

church hymns were sold, and two thousand copies containing both words and music. This exhausted their supply, although it did not satisfy the demand, and therefore over thirteen thousand hymn sheets, each containing eight hymns, were printed and eagerly sought after and distributed among the people. He characterized the vice, the frivolity, the Ritualism, and the infidelity prevailing among the European inhabitants of India as the greatest adversaries to the spread of the Christian religion which the missionaries had to contend against.

Egypt.

In a late letter Sir Bartle Frere gave a warm testimony to the excellence of the work wrought in Egypt by the missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church of America:—"I am greatly struck by what I saw of the work of the American Presbyterian Mission in Egypt. I knew Egypt some years before the American mission was planted there, and I recollect hearing the lament of some of the early Protestant missionaries over the obstinate indifference of the Copts; but when I saw Egypt two years ago, I found all this changed, and on every side there was evidence of a great intellectual and religious awakening. I saw large and well taught mission schools attended by multitudes of Coptic and Moslem as well as Christian scholars, some of whom had been baptized by the missionaries. The truths of Christianity, as taught by the Protestant churches, appeared to be the subject of study in many houses of educated Egyptians, which a few years ago would have been quite closed to any teaching of the kind. What I saw myself, convinced me that their teaching has produced a profound and extensive impression, not only in Cairo, but in many large country towns and rural districts."

Presbyterian Missions in the East.

One of the surprising facts of the present day is the revival of the spirit of Mohammedanism, or rather the revival of the fanatical spirit, fierce and vindictive, which the Mohammedans have displayed at various periods. This fact gives great interest, and a somewhat painful interest to all missions in Moslem countries, such as the Presbyterian mission in Persia and Syria. These missions are attracting special sympathy from Christians in Great Britain, and the annual meeting of the Turkish Mission Aid Society, which was held lately, drew together such men as Earl Shaftsbury, Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M. P., and Hon. Arthur Kennard, M. P. Mr. Baxter had just returned from a six months tour in the East, and in the course of his

speech read the following extracts from his journal respecting what he saw in Beyrout:

"At eleven on Sunday we attended English service at the spacious chapel attached to the exceedingly well-managed and very successful American Mission. The pastor of the community, Mr. Robertson, of the Church of Scotland, preached, and about a hundred, nearly all residents, there being only four travellers besides ourselves, were present. At two o'clock I went to the Arabic Sunday school in the same place. More than 250 children and young persons were there; 375 are on the roll, and there are 34 teachers. The native church consists of 130 members, with a congregation of 400. Dr. Jessup, who has been nineteen years in Beyrout, presided at the Sunday school. The children were all very neatly, some of them handsomely, dressed, and had remarkably intelligent countenances. At nine A. M. on Tuesday I met Dr. Jessup at the door of the American Mission Press and salesrooms, and inspected the establishment, in which 56 men are employed, and everything is conducted on the most improved principles and in the most business-like manner. There are 30 American male and female missionaries in Syria, with 102 native assistants, 9 churches with 486 members, 47 preaching stations, with average congregations of 2,155, 24 Sunday schools with 1,090 scholars, 61 common schools with 2,163 scholars, 3 high schools with 92 scholars, and a college, fully equipped, with 68 students. There were printed in 1874, 8,259,440 pages, 6,771 copies of the Scriptures sold, 14,388 tracts and 5,980 religious books being issued, income from the rates of books, £6,310. Dr. Jessup next day took me over to the Female Day and Boarding School, from the roof of which he pointed out an extraordinary number of educational institutions in the city which have sprung up since the United States began the enterprise—Greek Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Sisters of Charity, Ladies of Nazareth, Jesuits, &c. How many would remain, if the Americans were to withdraw? There are 6,000 children at present in schools at Beyrout, half of whom are Protestants. I was interested in visiting old rooms in the building where Dr. Eli Smith spent so many years in translating the Bible, now employed as lumber-rooms, the premises having been greatly added to. The Rev. M. Robertson kindly came at ten o'clock by appointment, and he, Dr. Jessup, and I, drove first to the Prussian Hospital, belonging to the Knights of St. John of Malta, having their headquarters at Berlin, managed by deaconesses, and attended by medical missionaries. The house is splendidly situated, enjoying the advantage of every breeze, and nothing could exceed the