

In addition, the Synod of East Alabama has established an Orphan Asylum for the benefit of children of deceased Confederate soldiers. At present one hundred young persons are gathered; and of this number twenty-five have confessed Christ.

7. It is ground for still further encouragement, that during the year an unusual number of churches and parsonages have been erected.

8. The spirit has been poured upon congregations not a few; the believer has been refreshed, while numerous additions have been made to the communion of the Church. And in consequence of these revivals the list of candidates for the gospel ministry has been notably enlarged.

In conclusion, the gratifying intelligence comes up from all the Presbyteries that harmony and brotherly love exist among ministers and in the congregations.

T. R. WELCH, *Moderator.*

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, in presenting their Eleventh Annual Report, would tender devout thanks to Almighty God, not only for the kind care He has exercised over the health and lives of our missionary brethren, but for the many tokens of favour He has bestowed upon the work in which they are engaged. Neither death nor severe sickness has been permitted to invade their ranks. They have lived in peace and quietness, and, without any serious interruptions, have carried on their manifold labours of studying the languages of the people among whom they live, preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ, circulating the Scriptures, and training native youths to become teachers and preachers of the gospel. Nor would the Committee express less gratitude for the manifest growth of interest among our people in this great cause, and especially for the liberality with which they have contributed to its support the last year, notwithstanding all the outward discouragements with which they have been surrounded. It is not less true of a considerable portion of our Christian people, than it was of the Macedonian Church, that their liberality has abounded in the midst of their poverty. In view of this encouraging state of things, both at home and abroad, we have surely abundant reason to press forward in the prosecution of this great work, feeling assured that we shall ere long reap a rich and abundant spiritual harvest, if we faint not, nor turn aside from this great work so auspiciously begun.

CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE MISSIONARY FORCE DURING THE YEAR.

Rev. Ed. Lane, who had been in this country during the summer, endeavouring to raise funds for the Campinas Institute, sailed with Mrs. Lane for his field of labour on the 23d of September, and reached Rio Janeiro the latter part of October, on his way to Campinas. Miss Evelyn Withrow, a native of Waynesboro', Va., left New York for China, by way of San Francisco, on the 19th September. She was accompanied by her friend and former pastor, Rev. W. T. Richardson, as far as San Francisco, from whence she sailed on the 30th September, and reached Yokohama on the 25th October. Since then she has been united in marriage to Rev. M. H. Houston, of the Hanchow Mission. Mr. Adam H. Erwin, of Charlotte, N. C., sailed from New York on the 21st December, to join the mission at Baranquilla, which place he reached in the early part of January, and immediately entered upon his work as teacher. Mrs. Morton, who had been in this country for some months for the improvement of her health, sailed for Brazil on the 23d January. She was accompanied by Miss Nannie Henderson, of Charlestown, West Virginia, who went out to commence a female school in Campinas. They reached Rio Janeiro the

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23d February; but were detained there several weeks, in consequence of a heavy land slide that had rendered the railroad between Sao Paulo and Campinas impassable. Rev. Hampden C. DuBose, Mrs. DuBose, and Mrs. A. E. Randolph, left Omaha on Monday, the 22d April, for China. They were detained in this country more than two months by the snow blockade on the Pacific road, but are now probably near the end of their voyage. Mr. DuBose is a native of South Carolina, and a recent graduate of the Theological Seminary at Columbia. Mrs. DuBose is a native of Taladega, Alabama. Mrs. Randolph is a native of Virginia, but for a number of years past a resident of Kentucky. She goes to take charge of the female school at Hanchow. Mr. M. C. Askill, a ruling elder of one of the churches in Fayetteville Presbytery, was appointed some months since as a teacher to Spencer Academy, in the Choctaw nation, and would have been there in the early part of March, but has been prevented from sickness.

THE WHOLE MISSIONARY FORCE.

The whole missionary force, including those on their way, consists of fourteen ordained ministers—of whom four are natives of the country where they live—two male and twelve female missionary assistants, and eight native assistants—thirty-six missionary labourers in all, and all depending upon the contributions of the churches for their support.

FINANCES.

The receipts from all sources, including \$6,497.67 contributed by the ladies of the Church for the relief of Mr. Inslee's family, \$1,807.50 special contribution to the Brazil mission, and \$3,442.88 from the Sabbath Schools, amount in the aggregate to \$47,181.82. Deducting from this what was given for Mr. Inslee's family, and what is regarded as a special contribution to the Brazil Mission, the actual amount available for general missionary purposes would be \$38,876.65, out of which the debt of last year, of \$5,505.99, has been reduced more than one half. The aggregate above mentioned, of more than forty-seven thousand dollars, is nevertheless the true expression of the gifts of God's people. It shows an advance of something more than seventy per cent. upon the contributions of the previous year, and is a larger amount than was ever given by the same churches, even in the days of their greatest prosperity. Nor is this advance less remarkable when we take into consideration the fact that money in many parts of the country has been very scarce, and a large portion of our people have been severely burdened by heavy taxation. It is an encouraging fact, and perhaps speaks well for the future of our beloved Church, that God is causing the liberality of His people to abound in the midst of their poverty. The process of trial through which they are passing may be severe and searching, but the fruit will be rich and abundant.

Gratifying, however, as the above results are, the funds actually available for general missionary purposes have not been sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case. During the summer and autumn, several missionary brethren, who were ready to sail for their fields of labour, were detained several months from the want of means to send them out. Several important departments of missionary work have been delayed, or held in suspense, because it has not been possible to furnish the means for carrying them forward.

The contributions of the Sabbath Schools have fallen behind those of the previous year to an amount of something less than one hundred dollars. This, however, may have resulted from the fact that some of their contributions found their way into the fund for Mrs. Inslee, so that there may have been an increase, instead of decrease, in the actual contributions. It is a matter of the greatest importance that all our Sabbath Schools should be engaged in this work. It will not only be a salutary and healthful moral training for the children themselves, but their combined gifts will greatly augment the general missionary fund. It has been a favourite idea with the Committee for years past to sustain all the educational operations of the missionary work by Sab-

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kee. In all these fields, but especially among the Choctaws, the missionary force is entirely inadequate to the wants of the Cherokees that were established there in former years; and the Committee, although they have used all possible diligence, have not been able to find men in sufficient numbers to meet the wants of those churches, and many of them, therefore, are in a languishing condition. This dearth of missionary labourers is to be ascribed to several causes. In part, to the scarcity of ministers among ourselves, the churches in the Choctaw country being very much in the same condition of our own; in part, to the fact that too little attention was given to training natives for the ministry in the early periods of the missionary work; and partly to the fact that these churches have never been trained, as they should have been, to independent self-support. Notwithstanding these difficulties and discouragements, however, the gospel has been making steady progress wherever it has been preached, and there is abundant cause for gratitude to Almighty God for the many mercies he is bestowing upon that people. No statistical information has reached the office as yet as to the number of communicants now embraced in these churches. The number reported last year was 904, of whom something more than 200 were received during the year.

Spencer Academy.

Mention was made in the last Annual Report of the intention of the Committee to resume Spencer Academy, and of the conditions upon which it was to be conducted. Rev. J. H. Colton was appointed to superintend it, and removed to that place last spring for this purpose. He has not been able as yet to get suitable and permanent assistants, and thus far has been compelled to rely upon temporary help. Mr. M. C. Askill, of North Carolina, as mentioned above, was appointed teacher to that school last winter, and would have been on the ground before this, if he had not been prevented by severe sickness. It is expected that another teacher will be secured in the course of a few months, and the institution be put upon a more solid foundation during the summer. The present number of pupils is thirty-two.

ITALIAN MISSION.

Miss Ronzone, after spending her summer vacation with her friends in this country, returned to her work in Italy in the autumn. In consequence of the removal of the school with which she had been connected from Bordigliera to St. Remo, she preferred to open a day school at Milan, her native place, where she thought she could be more useful than at St. Remo. The school had just been opened at the date of our latest intelligence.

MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Mr. Pratt and family have enjoyed good health during the year. He has carried on his varied labours of preaching, visiting from house to house, circulating religious books and tracts, and occasionally making missionary tours into the surrounding country. The Roman priesthood have been stirred up to more violent opposition than they have ever manifested before, thus giving pretty sure proof that the instructions that have been given are not without influence upon the hearts of the people. The mission was reinforced in January by the arrival of Mr. Erwin, who immediately entered upon his work as teacher. His school, at our latest date from the mission, numbered fourteen pupils, most of whom, however, were children of the foreign residents. The native population, from fear of the Romish priesthood, from ignorance or indifference, or from some other cause, have not shown as much interest in the education of their children as could be desired, but no doubt they will soon have a higher appreciation of its value, and, perhaps, be as eager to enjoy its advantages as they are now indifferent.

BRAZIL MISSION.

For a part of the year Mr. Morton was sole occupant of the mission, but

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the arrival there of Mr. and Mrs. Lane in October, and the return of Mrs. Morton, with Miss Henderson, in February, have given to the mission a brighter and more encouraging aspect. The disposition which the people of Campina, as well as those of the surrounding country, have manifested to listen to the instructions of the gospel, as well as the willingness they have showed to place their children under Protestant instruction, cannot fail to have struck the attention, and excited the interest of all who love the cause of missions. Three young men of more than usual promise have been added to the communion of the Church within a few months, making the whole number of adult communicants seventeen.

But the great and urgent want of this mission at the present moment is means to establish a high school, where the rising generation may be gathered in large numbers and be fitted for the duties of life, but especially where they may be trained to be teachers and preachers of the gospel. The most intelligent portion of the community have manifested a very strong desire to have such an institution established, and it would no doubt be thronged with pupils as soon as opened. A very eligible lot, sufficient both for missionary residences and the educational institution, has been purchased and paid for. Six thousand dollars are needed to put up the necessary buildings. The Executive Committee have not felt able to appropriate more than \$1,000 from the general fund for this purpose, and it is now proposed to raise \$5,000 by contributions from individuals who can afford to give to this without lessening their ordinary gifts to the general cause. Cannot one hundred persons be found who can give \$50 each to make up this sum? A number have already entered their names. Who will follow?

CHINESE MISSION.

Nothing of a very marked character has attended the missionary work in China during the past year. The arrival of Mrs. Houston there last autumn greatly cheered the home and hearts of our brethren, and it is hoped they will be still further comforted and cheered by the arrival of the missionary party now on the way. The brethren on the ground have enjoyed good health during the year, have prosecuted their work in peace and quietness, and have not been without comforting tokens of the divine presence in the various departments of their labour. The schools, in consequence of the accessions to the missionary force, will be placed upon a broader and more solid foundation. It is probable also that the station at Guchow will be exchanged for one nearer to Hanchow. By this arrangement our brethren will be brought nearer to each other, and will work more effectively than they could when separated by so great a distance as intervenes between Guchow and Hanchow. Hanchow itself is a strong position, and may be made the centre of one of the strongest missions in the world. All that is necessary to make it such, with the blessing of God, is an adequate missionary force.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORK.

We have now as a Church of the Lord Jesus Christ reached that point in the great prosecution of the work of evangelizing the nations of the earth, when it becomes us solemnly to review our situation, to consider the responsibilities that have been assumed, and to inquire what is further demanded of us *in the present crisis by the providence of God*. It has recently been remarked by one of the leading ministers of the Church, "that we have knocked at no door in the great unevangelized world that has not flown wide open, and revealed to us fields of labour of almost indefinite extent." This is pre-eminently the case in China and South America, to say nothing of those other great divisions of the unevangelized world which we have not yet even essayed to enter. The foundation for a great missionary work has been laid in at least three important centres in this great kingdom of moral darkness. The languages of the people have been studied and mastered; the glad tidings of salvation have been proclaimed around these centres; churches have been organized and humble penitents have been gathered into those churches; schools have been estab-

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lished and many youths have been gathered into those schools, most of whom, it is hoped, will become teachers and preachers of the Gospel. But our missionary brethren who have been the honored instruments in laying the foundation of this work find they have reached the limit of their power to sustain and carry it on. They are now calling earnestly upon the Church to be sustained.

Nor have they called in vain. The hearts of our young men, and our young women too, have been stirred by these calls coming from the distant ends of the earth. Besides the eight missionary laborers mentioned in a previous part of this report as having already gone forth to these different fields, eight or ten more will be ready to go in the summer or early autumn, if the means can be found to send them. Among the latter class are four young men of more than ordinary promise, who have just completed their theological studies and have placed themselves under the direction of the Executive Committee. Shall they be sent? Shall this solemn call from the Spirit and providence of God be heeded? What response shall be made to these young brethren, whom we have every reason to believe have been summoned to this work by the Holy Ghost, and who are responding to this call from above, by saying, "here are we, send us" to carry the light of salvation to these benighted nations. This is a matter in relation to which the Committee desire to hear the voice of the Assembly, and to them this solemn inquiry is directed.

After a careful consideration of the whole matter, the Committee have come to the conclusion that in order to carry on the work already undertaken and send out the proposed reinforcements, the full sum of \$60,000 will be needed. Will the churches furnish this amount? The Committee think there will be no doubt of the matter, if only ministers and church sessions can be relied upon to bring the subject fully before the people.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions.

J. LEIGHTON WILSON,

Secretary of Foreign Missions.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, Columbia, S. C., May, 1872.

INSLEE FUND.

The General Assembly's Committee in account with Inslee Fund.

	DR.	
May 2, 1872—Total receipts, including \$620.10 previous to Assembly's action.....		\$6,811.32
	CR.	
April, 1871, to July—Disbursements (unofficial) and for the necessities of the family.....		\$210.00
January and February, 1872—Home, premises, furnishing the same, and settlement of the family of Mrs. Inslee at Hazlehurst, Miss.....		\$2,332.82
January and May, 1872—Investment in coupon bonds of the city of New Orleans—\$5,000 bonds "Consolidated," \$1,000 bond "Water-works"—producing \$350 annual interest from 1st January, 1872.....		\$4,268.50
May 2, 1872.		\$6,811.32
Six thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-two cents.		
The memorandum of these details and vouchers recorded in the Record Book of the Committee, and the said Record Book delivered herewith.		

J. E. C. DOREMUS,

Secretary and Treasurer Inslee Fund.