

with in all parts of the field, but they as well as the Mohammedans are as yet all but inaccessible to direct missionary labour, still, even among the Mohammedans, influences are at work which tend slowly but surely to break down the wall of separation. The Syrian mission was commenced in 1823 by Rev. Dr. W. Goodell and Isaac Bird, of the American Board. Owing to the opposition of the Greeks and Maronites it was abandoned for a time, but it was renewed in 1830 by Mr. Bird, and entered upon a career of steady growth and prosperity. Churches and schools were established and the number of missionaries increased from year to year. In 1864, the Syrian Protestant College was founded at Beirut and placed under the presidency of Dr. Daniel Bliss. It is a splendid institution, with faculties in Arts, Law, and Medicine. In 1870 the mission was transferred to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U.S., by whom it is now carried on with great energy and success. The head-quarters is Beirut, an important commercial city of 80,000 inhabitants. The college has already sent forth 110 graduates, and has now 107 students enrolled. The Theological seminary has eight students, and the female seminary 146, including the primary department. Dr. Jessup's Sabbath-school has 400 scholars. Besides Beirut, there are four other principal stations of the Board—Abieh, Sidon, Tripoli, and Zaleh. The number of ordained missionaries is 14: female missionaries, 21: native pastors, 4: licenced preachers and teachers, 139: communicants, 810: Sabbath-school scholars, 2,400. The Church of Scotland has a resident missionary at Beirut, and a church with an average attendance of one hundred; 58 communicants: a staff of teachers and native assistants, with 589 boys and girls in the schools. The Free Church of Scotland mission in the Lebanon district, employing an ordained missionary, a medical missionary, and a staff of assistants, is also finding its way to the hearts of the people by instructing their children. Their principal station is at Shwier, 20 miles north-east from Beirut. The Irish Presbyterians and the American United Presbyterians are also represented in Syria. The whole number of Protestants is 29,083.

In Turkey proper, the mission fields extend from Monastir, in Macedonia, to Mosul on the river Tigris, a distance of fifteen hundred miles. There are no less than *seventeen* different societies represented. The work, however, is mainly in the hands of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who have probably more labourers in the field than all the rest combined. The last annual report gives the names of *one hundred and fifty-two* persons constituting the working force of American missions in this coun-

try, of whom *sixty-five* are ordained ministers, the remainder being female missionaries—including the wives of the ordained missionaries. The number of central stations is 17; out-stations, 240; native pastors, 56; other helpers, 409; churches, 90; communicants, 6318; under instruction in the various schools, 12,257.

IV. EUROPEAN TURKEY includes Bulgaria, eastern Roumelia, and the old province of Macedonia. The mission directs its attention chiefly to the Bulgarian population who are found scattered all over European Turkey. They belong to the Greek Church and are the descendants of an ancient race who emigrated from the north of Russia in the sixth century and planted themselves in this more inviting part of the world, where for a long time they defied all the efforts of their southern neighbours to dispossess them. After many hard battles for independence they lapsed into a Greek province, and, finally, fell under the yoke of the Turkish Empire, from which, however, they have been recently emancipated, and are again an independent community. They are an intrepid and thrifty people, and it is confidentially expected that, when "The Truth" shall make them free, they will not only rise to a higher plane in Christian civilization themselves, but that their intimate connection with Russia, by race, religion, and language, may make them valuable instruments for evangelizing the eighty millions of that country. This is the most recent of the American missions in Turkey, having been commenced in 1858. The present staff of the Board consists of *ten* ordained missionaries, with their wives; 4 principal stations; 12 out-stations; 10 native pastors and preachers; 33 teachers and helpers. The central stations are at Constantinople, Phillippopolis, Samakov, and Monastir, at each of which are churches and schools. At Samokov a Theological Institution has been established, in which were 28 students last year. The Church of Scotland has also two important and flourishing centres of mission work in this field,—namely, Constantinople and Salonica. It is a hopeful field, and the labours of the missionaries are telling powerfully on the intellectual and political life of the people. "The men trained in the mission schools are taking the lead in the social and political movements of the day and, especially, because of the confidence felt in their integrity." "The missionary teaching," says the Marquis of Bath in his recent volume, "has permeated all Bulgarian society and is not the least important of the causes that have rendered the people capable of wisely using the freedom so suddenly conferred upon them."

(To be continued.)