P. Swift.

Lahore Presb. Mission.


City 10,000. Dist. 600,000.

City 19,000. Dist. 600,000.

Pasero Branch Station.

8,000. Mud turnpike.

Garrissapun City about 8,000. Dist. 650,000.

Garrissapun City about 8,000. Dist. 650,000.

Wazurabad Branch Ch. of Scot. Miss Sin.

Best quality of turnpike.

Military cantonment with larger European pop.

Railroad.

Towns without Europeans.

* Capital of the province.

O Seat of Govt. for the district with small European pop.

* Towns without Europeans.

Scale about twenty miles to 1 inch.

Injunction canal led from near the Burzah to the Jhelum.
It is not possible for us to sum up the results of our year's labors in an annual report, but the numbers making profession give us great encouragement. The whole number of baptisms during the year were 46. Of these 32 were adults, and 14 infants. Of the latter number 10 were baptized with their parents. Four connected with us by examination. One of these, Charles Scott, is the third son of the late Rev. G. W. Scott. He is exemplary in his conduct, and is making good progress in his studies, and we have hopes that he will some day enter upon the work his father loved so well. He wishes to prepare himself for preaching the gospel.

Those who received baptism are all from among the low caste people, and reside mostly in the south-eastern part of the district. It is now over two years and a half since this movement commenced among the lower classes in that part of the district. As it was something out of our usual experience, we felt it necessary to proceed cautiously until we understood the nature of the movement. We could perhaps by greater efforts have increased the number making profession, but we have confined our labors more to the instruction of those who have already made profession, and left them to operate upon their friends and neighbors. The increase in members has been gradual and constant. Their progress in knowledge is slow, as must necessarily be the case among a people so long trodden down and kept in ignorance. Their conduct is often not such as we could wish, and it is necessary to exercise discipline; but on the whole, we feel encouraged to believe that the movement is a true one, and we hope for still greater progress in the future.

The Christians are now scattered over a large part of the district; there is nothing to be gained in keeping up a separate enumeration for Zafferwal as a branch station. Two native assistants still live there, but are required to visit the native Christians in their vicinity regularly, so that a good part of their work is at some distance from Zafferwal. We have given the statistics for the district together, but as soon as the people can be grouped together, and laborers provided, it will be advantageous to make a number of preaching stations.

The land in the hands of the native Christians at Zafferwal will probably be given up this year. The term for which it was mortgaged has nearly expired, and as far as we can see, it has not proved of any great benefit to the Christians.

Schools.

English and Vernacular.—No great change has taken place in the school since the last report. Early in the year we opened a branch school in Fatteghar, a village near by. This we did at the request of the head men of the village, and it has been doing very well. One of our native assistants gives daily lessons in the Bible.

An attempt was made during the year to unite with the Scotch mission school, but the negotiations failed. One cause of disagreement was the Sabbath service. We have always required the attendance of the scholars upon the Sabbath. This rule had not been in force in the other school, and they were unwilling to agree to it. Had the union been properly effected, it would have been an advantage, as it would have saved us from considerable expense; but we would prefer giving up the school entirely to curtailing the religious instruction.

The whole number enrolled, including both branch schools, is 300; largest daily attendance, 23; average attendance during the year,
For the latter half of the year we have not had a head teacher, but find it necessary to employ one as soon as arrangements can be made. We have endeavored to impart as much religious instruction as possible; but as far as we can see, no special interest has been awakened. There are none among the scholars whom we can look upon as inquirers.

**Girls' Schools.**—Miss Gordon reports as follows:

"During the greater part of the year 1875, we have had five schools in operation, with an enrolment of 147 girls, and an average daily attendance of 94. One of the schools was closed at the end of six months. The girls are being taught reading and writing, and in the meantime we teach a lesson daily from a Catechism, or from the Bible orally. As the schools are somewhat scattered, one person cannot visit them all in a day, but we have at present four Christian women helpers, so that where practicable, we have religious instruction, reading the Scriptures and prayer daily in each school.

"At the request of one of the boys of the mission school, we opened a school among the Sikhs about the last of November, so that we still have five schools. During the cold weather we spent a part of each day in reading the Bible to the women in their homes. During the hot weather our visits to the women were only occasional.

"About the middle of October I began to have attacks of malarious fever, which continued until after the arrival of the missionaries, and prevented me from working about six weeks; but I am now well, and at work again.

"Although the progress is slow, yet we feel encouraged. We can now ask a question, and expect an intelligent answer, even in some of our new schools—whereas, in the beginning of the year we would only have got back the echo of the same question."  

**E. G. G.**

**GURDASPPOOR.**

During the year J. Clement, Catechist, has been at Gurdaspoor. We did not succeed in obtaining any other laborer. Owing to the pressure of other work, we were not able to give much attention to this station. We regret that we have not been able to do more for this large and populous district, but now that Rev. A. Gordon has taken charge of the work there, we feel assured that it will not be neglected.

**S. MARTIN.**

**GUJRANWALA.**

Since the last report of this station was written, the work here has, in every department, become more interesting and encouraging, and we can now see a more steady though still a slow progress, yet such a progress as gives us much comfort in our work. But to show on paper to people in America the encouraging features and progress of the work here without conveying a false idea, we find to be very difficult, as every thing in the two countries are so different, and done so differently. However, we will lay the work of the year before them in as few words as possible, hoping they may be able to judge something of the progress.

During the past year all services connected with the church have been regularly kept up—two services on Sabbath, one conducted in the English language, and the other in Hindustani, a weekly prayer-meeting, and a Sabbath School. For six months of the year these were all attended to by Rev. J. P. McKee; for the remainder of the year Rev. T. L. Scott conducted the English service, and took part in the Sabbath School and weekly prayer-meeting. The attendance upon religious services has been very good in the past year, much better, we think, than in any former year in the history of the mission, which in itself is a sure indication that there is more interest
being taken in religious matters, or in other words, it is a sure indication of a higher spiritual life.

Street preaching has been regularly kept up for the greater part of the year, and usually large crowds have assembled at the church, where preaching is generally done, many of whom, no doubt, come to hear that they may learn the way of life; but many come only to discuss, to mock and have fun. On the whole, bazar preaching is to us unsatisfactory, and we have some doubts as to its usefulness—and indeed, we are beginning to think that the day for street preaching has passed away. But others of more experience, and with more knowledge of the work and people, think differently, and on this account we keep it up, and further experience may change our minds in regard to it. We find that experience has changed many of our first ideas and impressions of the work.

There was not as much itinerating done in the district as was desirable, but both Messrs. Scott and McKee were able to be out some. Rev. J. Caldwell, of the Reformed Presbyterian mission, who was visiting his daughter at this place, went out with Mr. Scott on his preaching tours and assisted him to spread a knowledge of the truth in this district. The work as reported by them was interesting, but nothing was met with on their trips worthy of special mention. Mr. McKee visited over one hundred and fifty villages and towns during the time he was out, and baptized from heathenism ten persons, all of whom, so far as is at present known, are living consistent lives. During the different tours much was met with that was very pleasant and much that was unpleasant, much that was encouraging and much that was very discouraging; but on the whole, we have had more that was pleasant and encouraging in this than in any former year.

There have been baptized at this station during the year eighteen persons—thirteen adults and five infants. One connected with the church on profession of faith. Others sought temporary connection with our church while they would be living in Gujranwala, so that they might have the privilege of the church ordinances while here; and after consideration the requests of the parties were granted, but their names were not enrolled as regular members. Some of those who are thus connected with the church are also members of the Sabbath School, which, by the way, though not large, is most interesting, and gives promise of doing much good among the Christian families here. As yet we only admit the children of Christian parents. If we had more Christians who would make suitable teachers, we would admit the heathen, but as yet we are not able to do so.

The day schools at this place are steadily improving in every respect, and becoming more encouraging to those in charge of them. Mr. McKee has charge of the boys' school, and Miss Calhoun the girls'. The Government Inspector of Schools, in concluding his report of our boys' school at this place for the past year, says, "I think the Gujranwala mission school one of the best conducted I have seen, and I congratulate Mr. McKee on its success. I trust he will be able to obtain a grant from government to complete the building, as it certainly deserves it." The highest number on rolls during the year, 468; average number on rolls, 459; average daily attendance for the year, 379. We are pleased at the success of the Gujranwala mission school as an educational institution; but what gives us most pleasure is the evidence it gives of becoming a powerful instrument for the evangelization of the city. If the religious inquiry existed in any school in America that is showing itself in the Gujranwala mis-
sion school at present, it would be called a revival. We have never seen any thing like it in the school before. We have no doubt that if it were not for the persecutions the boys would have to meet, and the sacrifices they would have to make, one third of all in the school would publicly profess Christianity. Miss Calhoun reports of the girls' schools as follows:

**FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF THE WORK—GUJRANWALA.**

The schools were, as usual, kept open eleven months of the year; I was unavoidably absent from the station for six months; but my place was supplied by two native Christian girls, who did what they could during my absence. The average monthly enrolment was two hundred and sixty, and the average daily attendance about two hundred. Some of our most promising scholars have left us, but others have come up to take their places, and we have at present in attendance seventy persons who read the Scriptures regularly.

During the year the work was twice inspected. Once by Colonel Young, Judge of Court of Appeals and Commissioner of Lahore Division; again by the Right Reverend Millman, Lord Bishop of Calcutta. They each gave us a letter expressing their views with regard to female education in general, and our work in particular. I give their letters in full, as they will show how the work impresses those who have been eye-witnesses of it.

**LETTER FROM COL. YOUNG.**

"I write to express the pleasure which I received from meeting yesterday your assembled female scholars. You are carrying out successfully an important work, which men alone cannot achieve.

"You are aware that the official educational department spends but little of its money on female education, and does not pride itself on the immediate results derived from that small expenditure. It must necessarily spend the bulk of its income upon the males, not as being more worthy of education than the females, but as being more accessible. They hope to rear a generation of men who will wish that their women have some schooling, and they are slowly succeeding in doing so. But in the meanwhile girls can only be brought to school by influence exerted over the parents by ladies who, like yourself, devote their lives to the task. Good work is being done in this way in Delhi and Lahore, but I doubt whether any other city could show me assembled for examination as large a percentage of the girls as the 274 who met me from the 19,000 inhabitants of Gujranwala. I was glad also to see that the work was genuine and not a sham; that many can read, and some at least can understand the Scriptures; that they can sing in concert, and write a decent exercise.

"As regards your main object—to Christianize the girls—if you are wise, you will be very patient. Even though they leave you very young to join their husbands, they will never forget those religious songs, and possibly may even remember the gospel. But the sacrifice an individual has to make is too great for the resolution of most. You will not be able to count many converts until you have so influenced the important members of whole families as to induce them to join you in a body."

**LETTER FROM LORD BISHOP MILLMAN.**

"I ought to have written sooner to thank you for offering me the inspection of your schools, and also for the pleasure which I experienced in that inspection. I was much pleased with the tone and manner of the pupils— with their number and order.

"As far as I remember, the answers were very creditable, and the knowledge evinced by them accurate and careful. The Christian results are in God's hand, but the education of girls, now spreading more in the Punjab than in any other part of India, must at least assist in breaking down prejudices and overthrowing superstitions.

"If, moreover, there is a better disposition toward Christianity among the females, the conversion of the men will be facilitated, as the opposition of the females of the family is often and naturally the greatest obstacle and
sorest trial which men desirous but fearful of conversion have to enounter.”

I might add that Col. Young gave us a substantial proof of his appreciation of the work in the form of thirty rupees’ worth of books for the scholars; and Lord Bishop Millman gave a contribution of twenty rupees.

I have kept no account of the number of visits made in families this year; but this branch of the work, although not receiving the attention it deserves, has not been altogether neglected. Respectfully submitted.

ELIZA CALHOUN.

JHELUM.

A verbal report was given from this station for the past year at the annual meeting, but a written report has failed to reach the committee.

On the 10th of December our mission was reinforced—first by Revs. J. S. Barr and A. Gordon returning to this field with a previously acquired knowledge of the language and work, such as renders them of immediate service, without a tedious preparation of several years; and second, by the arrival at the same time of Miss C. E. Wilson and Miss E. McCahan, who were so greatly needed for the important and growing work among the women and girls. These reinforcements have encouraged and strengthened us, and enabled us to begin the year 1876 with an American missionary at Jhelum, and one at Gurdaspore—two populous and desirable centres which we have for several years occupied but feebly.

In looking forward into the future, we would ask the special attention of the Board and the church to the fact that it is considered necessary for Bro. Martin to take a furlough to America with his family as early as the beginning of 1877, and that a new missionary is most pressingly needed to fill his place, or rather take the place of one of the older missionaries who might be sent to occupy Mr. Martin’s place; for it would be disastrous to the work to leave so important a station as Sealkote inefficiently manned. In addition to other important interests of the mission, there are 101 native Christians scattered through the district of Sealkote requiring oversight, instruction and counsel. We therefore most earnestly ask that this coming want may be provided for.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee.

S. MARTIN.
A. GORDON.

EGYPT.

Extent, 459,000 English square miles. Population of the whole country, about 8,030,000, and in Egypt Proper, as occupying the Valley of the Nile, 5,200,000.

MISSIONS.


TEKAYUM, about 100 miles above Cairo, in the Valley, some distance from the Nile. A Province of Middle Egypt, containing over 100 villages and about 150,000 inhabitants. Mission begun in 1850. Principal stations, Sinoris and Medeenet. Laborers—Revs. Wm. Harvey and wife, and Miss Anna Y. Thompson.


Na'ṭarah, on the Nile, ten miles south of Osiout.


Kooe.—Mission begun in 1866. A large town, 430 miles above Cairo, and 24 below Thebes.

From Egypt the reports are very full, and show a good work doing and a rich blessing resting upon it. In all the stations additions have been made to the native churches. Several congregations have received native pastors. The Girls' Boarding Schools at Cairo and Osiout have eleven pupils in the former and twenty-five in the latter living in the school and family, and being thoroughly trained for good. The training school at Osiout has been mainly under the efficient management of Mr. David Strang, assisted by four native Professors and a tutor. Three of these Professors were graduates of Beyrut Protestant College. The number of students is 84. The Theological School has ten; and their efficiency or success is seen in the eagerness with which their services are sought by the people as soon as they go forth for the ministerial work. The great want in this department is a suitable series of Theological Text Books, and during the ensuing season of vacation Dr. Hogg and Mr. Strang will devote themselves as they may be able to the work of preparing some. Both these important schools have pressing need of a suitable building.

In this mission there are communicants in 20 of the 21 stations occupied, the whole number being 676. The increase during the year was 86. The whole number of pupils under instruction is 1151. The contributions from natives for the cause of Christ was $1,864. The tuition fees received amounted to $797. During the year, also, 11,890 volumes of the Scriptures and of religious and educational books were sold.

The mission building in Cairo, of which mention was made in our last report, has progressed. The corner-stone was laid under favorable auspices in October last year, and before this time, probably, the chapel and boys' school room are fitted up for their purpose, and are well occupied. The completion of this building will be of great importance to the mission.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria is located on the Mediterranean, and is the business metropolis of Egypt. It is connected with the Nile by the Mahmoodeh Canal, which is forty miles in length. A system of railways connects it with the most important cities and towns in both Lower and Upper Egypt, and with all the other mission centres. From the latest

* Now in this country.
published statistics, it appears that the population is 300,000. A large proportion of the residents are Europeans. Among the natives the Moslems are much more numerous than the Christians. The Coptic population is comparatively small, but is gradually increasing. Mission work was begun by our church in this place in the year 1857.

MISSIONARY LABORERS.

The Rev. S. C. Ewing and family, and Miss Theresa M. Campbell, have been located here during the entire year. The Rev. David Strang and family retained their connection with this station the first half of the year, and were then transferred to Osiout. The Rev. A. M. Nichol, while residing in Ramleh, assisted in the schools during the months of October and November, and preached with much acceptance his first two sermons in Arabic. The Rev. John Giffen was located here in December, and on his arrival commenced teaching in the schools. He is devoting his time very largely to the acquisition of the Arabic language, and is making satisfactory progress.

NATIVE LABORERS.

The native laborers have been—one evangelist, one Bible woman, a colporteur; a part of the year two assistants in the book department; and the secular work of the station—two printers, two binders, a Moslem sheikh, partially employed in the printing department, three teachers in the boys' school, and three in the girls' school.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year has been 132. Of these 108 belong to the different Christian sects, and 24 are Moslems. The highest daily attendance was 79, and the average was 50. Compared with the report of the previous year, this shows a slight decrease in numbers. The teachers and the pupils have generally been attentive to their respective duties, and the character of the school has continued good. The rooms occupied by it are small and unpleasant, and we cannot expect it to improve very much until better accommodations are provided for it. Tuition is charged when the parents are able to afford it, and a portion of the expenses is met in this way.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Miss Campbell has continued to devote her time largely to this school, and the other missionary ladies have rendered some assistance. The native teachers have labored faithfully, and are becoming more competent, and seem to be much interested in their work. The pupils are strongly attached to the school, and many of them have made good progress in their studies. Some improvement has been made in the rooms occupied by this school, and more pupils have been admitted than in former years. During the year the enrollment has reached 164, and all enrolled were above five years of age. Of these 96 were Greek Catholics, 27 Copts, 20 Moslems, 11 Jewesses, 3 Roman Catholics, 3 Maronites, 2 Armenians and 2 Protestants. One hundred of those enrolled were in the school at the close of the year, sixty had gone to other schools, or were needed in their homes, and four had died. A weekly prayer meeting has been kept up, with an average attendance of thirty, and the attendance of the girls at the Sabbath school has averaged twenty. The Ladies' Society of Paisley, Scotland, has continued to manifest an interest in
this school, and has contributed the sum of £50, equal to $242.33
gold. One of the first members of that society has recently been
called to her reward; and by her will she left a legacy of £100 ster­
ling for the benefit of the school. The government dues reduced this
sum the one tenth; but the remainder, equal to $436.00 gold, has
been forwarded to the mission, and a proper disposition will be made
of it. This school continues to grow in influence, as well as in num­
ers, and might be greatly increased in both these respects if we had
room for its full development. A boarding department is very much
needed in connection with it.

Both schools continue to meet together for devotional exercises
and a Scripture lesson, and the Scriptures are also read, and religious
instruction is given during the other lessons.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

In this department we have had a good deal of encouragement, al­
though the scarcity of money and the oppression of the government
in extorting exorbitant taxes have been great hindrances. The sales
from the book shop and colporteurs have been as follows:

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FORWARDED TO OTHER STATIONS.

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PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.

Some school books have been issued during the year; but the press
has been occupied principally with the metrical version of the Psalms.
This work has been tedious, but is nearly completed. This version
was prepared by a native of Syria, under the direction and with the
assistance of the missionaries of the Reformed Presbyterian Church,
located in Latakiah, Syria. In accordance with a previous arrange­
ment, the versifier came to Egypt, and revised his work with the assistance of
our mission. He claims the authorship of the version; but the Lata­
kiah mission and ours have each had an important part in the prepara­
tion of it. A selection of suitable tunes has also been prepared and
printed. In a portion of the edition these tunes will be bound with
the Psalms, so that purchasers can have both together, or each sepa­
rately, as they may prefer. This seems to be the first successful at­
ttempt to prepare, in Arabic, a metrical version of the entire Book of
Psalms, and we think the effort will appear to be a very creditable
one. We trust that, with the Divine favor, this work will prove a
blessing to Egypt and to Syria, and that the " Lord's songs" will
again be sung by very many in the lands of their nativity.
EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Several itineracies were made to various places in the Delta by ex­
priest Buktor; and although no great results have yet appeared, we
trust that much good seed has been sown that will yet bring forth
fruit. When in the city, Buktor spent a part of two days of every
week in visiting the native patients in the hospital under the care
and management of the German deaconesses. His visits were very
acceptable to those who have the charge of the institution, and to the
attending physicians. It is hoped that some who then sought and re­
ceived such aid as man could give were also directed to the Great
Physician.

BIBLE WORK AMONG THE NATIVE WOMEN.

Mrs. Werdy Melaik is employed as Bible woman. She received her
early training in a mission family, and has been for many years a
teacher, and is admirably qualified for this position. The missionary
ladies also continue to devote a portion of their time to this work.
More than twenty women are learning to read, and some of them are
making very encouraging progress. Others are desiring to be taught,
and another teacher is needed. The weekly prayer meeting is contin­
ued, and several of the native women take part in the exercises, and
seem to be growing rapidly in the knowledge of the Scriptures. Other
women are noticing these things, and speak of them, with an evident
desire that they too may yet learn to read the Word of God. As the
houses of those who are thus receiving instruction are widely scat­
tered, this work requires a great deal of time and labor; but the re­
sults are cheering.

CONGREGATION, PUBLIC WORSHIP. ETC.

The congregation gives some evidence of improvement. It seems
to be gradually recovering from the effects of unfavorable influences
that were brought to bear upon it in former years. A commendable
effort was made to secure the services of a native pastor, but it was
not successful. Five members have been received—two on profession
of faith and three from other congregations. Three children were
baptized. One adult member and two children have been taken away
by death. Some of the members have removed to other places, and
are not within the bounds of any of our congregations, and their
membership is still continued. Three services are held on the Sab­
bath—one in the morning in the Scotch Church, one at the mission
house in the afternoon, and another at the same time in Kermooz,
one of the suburbs. The audiences in the morning have varied from
32 to 67, and have averaged 50. The average attendance at the mis­
sion house has been 22, and at Kermooz 14. About one-half of those
who attend in the afternoon do not come to the morning services.
These, added to the morning audiences, would make an average of
68—just the same as that reported last year. The Sabbath school
meets in the mission house in the afternoon. The average attend­
ance does not exceed 25. The two weekly prayer meetings have been
continued, but neither has been largely attended. This does not seem
strange when we consider that our little congregation is scattered
over an area equal, perhaps, to that of five large congregations in
Philadelphia or Pittsburgh. The native members take a prominent
part in these meetings, and we trust they are not without some good
results. A very great hindrance to the prosperity of the congrega­
tion is the want of a suitable church building entirely under our con-
trol. We pay a moderate rent for the use of the Scotch Church, but are required to have our morning services close at ten o'clock. We cannot meet earlier than half past eight, and in the winter it is almost impossible to meet at this hour; so that the time we have for these services is very limited. This arrangement also prevents us from having the Sabbath school in the morning. We think a fair proportion of our day scholars would come to the Sabbath school if we could have it at the proper time. We may not be able to make any better arrangement than the present one until we are enabled to build a church of our own. It is thought that if our good people at home could realize how much is hindered in this place by this great want, they would speedily provide for its removal. In this city the Moslems have more than a score of mosques. The Jews have two large synagogues, besides other places of worship. The Roman Catholics and the Greeks have the cathedrals and their churches and very fine school buildings. The Copts have a fine large new church. The various other oriental sects have their churches, and they are generally good buildings and well located. The Scotch, the English and the Germans have neat, costly and suitable churches in choice locations. We alone, of all the religious denominations, bear the unenviable distinction of having no suitable place of worship. This ought not so to be. Much as a church building is needed at home to secure the prosperity of a congregation, it is still more needed in these oriental countries, where appearances seriously affect the influence of religious sects. If it is difficult, or perhaps even impossible to build up a congregation in the United States without first securing a suitable place of worship, how can we be expected to build up a sect in such a place as this while laboring under our present disadvantage? It is perhaps supposed that our mission premises are sufficient to meet the necessities of the work; but such is not the case. All we have here is a "four-story" dwelling house, plainly built, on an irregularly shaped lot, of very moderate dimensions. The lower story covers the entire lot, and all the other stories project over this one in front and on a part of one side. In this way more space is secured, and we have rectangular rooms over a foundation that is not rectangular. The lower story is damp, and a part of it is so dark on account of the proximity and height of other buildings, recently enlarged, that it is not of much use. Some of the rooms in the middle stories are also darkened in this way, and are not so pleasant and healthy as they would be if properly lighted and ventilated. In this building we have the printing press, the bindery, the two schools, and a dwelling. The mission family occupy the fourth story, which is reached by a narrow, steep stairway of sixty-two steps. This is the only stairway we have, and it is used in common for the schools, and for the other departments of our work. The building is located in the old part of the city, and all the streets leading to it are unpaved, narrow and filthy, and in the winter are sometimes almost impassable. This property was purchased, through necessity, at a time when the city was crowded with a foreign population, and it was impossible for us to meet the necessities of the mission by renting. The interests of our work were furthered at the time by the purchase, but its present interests demand something better than we have, something of a different style, and in a different location. It might be proper to mention in this connection that the Assembly that granted us the appropriation for securing premises in this place, voted ten thousand dollars more than we have ever received for this purpose. If we had this balance now at our
command, the first step could be made toward securing new and suitable premises, and in due time, whatever more would be needed would also be provided. It is an encouraging feature of the case that this necessity results from the success and growing importance of our work in this city. It is earnestly hoped that the Board of Foreign Missions and the coming Assembly will give this important matter due consideration.

S C. Ewing.

Jan. 13th, 1876.

MANSURA.

This station was opened in 1867 by a native worker, and two years later Rev. A. Watson was stationed here, and labored four years, when he was removed to Cairo—and since his departure it has been left almost entirely to native laborers. Situated as it is near the center of the eastern part of the Delta, and connected by rail and river with its principal cities and villages, it is a very favorable center of operations for this populous and needy district. It is connected by rail with Alexandria, Cairo and Damietta, from which places it is distant respectively 110, 70 and 35 miles.

The laborers during the year have been the Rev. Makhiel and the two teachers. Dr. Watson also visited the place several times, and conducted services; also Dr. Lansing visited it twice, and the Rev. S. C. Ewing once, and each conducted services on Sabbath. The Rev. Makhiel was for nearly four months laid aside by sickness, and during this time, with the exception of the visits of the missionaries, the two teachers of the school conducted the services on Sabbath. During the year regular services have been held once every Sabbath, with an attendance of from thirty to forty. Also, before the sickness of Rev. Makhiel, night meetings were held once or twice during the week. No new members have been received during the year, and one of the most esteemed female members has been removed by death. The present number of communicants is ten. Very little has been done during the year in the surrounding country, owing to the fewness of the laborers; but it is hoped that more attention may be given to this work in the future. The contributions of the congregation and of friends of the mission in Mansura have, during the year, amounted to about sixty dollars.

The boys’ school has been kept open during the year, with an average attendance of from 40 to 50. The total number enrolled has been 97, of whom 37 were Copts, 16 Muslims, 14 Jews, 13 Catholics, 7 Greeks, 4 Protestants, 3 Armenians, 2 French and 1 Italian. There has been collected in the way of tuition $72 during the year.

On the 8th of December Rev. A. M. Nichol and family arrived at Mansura, and were joined the next day by Miss M. E. Galloway. On the 14th of December Miss Galloway opened the girls’ school, which had been closed since the removal of Miss Thompson to the Fayoum three years since. Miss Galloway already has thirty girls enrolled, with a prospect of a considerable increase. The book store has been kept open all the year, and there have been 106 volumes of Scripture sold, and 233 volumes of religious, and 339 volumes of school books—total, 728 volumes, amounting to about ($270) two hundred and seventy dollars.

January 11th, 1876.

A. M. Nichol.

CAIRO.

SITUATION.

This station has for several years suffered severely from the want of
being adequately manned. The long absence of Dr. Barnett in Eu-

rope on account of the severe illness of Mrs. Barnett; the subsequent
departure of himself and Dr. Lansing to America—leaving Dr. Wat-
son, who had just previously been removed to Cairo, alone for over a
year; his removal immediately on the return of Dr. Lansing to Os­
liout to attend to his duties in the Theological Seminary the past winter;
and then his sojourn in Syria during the summer for the health of his
family—these changes have not only entailed upon the mission in this
city the disadvantages and losses which changes usually involve, but
they have left this station, planted in the midst of the teeming popu-
lation of this great city, for three years, six months and a half, with
a single missionary—with the exception of six months and eleven
days of occupation of a co-laborer. When, in addition to these facts,
it is taken into consideration that the attempts to secure the services
of a native pastor have hitherto been a failure; the multifarious calls
upon the time and attention of a missionary in attending to the secu-
lar business of four large schools and a book department, which, be-
sides attempting to supply the demand for this large population, is
the medium of transfer to some of the out-stations throughout the
land; the business of a secular and political nature, which necessarily
is sent up from these out-stations to the capital; the calls upon the
time of a missionary by an English service, and numerous travellers
sojourning here through the winter; the care and anxiety of over­
seeing the erection of extensive new mission premises, and the fact that
for the past fourteen months one of us had the responsibility of putting
through the press a new metrical version of the book of Psalms—when
all this is taken into account, the wonder is how any time has been left
for either seed sowing or harvesting; and if any evidence can be given
that anything has been accomplished in these, the two great branches
of the Lord's work in this and in every land, we will have great rea-
son to "thank God and take courage."

THE CONGREGATION.

The stated services have during the year been held in what, at the
date of our last report, was the house containing the Ezbekieh girls'
school, to which the boys' school has since been removed. We need
not repeat what has formerly been written concerning the unsuitable­
ness of these premises for church purposes, nor need we divine what
our congregations might have been, had we had more comfortable
quarters for their accommodation, and had there thus been encou­
ragement for the missionaries and the congregations to labor in the
work of bringing in those who are without. Suffice it to say, that
for the latter months of the current year the place has been so full
that there has been no encouragement to seek an increase of the au­
dience, and the exercises have been prolonged by what is virtually a
triple service, necessitated by the straits of the place of meeting.
First we speak to the united Sabbath school; then after sending
away those interested in this service, we have the regular service,
and then we repeat the substance of the sermon for the benefit of the
women, some of whom, from their position in the house, have not
been able to hear what has been said, and others need to have the
truth simplified, and thus brought down to their comprehension.
Before writing another annual report, we hope to be in our new and
more commodious premises, and then we trust to be able to report a
more favorable state of things.
Eight persons have been received the past year to the communion of the church on confession of their faith, and two on certificate. Four infants have been baptized.

**THE ARMENIAN SERVICE**

Has been regularly sustained as in former years, and with much the same attendance and results. The fact that the preacher is engaged during the week in his own secular employment is sufficient reason for the want of prosperity and progress in this department of the work. God has ordained that men should be "set apart" and entirely devoted to his service in the ministry; and when this cannot be done, it is no wonder that the want of acquiescence in his plan should entail want of success in the work. We ask the Association to seriously consider the propriety of placing this branch of the work upon a more satisfactory basis.

**AN ENGLISH SERVICE**

Was sustained as usual during the past winter in the Prussian chapel. It was kept up till the end of July, when, on account of the many other engagements of the missionary then alone at the station, it was closed. The needs of resident Americans and Englishmen, and of temporary sojourners, are such that arrangements should, if possible, be made for sustaining this service throughout the year.

**SABBATH SCHOOLS.**

The Sabbath school in connection with the congregation has been more largely attended than in any previous year, and is drawing to itself the increasing interest of the working portion of the membership of the church. The attendance for much of the year has been from 70 to 80; but as the pupils are mostly from the day school, the attendance naturally fell off during the vacation of the latter, so that the average during the year has only been about 50. The girls' Sabbath school will be mentioned in connection with the girls' schools.

**NIGHT MEETINGS**

Were held in the book-shop five nights of the week until the middle of July, when we were forced to close them, though the attendance was larger than it had been during the previous part of the year. It varied much, ranging from five or six to thirty or more—the most of them outsiders who, passing through the street, were induced to enter the open doors by the spectacle of the interested circle of Bible readers within. Earnest desires are expressed by many for the re-opening of this meeting. A second meeting has been opened in Boulac under promising auspices.

**THE CONTRIBUTIONS**

Of the native congregation have not the past year been as large as usual. The sum realized has been $345.75. Considerable sums have besides been received from passing travellers to the various departments of the work; but as the object is to note the growth or regression of the native church in "this grace," these contributions from outsiders are not here mentioned. The poverty of the large proportion of the membership of the church, and the high prices of the necessaries of life, have deterred us from urging this point the past year.
THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

As has already been intimated, this school has been removed from the place in which it was located last year to the house previously occupied by the Ezbekieh Girls' School. On its removal it was divided into two departments—a primary and a higher—and it has prospered beyond our expectations. The number of students has increased, and there has been a necessity to increase to a small extent the staff of teachers. Dr. Watson, who has had charge of this department, has, during his presence in Cairo, continued to give the Bible lesson in the morning. During Mr. Alexander's stay in Cairo, he gave two lessons in English and one in Arabic daily, and since his appointment and removal to Osiout, it was found necessary to secure the services of Mr. John G. Lansing to give instruction for two hours every day. It has been our intention not to receive any young men as boarders in the school until we entered the new premises, where we will have suitable accommodations; but during the past year we have received ten boys from above Osiout, to whom we give rooms in which to lodge, they providing their own board.

A public examination of the school was held on the 23d of July, which was attended, on invitation by the Government Inspectors of Schools, the American Consul-General, many natives and residents of influence, and the parents of the children generally. The examination of the pupils drew forth expressions of high satisfaction from those present, as it proved that the teachers had faithfully and effectually discharged their duty, and that the pupils had made corresponding progress in their studies.

WORK AMONG THE WOMEN

Has been carried on during the year with constantly-increasing interest, the great difficulty still being to secure a sufficient staff of workers. Blind Werdy has continued in the work through the year, and usually gives lessons to about thirty women daily. Maria Shanoodeh, one of the most advanced pupils of the girls' school, still devotes to it the half of her time. The lack of native service has in a measure been supplied by the ladies of the mission, who have been enabled to devote more time than in former years to this good work. Mrs. Lansing has had special charge of the work, and has continued when not prevented by ill health to devote her forenoons to it. Miss Thompson's transfer to Cairo on the departure of Bro. Harvey to America, and the assistance which she has been able to render Misses Johnston and Smith in their school work, has enabled all three of them to give more of their time to this department than heretofore, and especially among the mothers of the girls who attend the schools, and Mrs. Watson has also engaged in it as far as family cares permitted. Two weekly prayer meetings for women have been sustained—the one in the Ezbekieh and the other in Ilaret Es Sakkaeen, and the result of these efforts has been the enrollment of the name of one woman on the church roll, and a large increase in the female attendance on the Sabbath services.

THE BOOK DEPARTMENT

Has been in a more prosperous state, and the sales have been larger than in any previous year. The statistics are as follows:
Scriptures of the American Bible Society, volumes 383
" British and For. Bible Soc'y, " 519
Religious books, " 760
Educational books, " 815
Religious books from our own press, " 1068

Volumes, 3545

For these 3545 volumes the sum of $1095.30 has been received. It is matter of joy that so large a proportion of the volumes sold have been Bibles and religious books, and also that many of the latter have been sold to Mohammedans. It should also be mentioned that Bibles and religious books have been sold during the year from three depots besides our own, the statistics of which we are not able to give.

THE NEW MISSION PREMISES.

Ground was broken for the foundations of the new mission premises on February 22d. As proposed at our last annual meeting, we have as yet only undertaken to build the church and one wing of the premises needed for the accommodation of the different departments of our work here. The foundations had to be sunk on an average 16 feet below the surface, and over 3000 solid yards of masonry were put under the surface of the ground, at a cost of about $10,000. This work was finished August 18th, when work was commenced at preparing the cut stones for the front of the first story, and gathering the materials for its erection. The door step was laid with appropriate ceremonies, when a large concourse of people assembled. The work has since steadily progressed, and the first story is now nearly ready to be covered in. We hope in the course of three months to be enabled to remove the boys' school and the congregation to the new premises.

G. LANSING,
A. WATSON,
Missionaries at Cairo.

THE EZBAKIEH GIRLS' SCHOOL, MISS JOHNSTON, TEACHER.

In the Ezbakieh school the average enrollment of girls has been 121; attendance, 70. From the first of January till nearly the end of the year the school was left much in charge of native teachers, Miss Johnston going only for an hour every day for a Bible lesson for the whole school. For the most part the teachers have been as faithful in the discharge of their duties as native teachers often are in this country. Owing to ill health, it was necessary to discharge one of the teachers in the latter part of June, since which time her place has not been supplied. Also the 1st of December, Sara, the second teacher, having secured the headship of the new Coptic school for girls, left us for that position and a higher salary than she had been receiving from us. As she is a Catholic, though for the most part an honest, upright woman, we felt that it was just as well that she should find employment elsewhere. The school has suffered to some extent by her taking with her some 30 of the girls; but it is not likely that the loss will be permanent, as at the meeting of Association in November, Miss Thompson was placed here, since which time she has taken charge of the Ezbakieh school, spending all forenoon there. The loss of one native teacher is not as much felt. Another teacher has at the same time been taken into the school—Werdy Beshetly, daughter of one of the elders of the church.
The Sabbath school has been well attended all the year, and the
Wednesday prayer meetings still continued with the school girls and
teachers, though with not a very good attendance of women from
outside, as with other duties it was impossible to visit the women in
their houses as much as would be desirable to induce them to come
to such meetings. Since Miss Thompson has been stationed in
Cairo, however, more time and attention can be given to this part of
the work.

At the close of last year we had in our Girls' Boarding School 7
boarders and 5 day pupils. We have this year 11 boarders and 12 day
scholars, with fair prospects of two more boarders after the New Year's
vacation. Misses Smith and Johnston have given much of their time
to this school ever since its first opening, visiting, however, the other
schools daily, and the people in their homes as often as possible.

When Mr. Harvey and family left the Fayoum the first of June, Miss
Thompson came here, and as Miss Smith soon after left for a much
needed summer's rest in Syria, her assistance in the various depar­
tments of the work was invaluable. The day before Dr. Watson and
Miss Smith left for Syria an examination was held in this school,
when the girls did such credit to themselves as to make both mission­
aries and visitors present feel that we might well set up our "Ebene­
ez," for "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." This school closed
July 15th for a two months' vacation, opening again September 15th.
During the whole year the girls have shown such marked improve­
ment, not only in their studies, but also in their various household
duties and their deportment generally, as to greatly encourage their
teachers and all friends of the school—and we close the year with
hearts full of thankfulness for all the way the Lord has led us.

Though the numbers are few, yet the school has almost doubled it­
self during the year—and the girls, being under the constant care
and in the society of their teachers, living in a pure and Christian at­
mosphere, and surrounded by Christian influences, it is not strange
that we are able to see a difference between these girls, always under
our influence, and those who attend the day schools—but who, while
receiving some good lessons daily, are well trained at home in all the
filth, disorder and loathsome superstitions of a false religion. In
looking at the work before us and the obstacles that must be sur­
mounted, we often pause with the thought, "Who is sufficient for
these things?" but seeing what the Lord has already done through
the weak instruments in his hands, with strong hearts we can go
forward, feeling that the work is his own, and by his blessing must
succeed.

Our hearts were made glad last spring by one of the girls coming
forward and asking for church membership—and, as at her examina­
tion, so in her whole life and conduct, both before and since, we have
had reason to believe that her name is not only written among the
members of the visible church here, but also enrolled in the Lamb's
Book of Life This, as also many other instances of encouragement,
lead us to feel that though this school has occupied so much time and
attention of those in charge of it, yet the time has not been spent in
vain—and, humanly speaking, there are better results to show in
work done for the Master than we have been able to record in former
years in other departments. And though spending most of their time
in this school, other work has not been neglected, as still having
charge of and giving instruction in the day schools, the ladies have
been able to make some 294 visits at the houses of the people. One of
the girls attending this school has been spending a part of each day in giving lessons in houses, having six or seven pupils, while she and another of the larger girls give some assistance with the smaller children in the school. Also Musreya, a blind girl who came to us about a year ago, since which time she has learned to read very nicely, has signified not only a willingness, but a strong desire to enter on the work of a Bible woman.

Of the pupils in this school 12 are Protestants, 4 Copts, 5 Jewesses, 1 Syrian Catholic, 1 Abyssinian Christian. Eliza F. Johnston.

HARET ES SAKKAEN GIRLS' SCHOOL—MISS SMITH, TEACHER.

Enrollment during the year, about 145. Mohammedans, 70; Copts, 75. Average monthly enrollment, 73; average daily attendance, 43.

On the 25th of May the native teacher, Noor Yusef, died after an illness of about six weeks. Although a very inefficient teacher, she was always promptly at school before the time for opening, and had not been absent for a single day from the time she entered the school until the state of her health compelled her to quit the work, after which she was never able to leave her room until she was carried forth to her last resting place. She had formerly been a pupil, and afterwards a monitor in the Ezbakieh school. Shortly before her illness we engaged a Syrian woman to assist in the school, and afterwards one of the girls from the boarding school assisted part of the time. I had charge of this school, and went every day for a few hours, giving a Bible lesson and such other instruction as I could, also visiting the women of that quarter until the 11th of June, when I left for Syria with Dr. and Mrs. Watson to spend a few months on the mountains, and in consequence of quarantine we were not able to return until the 11th of November. In the meantime, Miss Thompson took charge of the work in Haret es Sakkaen. There was vacation during the month of August.

In December we secured Lateefa as head teacher for this school. So far, she has done her work well, and the school having received a new impetus, is now doing better than ever before.

Three women have attended the school most of the year, and their interest and diligence have been a matter of surprise to me. Never having been in school before, they began at the alphabet with the smaller girls, and two of them are now reading tolerably well in the Gospels. They walk a long distance to the school, and one of them has a small babe which she brings with her. It is a strange sight to see her sitting upon the cold stone floor swaying her body back and forth to quiet the child, with her book in her hand studying meanwhile.

The missionaries kept up a Sabbath afternoon meeting for the women and girls of that quarter until the hot weather set in, when it had to be suspended. Since our return I have opened a prayer meeting for the girls of the school and such women as can be induced to attend.

Dr. Watson goes with me on Sabbath morning and conducts a Sabbath school, teaching the women and larger girls, and I teach the remainder.

THE FAYOUm.

MISS THOMPSON, TEACHER.

At the meeting of the Association, held in Osiout last March, it
was decided that Rev. W. Harvey, having spent almost ten years in Egypt, and on account of the sickness of his father, should with his family go to America for a time. But owing to the illness of their youngest child, they were delayed two months; and before they left the place of their labors their little daughter, aged three years, was taken from them to rest in the Sinoris church-yard, and their father, eleven days after, was also released from pain on earth to join the company of the redeemed in heaven. Mr. Harvey and family left the Fayoum the first day of June, being accompanied on their way by their sorrowing parishioners, like Paul, in his journeyings. Their leaving necessitated also the removal of Miss Thompson to another place of labor, and thus the field was left in the care of the native brethren and licentiates. However, in the end of October it was visited by Dr. Lansing and Miss Thompson, and five days were spent in visiting the people both in Medeenet and Sinoris, and at the same time the Lord's Supper was dispensed, and a number of children were baptized. In the latter part of December the same persons visited the place, Dr. Lansing having been appointed to moderate in a call; and at the congregational meeting Mr. Shanoodah Ilamma, the licentiate who had been laboring among them, was elected pastor by a unanimous vote, and the members pledged themselves to give him twenty dollars a month as their portion of his salary.

MEETINGS.

Public worship was held twice on Sabbath throughout the year, and the average attendance at the morning service was 110; in the afternoon, 80. In the Sabbath school there was a large number of adults in the Bible class, and all the boys in the day school were required to be present on Sabbath also in the classes of their several teachers. During the week meetings were held on four evenings of the week with an average above thirty of an attendance, and instruction was given consecutively on particular subjects and different books of Scripture.

BOYS' SCHOOL—SINORIS.

The average attendance during the year was forty-seven, the highest any month being in December, when it was fifty-four. Fees received for tuition amounted to thirty-two dollars. For the first half of the year the boys and girls were assembled in the morning for the lesson with Mr. Harvey in the Bible; and on Monday an examination of the pupils on the sermon of the previous morning. Most of the boys who attended school were under thirteen years of age; but six of the former pupils who were larger and more advanced had been sent to the Academy in Osiout, and two had been employed as teachers in the Fayoum.

GIRLS' SCHOOL—SINORIS.

This school has not been very successful the past year, owing to the want of teachers, both native and foreign. The blind girl Rodah, and a young sister, have had entire charge of it since the first of June; and the girls are few, the whole number enrolled during the year being not more than thirty-five, and average seventeen. The children are mostly small, and are either learning to spell, or only commencing to read in the Bible. There are three blind pupils, two of whom have made very good progress in reading, and all the girls commit Psalms and Brown's Catechism. Two of the most advanced girls,
children of members of the church, were sent to the Boarding School in Cairo.

**WORK AMONG THE WOMEN.**

Owing to the want of a suitable place for meeting, the Sabbath morning prayer-meeting has not been very encouraging, but blind Roda conducts the meeting for those who attend, and the members take part in leading in prayer. The other one, on Thursday afternoon, since June has been conducted by Mr. Shanoodah, and the attendance during the year has been from twelve to twenty. The woman who has charge of the Bible work has been busy going from house to house, teaching eighteen women and three men, some of whom are progressing well. For nearly two months Areef Bashai gave lessons to twenty men and women, but as he was employed as teacher in the boys' school, the lessons in houses were discontinued.

**MEDEENET.**

The condition of the people is not very encouraging, as even the three persons who are church members seem to be rather declining in zeal, and there is no progress except that the two schools have been kept up as usual. Mr. Harvey conducted the Friday evening meeting as formerly, and the attendance was from six to eighteen; but when he left and Mr. Shanoodah went to conduct the meetings, they were soon discontinued, and they were again revived by the members, to be again discontinued. A prayer meeting for women was kept up with encouraging success by Miss Thompson, while she went weekly to see the girls' school, and many houses were visited to keep up the number of attendants, but this was discontinued the first of June, as no one came when the native teacher took charge of it. In December the mission sustained a loss by the death of a consistent member of the church, the wife of one of our teachers.

**SCHOOLS.**

The boys' school is in charge of two teachers, but one of these has been much afflicted with sore eyes for some months past, and has thus been prevented from performing with regularity his school duties. The average attendance was forty.

The girls' school was open throughout the year, but during the last three months the principal teacher took ophthalmia, and was obliged to go to Cairo for medical attendance, when after spending six weeks she returned home somewhat improved, but still unable to perform much school labor. The average attendance was about twenty-eight.

**RODA.**

This village was visited by Mr. Harvey twice before leaving, and encouraging meetings were held each time. While one of the Osioit students was home in vacation, he was very diligent in going among the people, stirring them up to the performance of duty, both in Roda and Tameya; and after he left meetings have been kept up nightly and on Sabbath. conducted by one of the energetic church members, and by a blind man, Areef Saad, who also has a small school for boys. The brother of the first named connected with the church at the last communion at Sinoris. Miss Thompson visited this place and Fookus once in May, and was received not only as a friend and instructor by those who knew her, but was also looked upon as a curiosity by the
towns people, who had for the first time seen a European woman, and many insisted that she should establish a school, visit it weekly, and conduct a prayer-meeting.

SANHOOR.

Last spring a petition came from the people of this place, asking Mr. Harvey to send them a teacher to instruct their children, and he complied with the request, when the students from the Academy in Osilout returned home for vacation, by sending the eldest of them, a young man of piety and judgment, to take charge of a school. The school was opened in the middle of April in the house of one of the petitioners, and soon there were sixty-four pupils, and many of the parents of the boys came to listen to the instruction given, and a few of them took lessons in reading; but after the teacher offended them by some religious teaching, they soon left and scattered the children. However, after the school had been closed a week, the people made an agreement that the teacher should remain and the school be kept open, and it now contains thirty-two pupils. This school has been regarded by our people in Sinoris as an answer to their prayers for the spread of the gospel in the western part of the district, as for many years the door seemed to be closed and barred by an influential priest, who exercised not only spiritual, but temporal power over his people.

SUFT.

Wasif, native helper, spent the year in this place holding meetings on Sabbath and visiting among the people, and his wife has been teaching a number of girls, and also what few women wished to learn to read. This place was visited twice by Rev. W. Harvey, and the Lord's Supper was dispensed once, when six persons were received, and six children were baptized. Dr. Hogg spent a night there in May and in January. Misses Johnston and Thompson visited it, and had good opportunities for speaking to a number of women.

BOOK DISTRIBUTION.

Besides selling books from the Depository in Sinoris, a colporteur visited many towns and villages in the district of the Fayoum and the two adjoining, and thus much seed has been scattered which may be blessed and bring forth an hundred fold. Whole number of books sold, 1,002 volumes, at $2.04; of these 192 were Scriptures, at $7.40.

CONGREGATION.

Mr. Harvey made a pastoral visitation of the different houses in the spring, and in addition to all his other missionary work, he spent time and patience in overseeing the building of the new church. At length, on the 23d of May, it was so far completed as to allow services to be held in it, and at the dedication exercises he was favored with the presence of Drs. Hogg and Lansing, and a large audience gathered from Sinoris and the adjoining towns to be present at this joyous occasion. The members have done well in aiding the work by their own services and money, and have been very faithful in paying their tithes, and they have reason to thank God for the general peace and progress among the members during the year.

The Lord's Supper was dispensed twice, and eight new members were received on profession of their faith, which makes the whole number enrolled since the organization of the congregation ninety-
four. Deaths during the year, 1; infants baptized, 13; contributions, 7,224 tarif piastres—$361.20.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF OSIOUT STATION.

GENERAL.

Dr. D. R. Johnston remained in Osiout until the close of the College year, and on the 6th of April left with his family for America. A few days before the re-opening of the College, (1st of July,) the Rev. D. Strang, who had been appointed by the Association to take charge of the institution during the absence of the President-elect, as well as to teach the higher branches formerly taught by Dr. Hogg, and thus leave the latter entirely free for Seminary work, left his family in Alexandria and proceeded to Osiout, where, besides his special work, he had entire charge of the station until he was joined by Dr. Hogg on the 27th of August. Since that time Mr. Strang has conducted half of the Sabbath services, and a third of the nightly meetings, besides taking Dr. Johnston's place not only in the Sabbath school, but also to a remarkable degree and with marked success in his medical practice, for which Mr. Strang's observations and experience while a patient in the U. S. army hospitals seem to have fitted him in no small degree. He was joined by his family on the 24th of September.

Dr. Hogg was absent from Osiout during five months of the past year. During three of these he was engaged in evangelistic work in Upper Egypt, and during the remaining two he was occupied at Ramleh preparing a music book in Arabic "Tonic Solfa" characters, suited to the new version of the Psalms, and giving lessons in Arabic a few hours each day to the new missionaries. The movements of the female missionaries will appear from Miss McKown's report. Of the new missionaries the Rev. A. M. Nichol and wife were usefully employed in Osiout—teaching English and learning Arabic—till their departure for Ramleh on the 13th of April. The Rev. John Giffen, during a visit of ten weeks' duration, assisted in the College, as Mr. Nichol had done while here; and since the 23d of November the classes which he conducted have been taught by the Rev. J. R. Alexander, who by action of the Association has been located in Osiout.

NATIVE CONGREGATIONS.

Growth in Membership.—Fifty seven new members were received on profession of their faith in Christ during the past year. Of this number 47 were added to the communion roll of seven out of the ten churches noted in the report for 1874, and the remaining 10 form the nucleus of a new organization in a small village ten miles distant from Osiout. The principal additions were made to the young churches of Bedari, (9 added,) Bagore, (8,) Luxor and Goorneh, (8,) Jawily, (6,) and Mellawi, (5) Only one addition was made to the church in Osiout, and the member received is not a native of the province. The session of the Nakhayleh congregation expect to admit several new members at their approaching communion. Moteeah and Koos had no additions last year. The causes of the spiritual sterility of Koos and Moteeah are not far to seek. Fifteen months have now gone by since the people in Koos last met together for public worship. The leading men in the Protestant community, on whom the wrath of the government would fall if its impious orders were disobeyed, seem to have lost not
only their faith, but their manhood as well; and the worst feature of
the whole case is, that when Dr. Hogg visited them last summer in
the hope of bringing them into a better state of mind, he could not
gather a meeting, but had to visit them in their own dwelling houses
one by one! The people in Moteeah have not suffered in their vital
interests as their brethren in Koos have, by the persistent refusal of
the government to grant them permission to build a Protestant place
of worship in their town, seeing that the privilege of meeting together
for worship and mutual exhortation has not been taken from them.
Their trial has been that for nearly two years they have been left al­
most entirely to their own resources. Stated supply was given them
for only two months of the past year. Few congregations would pros­
per under such circumstances. They have tried hard to get a pastor,
but have hitherto failed. The licentiate, now under call to Moteeah,
is a native of the town. He was their original nominee, and they are
now regretting that they did not call him from the first. Osiout con­
gregation is suffering, not only from the want of a pastor, and the
protracted absence of the missionary acting pastor every summer, but
also from the breaking up of the session by three of its members hav­
ing entered the ministry, and the absence of the remaining members
three-fourths of the time. An outburst of party feeling, which oc­
curred in April on occasion of the calling of a pastor to the congrega­
tion, has had more to do than anything else in checking its growth in
membership during the past year. The congregation was almost equally
divided in its choice, and the minority, led by the relatives of the
disappointed candidate, complained of unfair means having been used
in behalf of the successful candidate, not only by their brethren, but
also by the minister (Rev. Tadrus Yoosof,) who presided at the mo­
deration, and even by the missionaries! Dr. Hogg was absent in Luxor
when this occurred, and before his return the tide of angry passion
had raged so long and risen so high that only now, after eight months'
efforts, in which he has been assisted by Dr. Lansing and others of
his brethren, can it be fairly said to have entirely subsided. The
preacher chosen by the minority has had three calls presented to him,
and there is a likelihood that he will accept one of them; his relatives
have all signed the call presented by the majority to Mr. Ibrahim
Yoosof, of Cairo. The congregation have offered him a salary of $576
in gold and a free house. They not only ask no help from the mis­
sion, but actually refused it when offered them. The moral effect of
this example will be felt, not only throughout Egypt, but even in
Syria.

The following summary will show at a glance the present condition
of the eleven native churches planted during the past eleven years:—
Congregations, 11; present membership, 447; admitted on profession
of faith during the past year, 57; baptisms during the year, 38; contri­
butions, $1,187.50; average aggregate attendance in 13 congrega­
tional schools, 393; women learning to read, 137; women under spe­
cial religious instruction, 80.

EVANGELISTIC AGENCY—NEW STATIONS.
Agents during a few months only:
Rev. Dr. Hogg, during vacation of Seminary, 1
Native evangelists, 4
Academy students, 4
Licentiate for three months, 1
Total, 10
Fruits already gathered:

New stations formally opened, 3
Schools established, 3
Average monthly roll, 80
Attendance at night meetings, 45
" " Public worship on Lord's day, 55
Members admitted on profession of faith, 17
Contributions, $98.

(1.) New stations successfully opened. An effort was made during the hot months of summer to open new centres in six towns, all lying within a radius of 50 miles from Osiout. The evangelist sent to Masaeody, (near Nakhayleh,) was laid up for several months by a severe sickness, and the one (a cobbler by trade) sent to Ekhmeem was forcibly expelled from the town. The palpable results of the labors of the others as far as reported hitherto are briefly these:

1. Azzieh—a village of 670 inhabitants, skirting the sands of the great Sahara, 10 miles west from Osiout. Here a congregation has been formed of 12 members, (including one transferred from Osiout, and another from Jawily, in whose joint labors the movement originated.) A school house, serving also as a temporary meeting house, has been recently erected by the leaders in this movement, (all of whom are poor men,) with the assistance of a friend. It is crowded every night, as well as on Sabbath days, while the Coptic priests. 2 in number, have been deserted even by their own brothers!

2. Mishta—a village of 1200 inhabitants, situated about midway between Nakhayleh and Tahta. Seven adults—three of whom are men of superior native ability—have been admitted to church fellowship. These and some others protested so strongly against the withdrawal of their boy preacher on the reopening of the Academy in the beginning of July that we were constrained to send another in his stead, even at the expense of keeping him back from the Seminary for one session. They have contributed ten dollars toward the support of the latter, besides furnishing a room for school house and religious services, and keeping it in order.

3. Benoob—a town of 6,000 inhabitants, chiefly Copts, situated on the east bank of the Nile, 8 miles north from Osiout. A few relatives of one of the teachers in our Academy, and others of the leading men in the Coptic sect in this large town, sent to Dr. Hogg eight months ago the sum of $75 dollars, asking him to supply them with a teacher for their children, and promising to raise an equal or a larger sum every year. They were stirred up to this by our friend Mr. Wasif El Kheyyat, whose personal influence is very great in Benoob, and who also promised to have the sum increased to 75 dollars, and a proper teacher sent, if one could be found. As none of the Academy students wish to leave until they have graduated, and the Copts of Benoob would have no other than a teacher properly trained, we feared for some time that it would be impossible to find a suitable person for them, and thus, after praying and laboring for so many years for an entrance into this town which is the Jericho of the eastern half of the Nile valley opposite Osiout, we would be obliged to give up the key after it had been put so providentially within our possession. After long delay and much thought, an arrangement has been made which has put apparently in his right place an unpopular preacher, Mr. Iscaros Masaeood. He has very peculiar qualifications for just such a post, and the success of the past three months is cheering to him after his discouraging reception in Koos. The leaders in the movement,
who were known from the first to have strong Protestant leanings, have already unfurled their banners by opening an evening meeting for what they call "the downright earnest" study of the word of God; and they have expressed a desire to be visited by Dr. Hogg as soon and as often as he may have an opportunity.

4. Temple—a large town on the Nile twenty miles south from Osiout. One tangible result of the labors of the evangelist who spent four months in this town last summer is, that 9 boys belonging to that place now attend the Academy. Another is, that the parents of these boys and others have formally intimated a wish that a teacher or a preacher be settled in this town.

(2.) Missionary Itinerancy.—The missionaries located in Upper Egypt during the whole of the cooler months of the year, the only time left them for itinerating among the out stations, etc., is the hot season, when even native Hamites are afraid to expose themselves to the sun's fiery rays. In no other mission that we know of, in a burning climate like this, do missionaries dream of itinerating for evangelistic purposes in the hottest season of the year; and had any other method existed in the past of touching the teeming populations of the villages and towns of the Thebaid, the missionaries of Osiout would not have laid themselves open to the charge of reckless disregard of life which has been made against them in this matter, and by none so much as the natives themselves. Had these summer tours been otherwise successful, it is probable that we would have continued to submit to the inevitable rather than leave a large portion of the wide field committed to our care unvisited by the missionary; but, after an experience of several successive summers in this work, we are convinced that on other accounts besides the burning heat the summer months are the most unfavorable for evangelistic work that could be selected. From March to June the peasantry are scattered up and down the fields harvesting and thrashing their grain; then, and indeed often before their crops have been safely garnered, they are sent off for two or more months to dig canals, lighten dykes and construct railway embankments and similar work under the lash of their Egyptian task-masters; and when towards the end of August the inundation is let over the land, and the peasants return to their homes, and might now be visited to profit by the missionary, the malaria, which now begins to rise from the flooded fields, renders this the most unhealthy season of the whole year, and especially to one who is "roughing it," and is daily, or rather nightly exposed to unaccustomed hardships. From October to March the fellahs are all at home—at least by night—with little or no heavy work on hand. This, then, is the season for itinerating in Upper Egypt.

During the last vacation of the Seminary Dr. Hogg made two evangelistic tours, chiefly amongst the out stations—the one in April and May in the provinces of Kenen and Esneh, and the other in September and October in the province of Osiout. Communion and baptismal services were conducted by him in Goorneh, Luxor, Bedari, Motecah, Bagore, Jawily and Aziyeh. He also married several couples in the presence of large crowds of spectators—Copts and Mohammedans. The most interesting part of his first tour were the ten days spent in Erment, Luxor and Goorneh. Could he have remained there three months instead of one week, and left a native evangelist in each of these three towns to carry on the work after his departure, his visit would have been a real and lasting blessing. As it was, the very
success of the short visit irritated instead of gladdened the hearts of the brethren; but how could he prolong it at that season of the year? The thermometer was already up at 112 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and his ten days' labors, coming on so soon after the exhausting work of the Seminary, brought on an attack of nervous prostration, which unfitness him for any further work during the remainder of the tour. Blind Yoosef, of Esneh, a righteous Lot in a filthy Sodom, was even more earnest than his brethren in Luxor in his importunities for a prolonged stay of "two months at the very least!" His argument was this: "The priests in this heretofore priest-ridden town have on account of their gross and open immorality of life, lost the confidence and respect of the people. Once and again they have been publicly reprimanded, and have on each occasion promised to reform; but they are going on from bad to worse, and the best of the laity, (including the youths of the place, who are fast becoming infidels,) are now utterly disgusted with them. The time is propitious. Send away your boat's crew so as to lighten the expenses of your stay, and remain here all summer. This will be enough to stir the whole town to its centre. With God's blessing and the help of a native evangelist or teacher, we will do the rest. Do this for Esneh, and Esneh will help you to leave Egypt from Luxor to Assouan. These short visits, on the contrary, serve but to stir up the sleeping animosities of the priests and their sympathizers against the like of poor me, who am left to fight alone the rest of the long, weary year."

Similar opinions have been expressed by friendly Copts residing in Ekhmeem, Sohaj, Girgeh and other great centres, as to the usefulness of short visits to their towns—until at least a Protestant nucleus has been actually formed—and the almost certain success of say half a year's labors of some well known missionary, followed up by the actual renting or building of a school house, and the definitive establishment of a Protestant school—including night-meetings and Sabbath services—under the superintendence of an educated native convert.

If this plan could be carried out, it would obviate the necessity of increasing the number of central stations. For its effective working two things are necessary: Firstly—A missionary evangelist who has a good knowledge of the Arabic vernacular, and is easily understood by strangers unaccustomed to hold intercourse with foreigners. His home for at least six months of each year, from middle of October to middle of March, would have to be a Nile boat or a tent, and therefore he ought either to have no family with him or a very small one, if any. Secondly—A few native helpers, the more the better, to assist the missionary in breaking up the fallow ground, one of whom should remain to work the field after his departure.

**BOOK-SHOP AND COLPORTAGE.**

Sales during 1875:

| By Dos Makar, in the Book-shop, Osiout, | Vols. 861 | T. P.* | 5218.35 |
| "Lozy Mansoor, in provinces of Keneh and Esneh, | 483 | 2218.05 |
| "Shenoodah Shurkawi, in province of Osiout, | 782 | 2183.20 |
| "Caldas Burial, in Osiout and neighborhood, | 571 | 1516.35 |
| "Wasif, in Mellawi | 455 | 135.20 |
| "Elias Butrus, in Minieh | 850 | 3667.25 |
| "Rufaeel Girgis, in province of Girgeh, | 185 | 2120.20 |

Total Sales— Vols., 4,367 18051.

* Tariff Piaster—about five cents.
CLASSIFICATION OF SALES.

Scriptures, 1,425 volumes, $374.53 (gold.)
Religious literature, 2,435 " 265.44
Educational and miscellaneous, 530 " 256.05

4,367 " $896.03 (gold.)

The sales for 1874 were 4,344 volumes—$901.30; and the total sales for the past nine years amount to 21,098 volumes—$4,178.04, (gold.)


Osiout, January 10th, 1876.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, MISS M'KOWN, TEACHER.

The school was kept open from the 1st of January until the middle of June. It was re-opened in September, and continued in session until the end of the year. As it is impossible for girls to travel alone in this country, the boarders are allowed to go to their homes but once a year, and consequently there is only one vacation, except for an occasional feast day, such as New Year's, Easter, etc.

TEACHERS.

The principal part of the instruction was given by Mrs. Hogg, myself and one native woman. Miss Lockhart, who was appointed to this station early in the year, took charge of the English class immediately on her arrival, and assisted in some other departments also; but the greater portion of her time had to be given to the study of Arabic. After our return from Ramleh, Mrs. Strang taught for two hours a day in the school; but for the last two months she has been suffering from a severe attack of ophthalmia, and it is probable she will not be able to teach again for some time.

BOARDERS.

We have twenty-five boarders at present, including two who board in Dr. Hogg's family. These are from the following places: Alexandria, 1; Mellawi, 1; Jawily, 1; Benoob, 2; Azziyeh, 1; Moteeah, 4; Mesaood, 1; Nakhayleh, 2; Timma, 1; Osiout, 13. The whole number of boarders who have been in the school in the course of the year was thirty-two; four or five of them, however, were wives of theological students, and they remained for a few months only. One of our best girls was married in the spring to Mr. Girgis Rufail, a licentiate. Another, a little one of the band, after giving evidence that she was prepared, left us to join the glorious ones who are with the Great Teacher.

All of those who are with us at present, with two exceptions, are from Protestant families, and it is probable that the greater part of them will remain in the school for several years. We have been obliged to refuse to receive several girls for the present from lack of room; but we hope to be able to take them after a month or two.

INSTRUCTION.

The studies pursued have been as follows: Primary class—First and Second Readers, writing and mental arithmetic. Middle class—Third Reader, gospels, writing and primary arithmetic. Highest class—Epistles, Old Testament Dictation, higher arithmetic, geogra-
phy and elements of grammar. English is taught only to those who are likely to remain in the school for four or five years.

The afternoons are chiefly devoted to needle and domestic work, and the evenings to attending meetings in the church, and to the preparation of lessons. As nearly all of the recitations in the girls' schools in this country have to be crowded into the forenoon, and much more time is devoted to religious instruction than in similar schools in America, there is a necessity for a greater number of teachers, and consequently a greater number of school rooms here than there.

During the past year, especially, the boarders have profited very much by the nightly meetings. On Monday nights there is an examination of the girls and Academy boys by Mr. Strang on the sermons, etc., of the preceding Sabbath, many of the boys and the advanced girls having taken notes during the services. On Tuesday and Wednesday nights Dr. Hogg teaches vocal music, and on Thursday nights Dr. Hogg gives them a short sermon or Bible lesson, and the boys and girls turn up the passages and read them aloud.

DAY SCHOLARS.

There are at present eighteen day pupils taught with the boarders. The whole number who attended in the course of the year was twenty-two. The greater part of them are from enlightened Coptic families. They have attended very regularly, and therefore we have had larger and more regular classes than in any previous year. Two of the number have been removed by death; but we have strong ground for hope that they too have gone to be with the Good Master.

Two young women, who were boarders, and are now wives of preachers, have opened schools in the towns where their husbands are stationed, and thus we are realizing our hope of reaching the surrounding country by means of a Boarding School in Osiout.

SCHOOL BUILDING.

For almost two years we have tried to rent a house, which is both large and in a desirable location; but as the owners of it are "legion," and some of them unfriendly to us, we have failed to get possession of it. There is no other available building in Osiout which would be suitable for the school. After a great deal of trouble and many disappointments, we have been obliged to return to our first proposition, which was to build a second story on the small house we are occupying. This we are now doing, and when it is completed, we will have the house, free of rent, for as long a time as will repay us for the money we are expending upon it. This is all we can do until our good sisters "over the sea" build us such a house as this great and important work demands.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

This is held in the Boarding School, and it is attended by the boarders and the day scholars who belong to the Boarding School; also by a few from the Primary school, and by the women of the congregation. The women, however, have been irregular—because where there are several women in one family they take turns in coming to the Sabbath services. The average attendance of scholars for the year was fifty-five; average number of teachers, 6.
WORK AMONG THE WOMEN.

This work has been carried on principally by two native women, who are supported by the congregation. They give written reports once a month to the superintendent. The average monthly roll of those who receive regular lessons was 70. One of the teachers, M. Loghata, spends a good deal of time in visiting houses of mourning, where she frequently has an opportunity of speaking to large companies of women. Since our return from Ramleh in August, Mrs. Hogg has had the superintendence of this work. She visits the women as often as she can, and conducts two weekly prayer meetings. We regret very much that we have not more time to devote to the women, for there is scarcely a family in the town who would not receive us kindly if we visit them and read to them.

OSIOUT DISTRICT, OUTSIDE OF OSIOUT.

The Gills' School in Nakhayleh, taught by the pastor's wife, was kept open the greater part of the year. During the vacation in the Boarding School one of the boarders assisted the teacher. In the course of the year three new schools for girls have been opened in this district—one in Tahta, 40 miles south, the second in Melliawi, 60 miles north, and the third in Benoob, 7 miles north-east of Osiout. These are all taught by married women, wives of young preachers, who have all of their own housework to do themselves, and consequently their work in the school is often irregular. But we hope to have teachers ready for the village schools as soon as proper homes can be provided for them.

I have not been able to obtain exact statistics of the number of village girls who attend school, nor of the women who are learning to read, but can give this one encouraging fact, that at the present time there are women plodding through the hard task of learning to read in adult age in all of the following places, viz: Melliawi, Benoob, Jawily, Azzeeyeh, Misteah, Bagore, Nakhayleh, Bedari, Duair, Mishta, Tahta, Goos, Goorneh and Luxor, besides the 70 already reported from Osiout. Many of them, it is true, make very little progress—but why? They have no regular teachers—nothing but a little help occasionally from their husbands or a school teacher. Surely there is a loud call to the women of our church in America to come to the help of their needy sisters in this land, who are now awakening to a sense of the darkness that surrounds them, and are groping for light.

M. J. M'Kown.

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, OSIOUT, MISS LOCKHART, TEACHER.

I assumed charge of this school September 13th, found twenty-nine scholars in attendance. It has been taught during the year by two pupils from the boarding school—Molalima Gemiana Mergis in the forenoon, and Moallima Hannona in the afternoon. The latter has been under special training for some time in the boarding school with the view of fitting her for a teacher. Sixty pupils have been in the school during the year, daily attendance from twenty-five to thirty. Mrs Nichol visited it daily the first three months of the year and taught the advanced class. At the present time there are forty-four in attendance. The highest class used the gospel of John as a text-book for reading. It is composed of fifteen girls from seven to thirteen years of age. The interest manifested and the steady attend-
ance have made it a very encouraging class. There are three in the Alphabet, and the remaining pupils range at different stages of advancement between these two classes. Oral instruction on different subjects has been given daily to the school in a collective capacity, and we are encouraged to believe that though some might deem it a small work among the little ones, it will be the beginning of intelligence and moral light to some lives, as the first beams of the dawning of the day.

I endeavored to visit, as far as I was able, the parents of the pupils, had made thirteen visits when my ophthalmic attack came. Since then I have made few visits. With the exception of four or five families, the pupils represent Coptic houses. Every where I was warmly welcomed, and in all cases there was a lively interest shown in the instructions the children brought from the school.

Now, after the beginning of the year, I hope to begin again, going more among them. Mrs Hogg holds a weekly meeting for women in the school, and I am persuaded many might be induced to attend who are not yet bold enough or interested enough to attend church, or to be farther identified with us as Protestants.

Jan. 1, 1876. 

MAGGIE G. LOCKHART.

THE OSIOUT TRAINING COLLEGE.

This Institution was at the beginning of the year under the care of Dr. Johnston and so continued until the close of the academical year in the end of March. Before the end of the long vacation he left for America; but the Association had, at his request, appointed Mr. Strang to fill the temporary vacancy thus occurring in the presidency.

Mr. Strang came to Osioout on the 27th of June, and the College was opened on the 1st of July. Many of the students apparently did not believe that lessons would begin promptly on the day appointed, and so delayed their coming; but, having discovered their mistake, nearly all returned promptly after the other two vacations.

The number of students now enrolled is 84, and has not been much higher; but, with some coming and going, the total enrollment of the year has been 96. As compared with last year, the records indicate increased regularity. Leaves of absence are seldom asked and very rarely granted. Few lessons have been missed except for sickness. A fruitful source of illness is the crowding of 70 boarders and lodgers into space barely sufficient for 40. Our only excuse to friends of the boys, or to visitors, is, that we can do no better, and that most of the students were worse housed in their own villages. We should be speedily deprived of the first plea, and as to the second, Egyptian mud huts afford no proper standard of reasonable comfort or common decency.

Mr. Strang undertook the ordinary medical treatment of the students, and met with satisfactory success; but for one of the more difficult cases it was thought expedient to call the native physician, Dr. Ali Shusha Basha. He came promptly and, though a Muslem, refused compensation; but he reflected severely on our narrow quarters. He is an intelligent gentleman, who received his medical education in Italy, and his opinion is entitled to grave consideration.

Many persons, mostly members or adherents of this or other Protestant congregations, have asked Mr. Strang for medical treatment. Compliance with these requests has involved a considerable expendi-
ture of time and labor, and on several occasions a serious responsibility; but it seems to have been a means of good to many. It was at first supposed the local physician might object to this irregular practice, but when consulted he not only approved, but promised to assist with his advice in difficult cases. He soon afterward fulfilled the promise, and his advice proved valuable. It should be mentioned in passing that numerous inquiries for Dr. Johnston indicate that he was prized both as a neighbor and a physician.

To return to matters more immediately connected with the College, Mr. Strang has had the supervision of all departments, and has been four hours daily engaged in teaching. He has also been much employed in compiling an Arabic Manual of Logic and, in continuing a translation of Alexander's Moral Science begun by Mr. Harvey. The rest of the teaching has been mostly performed by four native professors and a tutor, three of the former being graduates of the Beirut Protestant College, and all of them deserve credit for general efficiency. A class in English has also been taught, first by Mr. Giffen and afterward by Mr. Alexander. Besides these daily instructions the students have profited by Dr. Hogg's evening lectures and exercises in the church, especially in vocal music. 

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Four of the eight students licensed by Presbytery on the 26th of March were required to attend another session at the Seminary. But for this the class would have been a very small one this year. The session opened on the 19th of October, when ten students were enrolled, viz.: the four licentiates referred to above, five evangelists—two of whom are blind, and one is partially so—and Butrus Athanasius, a graduate of the Training College.

Several of the students have been attending Mr. Strang's logic and mental philosophy class. Dr. Hogg has spent on an average between four and five hours a day with the two Theological classes. His subjects have been very varied, including Hebrew Language, Church History, a short course of Systematic Theology, (for the evangelists' class, but attended by all,) Apologetics, (with special reference to the mysteries of Christianity,) and an exposition of the Prophecies of Isaiah, (attended also by the young men of the congregation, and most of the workers among the women.)

A great want. If suitable text-books in the Arabic language could be put into the hands of the students, it might be possible for one Professor to hear the recitations of one or even two classes on a variety of subjects, adding such explanatory or supplementary remarks as the case might require; but so long as the students continue as at present, dependent entirely on the prelections of the teacher for all that they are to learn of each subject as it comes up for discussion in the theological course, it is simply impossible for one Professor to teach efficiently a number of subjects at one time; and it is equally impossible for the students to take such full notes as will enable them to treasure up valuable and reliable material for future use and reference from the joint prelections of several teachers.

The only text-books on hand on the subjects of study for the present session are the Hebrew Bible, (without grammar or dictionary,) and a very poor and inaccurate translation of a compilation from Mosheim's Church History. The rest had all to be prepared by the teacher; and yet he was only one week's lessons in advance of the classes when the session began. Up to the present time Dr. Hogg has been able to compile and translate enough to keep both classes
busy; but it has been a daily cross to him to see the whole time of
the students spent in the mere manual labor of copying his notes,
and to find himself obliged, on account of the want of books of refer­
ence, to turn aside at almost every step to answer in detail ques­
tions remotely connected with the subject of the lesson, and yet too impor­
tant in themselves to be left unanswered. This has been the normal
state of the class for the past twelve years, and the daily routine of
tread-mill work which it brings on both teachers and scholars has be­
come too monotonous to be pleasant. If a change is to be made, it
ought to be made forthwith before a new class is opened.

For this purpose leisure should be given to those of us who have
been gathering material for theological text-books to put it into defi­
nite and permanent shape for our own use, and for that of our suc­
cessors in this work. The writer of this report, who has entered on
the twentieth year of his missionary life in this country, and has
taught in the seminary from the day when it was opened—often
without any associate—is willing to devote his vacations henceforth to
this needful work, on condition that he be allowed to spend them in
some bracing climate, where close application and severe literary la­
bor would be possible for one already exhausted by the heavy work
of the Seminary and the other multifarious duties of a foreign mis­
sionary.

The experience of several successive years has proved that very lit­
tle evangelistic work can be done by the missionary in Upper Egypt
during the hot months of summer, and this of itself seems to indicate
the propriety of the missionary Professor spending these months
elsewhere and in whatever way he can best promote the general in­
terests of the mission, and especially of the mission Seminary; and
if, in Christian lands, where text-books abound on every branch of
theological study, Professors who, it may be, have only one or two
branches to teach are allowed to spend their vacations in literary re­
tirement, is the proposal a wild or unreasonable one that in an un­
christian land like Egypt, where no such helps exist, and where
most, and often all the branches of Theological study have to be
taught by one Professor, he ought to be allowed to devote the whole
of his annual holiday from Seminary work to the preparation of suit­
able text-books for his class?

John Hogg.

China.

The mission in China was gladdened by the addition of Miss
Galbraith to its force, and sadly disappointed at her withdraw­
al. The Rev. Mr. Nevin has steadily pursued his course, and
still sows in hope. He reports four laborers, two foreign and
two native. The number of pupils in the boys' school is 26.
There is no girls' school. During the year one person pro­
fessed faith in Christ, and one was baptized. The whole num­
ber of communicants is two. Most earnestly does this mission
call for help; and surely, after such long waiting and such
painful disappointment its call ought to be heeded and acted
on.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1875.

We now beg to present our Report for the year 1875. And whilst
we are unable to lay before you any very marked results, we still feel
that we have much to encourage us, and to warrant the church in
holding fast to the mission which she was led, in the wonderful providence of God, to plant among the millions of China.

A NEW MISSIONARY.

It is much to be regretted that only one has been found to respond to the call for help, and that one a young lady, capable and worthy, to whom the many objections and inducements against going to the foreign field could be addressed with more than ordinary power. With youth and ability to win for herself a position of excellence, she has still resolutely given herself to this work, where there is little, if any, earthly compensation, and is this day with us, to our great satisfaction, and, we trust, to the honor of the United Presbyterian Church. She arrived on the 6th of October, and, owing to circumstances beyond our control, which made it impossible for us to make her comfortable in our home for a time, she went on a short trip into the country with a party of missionary friends. Since her return she has been busily engaged in the study of the language, and bids fair to make such proficiency as will be very gratifying to you and all the friends of the mission. We feel that our hands have been lifted up, and are made glad in the expectations of the future. Soon we may hope to reach effectively the many mothers and sisters who have so long been objects of anxiety and solicitude.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

During the year my work has been of precisely the same character as in years gone by: teaching, preaching and exhortation, with all possible spare time and strength turned to the tedious and difficult work on the Psalms, made necessarily slow by so much and such constant interruption as unavoidably falls to my lot. The school has been kept up throughout the year with a good degree of satisfaction and more than ordinary interest. The number of pupils, you will remember, is limited to twenty-five, out of which there has been an average attendance of about twenty-three. The parents seem so well satisfied that we expect a lively competition for position in the school for 1876. As I have already informed you, the course of study is as yet shaped after the model of the native schools, half the time being devoted to Christian books. And I am satisfied that our efforts are not in vain, as quite a little controversy has sprung up among the boys themselves as to the usefulness and truthfulness of the Christian doctrine. Every one who feels an interest in mission work should earnestly remember the schools, that the seed sown in these young hearts might indeed be blessed of God to the bringing in of a glorious harvest. We have but a limited time to work on the boys thus brought under our influence, since coming from the poorer classes their time for study cannot be prolonged to any great length. Some of them, however, have been with us some time, and there is a prospect of their continuing in school until their proposed education is complete. The same organization of the Literati, which determined to start opposition in the way of public preaching or discoursing from their own books, have also felt it necessary to try and imitate our system of mission schools, providing gratuitous education for the poor or for any one who may be willing to accept the terms they offer. But we have nothing to fear from such competition, as avarice and speculation will always keep them below us. We are now drawing from one of these schools near us, and losing nothing by their efforts.
THE INSTRUCTION.

The character, too, of the instruction offered in their public speaking in no way interferes with our preaching. It amounts to little more than an empty entertainment, and conduces in nothing to the good of public morals or instruction. The contrast with the pure, solid gospel only favors the latter. I have experienced no abatement in the number or interest of my hearers in the public preaching of the blessed message entrusted to me. My only regret is that, owing to another attack of vertigo during the summer, I have been compelled to do less in my chapel as well as less in my study. I have been obliged to give up work or to turn my mind entirely to some other healthful recreation after five in the afternoon. Eight hours application per day is all that I feel justified in exacting of myself now. It makes me look back rather with regret to the twelve and fourteen hours spent in work in my earlier days in Canton. Perhaps it was a mistake, but I have faith to believe it will all work for the best.

THE CHURCH.

During the year we have been privileged to baptize and receive into communion one adult, a man of some fifty years, who gives us great satisfaction in the earnestness and simplicity of his faith. He seems to drink in the word of God and to rest upon the promises with the simplicity of a child. With this joy, we have the sorrow to report the suspension of another, of whom I expressed doubts in my last Report. This makes two cases of suspension since our return, which, with one dismissed by marriage to another communion some years ago, shows that three have gone out from us, leaving two. On the other hand, we are encouraged by some who are anxious inquirers, and some of whom we may receive during the coming year. The most hopeful cases are connected with our school, the mothers and friends of the boys. We beg, with all the earnestness possible, that you will send out two young ladies immediately to enter on this work. Send us also a missionary family. Our interests, and the interests of the whole church, urgently demand this help, and now is the time. For myself, I am resolved to stand by my post until my King puts me elsewhere or calls me to come up higher. Still I should like to see strong hands and willing hearts here before I put off my armor.

THE PROSPECT.

The door is open wide before us. The events of the year have been rather stirring, but thusfar God has turned war into peace; and can any one for a moment doubt that the car of progress will still continue to roll on? The Chinese Empire is more and more athirst for coming to the front in the march of civilization, but they do not yet see what is the basis of a true, during prosperity and high national stand. They are reaching out their hands to pluck the fruit and gather some of the branches of the great tree, not seeming to be aware that without the root all this superficial effort must wither and be scattered by every wind of adversity. Material of war, training armies, building of ironclads, engross their thoughts and attention. The government is sending young men to the United States to receive a thorough education, with a view of acquiring a medium for the transfusion of foreign civilization, or, rather, to acquire the art of becoming prosperous; how to shape their political and social structure without really comprehend-
The vast revolution that must take place before this end can be effected, and indeed interdicting the acquisition of (Christianity) the very corner stone of the structure they seek to erect. God, in his providence, may overrule all this to the eventual planting of the great tree. These young men may come back with a consciousness of the great secret, and unwittingly or knowingly further the cause of the Lord and His Anointed. It is a subject the church should lay to heart, and have constantly on the altar of prayer.

I enclose the schedule, filled up so far as possible. I have not organized a congregation according to the form laid down in our Standards. Our membership is so few that whilst present myself it is unnecessary to "ordain elders and deacons" as yet. We long for the time when it can be done in due form. With a stronger missionary force, we might very well think of more form, but for the present we remain as a simple family. I have not enumerated the two teachers we use for ourselves as a part of the actual mission force. The teacher in the boys' school and the chapel keeper are alone indicated, besides ourselves.

I have not yet been able to secure the lot adjoining our chapel, but may yet be able to do so, as it still lies vacant. I can content myself with the present position of affairs, but when we have an accession from home we must move forward again, unless God, in his providence, should indicate otherwise.

Our general health during the year has been good, and we look forward hopefully.

I may be allowed to put on record here another stripe which the Master has been pleased to lay upon me—the death of my darling daughter Hattie. I do feel that my mission has led me through deep waters often. But, wherever and however, I have still been enabled to see the Master's footsteps in advance, and felt his hand upholding. My poor child fell asleep on the 24th of September, 1875, and now rests. Yes, that is my comfort. I know she sleeps and rests in Him. Rests, after a short pilgrimage, but one full of events for one so young. When I look back here and see the place where we lived and suffered, and recall how that little child, old beyond her years, helped me to do and to bear, I can look up through my tears and say, Blessed be God, she rests, rests. "Light is sown for the Righteous," and "There shall be no more death," is inscribed on her mother's tomb; and with all the tenderness of a father's heart, and in full hope, I here write it over Hattie's grave.

In sorrow and in hope, believe me, as ever,
Your obedient servant in China,
J. C. Nevin.

Canton, February 12th, 1876.

P. S.—Just as I had reached the middle of this Report, Miss Galbraith called me from my study and suddenly informed me that she had engaged herself to marry one of the young English Wesleyan missionaries in this city. This announcement fell on me like a thunderclap in a clear sky, and left me no alternative but to inform our young friends that Miss Galbraith's pecuniary obligations to her Board would have to be met by them, and all support from the same Board cease from and after the 1st of February, 1876. To this they have consented in a proper Christian spirit.
This money Mr. Masters, the young gentleman, will pay into our mission about six months hence—as soon as he gets license to marry from the Conference and Committee in England. I have taken no account of interest, either for the past or prospective, supposing you would forego that. In the mean time, Mr. Masters assumes Miss Galbraith's expenses.

How deeply we feel this, and how great will be the disappointment at home, I will not attempt to say. You will now understand why I have called so urgently for two young ladies to be sent out immediately.

J. C. NEVIN.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.

The cooperation of this church with ours in the mission in Egypt has been very gratifying. Miss Galloway, the missionary of that church, has devoted herself thoroughly to preparation for her great work. First she remained for a time in Alexandria, and since has been in Mansoura, according to the appointment of the mission. Besides her work in the mission, as she was able she has done much to awaken the mission spirit in the churches at home by her pen, and in many ways indications are happily seen that the hand of God was signal in the movement to have the church from which she was so earnestly sent, and ours, do what we could in together helping bear the gospel and its blessings to the multitudes of the needy in the land of Egypt.

OUR HELPERS.

The Board recognize with grateful feelings the efforts which have been made during the year, in accordance with the recommendation of the last Assembly, to have Ladies' Missionary Societies organized in the various congregations. Incalculable good would result from its being generally done, and the effect upon all the churches here at home could not, it is believed, but be of the happiest kind.

With a truly generous spirit in her love for the work of missions, Mrs. Sarah R. F. Hanna, of Washington, Pa., has donated a valuable property to the Board, with the charge that the avails of it shall be used in forwarding the interests of the missionary cause.

Col. John McFarland, of Ligonier, Pa., has also generously donated to the Board bonds to the amount of $4,000, which, as they become due, will be of great service in aiding forward our work. Mrs. Reed, of Freeport, Pa., also gave the liberal sum of $1,000 for the Training College at Osiout, in Egypt.

In numerous instances our missions have been very properly remembered in the wills of the people of God. These bequests
have been thankfully received, and it is believed will be accompanied with the blessing of God.

The American Tract Society and the American and British Foreign Bible Societies have shown their usual kindness in making grants to our missionary brethren, and have thus helped have the word of life scattered more widely and efficiently among the perishing and needy. Abroad also help has been most kindly given. The Paisley Ladies' Missionary Society in Scotland have made their usual generous offering, amounting to $242.23 in gold, for the girls' school in Alexandria; and in dying, one of the oldest of these contributors made a bequest of £100, which has been promptly paid over since for the work.

Most gratefully also do the Board mention the continued liberality of His Highness, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, in making in June last his usual donation of £1,000 to the mission in Egypt. It is a noble expression of his sense of the worth of Christianity and its work.

RECAPITULATION.

The following statistics, made up by the missionaries or gleaned from their reports, show very nearly the state of our foreign work:

Missions, 4; foreign missionaries, 38, of whom 17 are ordained, 1 a licentiate, 1 physician, and 10 unmarried females; native laborers, 114, of whom 4 are ordained, 9 licensed, (1 in India and 8 in Egypt)—making a total of laborers, foreign and native, 152; communicants—84 in Syria, 153 in India, 676 in Egypt, 2 in China—total, 915; increase—Syria, 17, India, 38, Egypt, 86, China, 1—total, 142; baptisms, 136; pupils in schools, 2,736, viz.: in Syria, 417, India, 1,143, Egypt, 1,151, and China, 25; native contributions and tuition fees—India, $388, Egypt, $2,661—total, $3,049; sales of books, chiefly of the Scriptures, in Egypt, 11,890 volumes.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, and with much to be thankful for, the Board cannot but express its painful apprehensions. The low state of the Treasury, and the fear that this indicates a lack of prayer for this cause and interest in it in the churches, furnish ground for fear of disaster to the work in our hands. As things now are, the Board cannot ask for any new appointments of laborers to be made, much as they are needed. On the contrary, the sad question has been asked, Ought not steps be taken to recall some of the missionaries, and perhaps relinquish
some of the mission fields which we have been occupying? Fathers and brethren of the Assembly, we come to you and through you to all the congregations and friends of missions in the United Presbyterian Church, with the burdened, anxious cry, What shall we do?

THE BOARD.

The terms of Rev. W. C. Jackson and Messrs. Wm. Getty and Thomas Stinson expire at this meeting Rev. J. C. Wilson having removed, and Rev. W. C. Jackson and S. C. Huey having resigned, their places are to be filled.

W. W. Barr, Pres.
J. B. Dales, Cor. Sec.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The report of the Board was laid before the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church on Thursday, May 25, 1876, and was referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions. The committee consisted of J. P. Scott, D.D., Wm. Harvey, J. W. Logue—Ministers; and Thomas McCance and J. W. Campbell—Elders. On Monday, the 29th, Rev. Dr. Scott, Chairman of this Committee, reported the following, which after much consideration was adopted:

The committee on the Board of Foreign Missions respectfully report:

1st. That all the missions under the care of the Board appear to be in a prosperous condition, and that we find special reasons for gratitude to God for that measure of success which has crowned the labors of our missionaries in the foreign field during the year.

2d. That while this encouraging and prosperous state exists as to the labors of our missionaries, yet the present condition of the treasury is such as to cause grave apprehensions lest some of our missionaries now in the field will have to be recalled, or that Bros. Harvey and Johnson, at present in this country, will be compelled to remain away from their fields of labor for at least another year, or until the money is furnished to meet the present indebtedness of the Board and justify their return. These brethren, whose labors have been so much blessed in the land of Egypt in the past, are ready and desirous of returning to their respective fields of labor; but this cannot be in the present low condition of the treasury. On the basis of the average monthly contributions during the past year, the estimated indebtedness of the Board will be on the first of July about $18,000.

In this state of affairs the question is asked, Shall some of our mission fields be abandoned, or shall some of our missionaries be recalled, or shall Bros. Harvey and Johnson, who have consecrated their lives to mission work, and whose labors God has signalized, be told that for the present they must abandon all idea of soon again being permitted to engage in their work in Egypt?
We do not believe the Church is prepared to take any backward step in missionary work. We believe the Church has the ability and willingness to furnish the money needed if the facts were fully known; therefore, Resolved,

1st. That the Secretary of the Board be directed to prepare a brief statement of the present embarrassed condition of the Board as to the means necessary to carry on its work, and forward the same to the Financial Agents of the several Presbyteries, and that the Financial Agents be requested to lay the statement before pastors, and the sessions of vacant congregations, and to urge a special collection to be taken in each congregation not later than the 1st of July to meet the indebtedness of the Board, it being understood that this collection is to be in addition to the regular contributions to the Board.

2d. That the time of the return of the missionaries now in this country be left at the discretion of the Board, as the state of the funds in the treasury may justify.

3d. That the proceeds of the building fund in Canton, China, including rent of buildings, interest, &c., amounting annually to about $6,00, be applied to the payment of the expenses of the mission, and not to an increase of the permanent building fund.

4th. That the estimates of the Board for carrying on the missionary work under their care be approved, viz.: Egypt, $36,293; India, $28,137; Syria, $4,294; China, $1,582; returned missionaries, $2,500; miscellaneous, $1,500. Total, in currency, $74,253—these estimates being made at the present rate of exchange for gold

5th. That the salaries to be paid missionaries temporarily absent from their mission fields, and the children of missionaries sent to this country, agreed upon by the Board, be approved, except that single male missionaries shall receive $400 instead of $40, and female missionaries shall receive $350 instead of $250.

6th. That owing to the increased expense of living in Egypt, the salaries of missionaries for the past year be supplemented to an amount equal to the salaries of the present year.

7th. That the action of the Assembly last year, in reference to the missionary buildings in Cairo, Egypt, was designed to instruct the Missionary Association only not to incur debt in the erection of mission buildings, and not to prohibit the use of any money that might be given for that specific purpose.

8th. That the women in all our congregations be urged to cultivate an increased interest in the cause of missions, and that wherever it is deemed advisable Woman's Missionaries Societies be organized for the purpose of cultivating a missionary spirit and increasing the amount of contributions to the cause of missions.

9th. That the Assembly acknowledges with devout gratitude the earnest and efficient labors of Mrs. Sarah R. F. Hanna in the organization of Women's Missionaries Societies (about 70 having been organized during the year), and that, at her request, the following changes be made in the constitution under which these societies are organized, viz.: that in Article 1st the word "foreign" be omitted, in order that societies in congregations may be at liberty to decide as to the particular mission work to which they shall contribute; and that Article 4th be so changed as to make it the duty of the treasurers of Auxiliary Societies to contribute their funds through the Financial Agents of Presbyteries to the General Treasurer.

10th. That the Committee appointed by the last Assembly to organize Woman's Missionaries Societies be continued.
11th. That the Assembly heartily approves of the proposal to establish a Theological Seminary in India for the training of a native ministry, and that the Presbytery of Sealkote be encouraged to establish the same as soon as, in their judgment, it may be deemed proper, and the money at their disposal for this purpose will warrant; but in the present state of the treasury of the Board, it is not deemed advisable to appoint any additional laborers for that field, or become responsible for any expense additional to the present estimates.

12th. That as we have repeatedly, at former meetings, had occasion to express our thanks, so do we again gratefully acknowledge the aid given in carrying on our work by the American Tract Society, the American and British and Foreign Bible Societies, and to the Ladies' Missionary Society of Paisley, Scotland, for their continued donations of Bibles and religious reading matter and their contributions of money, and also to His Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh for his continued liberality to the Egyptian Mission under our care, having, for nearly twelve years, contributed annually about $5,000, in all about $60,000 in gold, and to Mrs. Sarah R. F. Hanna, Col. John McFarland, and Mrs. Reed of Freeport, for their liberal gifts to the cause of missions, and to Mr. William Reed, of Sewickley, for his very liberal offer of money to establish and support a Theological Seminary in India, and to all those persons who, in addition to their regular contributions to the Boards of the Church, have contributed to aid in erecting college buildings in Osisiout, Egypt.

13th. That 3,000 copies of the Annual Report of the Board, together with the action of the Assembly in reference to the same, be published, and that the Secretary be directed, as far as possible, to place a copy in the hands of every minister and elder in the Church.

14th. That the Board be authorized to pay Mr. William Getty $300, in acknowledgment of his services as Treasurer during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. SCOTT, Chairman.
TREASURER’S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Albany, $628.20 1st New York, 383.62
Allegheny, 3,298.24 2d New York, 128.88
Argyle, 1,130.72 1st Ohio, 672.85
Beaver Valley, 1,199.49 Oregon, 41.75
Big Spring, 577.50 Philadelphia, 1,395.51
Bloomington, 374.40 Princeton, 152.10
Boston, 114 14 Rock Island, 377.45
Brookville, 269.99 San Francisco, 107.65
Butler, 1,509.66 Sidney, 371.42
Caledonia, 727.98 Southern Illinois, 247.20
Cedar Rapids, 151.23 Stamford, 160.49
Chartiers, 1,900.55 Steubenville, 1,023.88
Chicago, 334.79 Tennessee, 104.55
Chillicothe, 205.11 Vermont, 30.00
Cleveland, 71.70 Wabash, 56.00
Conemaugh, 822.44 Western Missouri, 71.04
Delaware, 561.96 Westmoreland, 1,119.92
Des Moines, 469.35 Wheeling, 656.49
Detroit, 188.34 Wisconsin, 105.50
Frankfort, 834.18 Xenia, 1,865.96
Garnett, 48.00
Indiana, 463.21 Total, $34,224.56
Kansas, 46.20 Sabbath Schools, 2,446.72
Keokuk, 1,239.18 Societies, 2,689.45
Lake, 1,890.39 Individuals, 7,083.89
Le Claire, 257.16 Legacies, 6,694.59
Mansfield, 523.86 Loans, 4,500.00
Mercer, 670.76 Interest, 409.70
Michigan, 10 00 Osiout Building Fund, 1,567.75
Minnesota, 15 82
Monmouth, 1,178.19 Balance, 1876, 14,934.54
Monongahela, 2,472.95 Total receipts, $60,126.66
Muskogum, 1,026.60
Nebraska, 211.98
Neosho, 18.60 Total, $75,061.20

EXPENDITURES.

By payments to Syria Mission, $3,500.00
  " India Mission, 16,062.65
  " Egyptian Mission, 34,546.00
  " China Mission, 2,949.06
  " bills payable, 4,500.00
  " salaries, 4,501.11
  " traveling expenses of Missionaries, 1,183.76
  " half salary of Missionaries, 1,100.00
  " outfits of Missionaries, 118.00
  " permanent investment, 617.10
  " China building fund, 1,567.75—$71,950.06
  " Osiout Building Fund,
Balance April 30th, 1876, 3,111.14

Total, $75,061.20
## List of Foreign Missionaries

### Mission in Trinidad—1843

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<th>Missionaries</th>
<th>Entered</th>
<th>Returned</th>
<th>Died</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. Joseph Banks</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Dec. 24, 1844</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Gordon</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>1844</td>
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<td>Mrs. Gordon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Margaret A. Beveridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. G. Kerr</td>
<td>1844</td>
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<td>Rev. John Scott</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>1846</td>
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<td>Mr. Andrew Thompson</td>
<td>1847</td>
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<td>Rev. W. H. Andrew</td>
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<td>1851</td>
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<td>Mrs. Andrew</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss McCall</td>
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### Mission in Syria—1843

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<th>Missionaries</th>
<th>Entered</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. James Barnett</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>1855</td>
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<td>J. G. Paulding, M. D.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>1851</td>
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<tr>
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### MISSION IN CHINA—1859

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<td>Rev. James S. Barr</td>
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<td>Rev. J. P. McKee</td>
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<td>Miss C. E. Wilson</td>
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<td>Rev. T. L. Scott</td>
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<td>Rev. Andrew Gordon</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Rev. Samuel Martin</td>
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<td>Miss E. G. Gordon</td>
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<td>Miss Lizzie McCahan</td>
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<td>Rev. William Harvey</td>
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<td>Miss Anna Y. Thompson</td>
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<td>Miss T. M. Campbell,*</td>
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<td>Rev. J. Giffen</td>
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*Now in this country.

### ADDRESS OF MISSIONARIES

- Rev. J. F. Patterson, M.D., Gujranwalla, North India.
- Rev. James S. Barr, Gujranwalla, North India.
- Rev. J. P. McKee, Gujranwalla, North India.
- Miss Eliza Calhoun, Gujranwalla, North India.
- Miss C. E. Wilson, Gujranwalla, North India.
- Rev. T. L. Scott, Jhelum, Gujranwalla, North India.
- Rev. Andrew Gordon, Gurdaspur, Gujranwalla, North India.
- Rev. Samuel Martin, Sealkote, North India.
- Miss E. G. Gordon, Sealkote, North India.
- Miss Lizzie McCahan, Canton, China.
- Rev. J. C. Nevin, Canton, China.
- Rev. G. Lansing, D.D., Cairo, Egypt.
- Rev. Andrew Watson, D.D., Cairo, Egypt.
- Miss E. F. Johnston, Cairo, Egypt.
- Miss M. A. Smith, Cairo, Egypt.
- D. R. Johnston, M.D., Osiout, Egypt.
- Miss M. J. McKown, Osiout, Egypt.
- Miss M. G. Lockhart, Osiout, Egypt.
- Rev. William Harvey, Sinor, Fayoum, Egypt.
- Miss Anna Y. Thompson, Monsura, Egypt.
- Rev. D. Strang,* Alexandria, Egypt.
- Miss T. M. Campbell,* Alexandria, Egypt.
- Rev. J. Giffen, Alexandria, Egypt.

* Now in this country.
RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Rate (Ch)</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>China, British Mail via Southampton</td>
<td>27 4</td>
<td>Not exceeding ½ oz. Newspapers.</td>
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<td>Via San Francisco, monthly</td>
<td>16 2</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>Syria</td>
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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 Wm. Getty, Treasurer, 605 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Resolved, That every member of the church should contribute weekly on the Lord’s day as God hath prospered.

Resolved, That all the contributions of churches, Sabbath schools and societies shall be made through the Financial Agents of Presbyteries.

Resolved, That the Financial Agents of Presbyteries be instructed to remit QUARTERLY any moneys in their hands for the different Boards of the church.

In order to carry out the wish of the Assembly—that every pastor and elder shall have a copy of the report for their own reading and to circulate among the people—four copies will be sent to each pastor, with the request that he will hand one as far as he may be able to each elder.

[READ AND CIRCULATE]
STATISTICS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,
For the Year Ending January 1, 1876.

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<th>NAME OF STATIONS</th>
<th>MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANTS</th>
<th>CHURCHES</th>
<th>PUPILS UNDER INSTRUCTION</th>
<th>PROPERTY AND FUNDS</th>
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SUMMARY:

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<th>CHINA.</th>
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Note: Book Department in Egypt.—Volumes sold: Alexandria, 2,848; Cairo, 3,550; Mansoura, 75; Sinoris, 1,002; Osiout and Upper Egypt, 456. Total, 18,900 volumes—chiefly Scriptures.