

stantly being made by the Greek party to represent all these nations as *Greeks*, in order to make the impression on the rest of the world, that *they*, the Greeks, are the Majority in European Turkey, and that, therefore, the land belongs to them, and that the Greek Empire ought to be restored, &c., &c. Yet, this is all a mere *pretence*. All these nations now claimed by the Greek party are entirely different tribes, and were subjected, ecclesiastically, to the Greek Patriarch and Synod by the *Turks*. Religion and nationality, being synonymous terms in this country, the dependence of these nations upon the Greek minority became, to a great extent, also a civil and social subordination. But they have no sympathy with the Greeks, are galled by their subjection to them, and desire to become, as they were, independent of them; and the foremost in this struggle, because the most oppressed, though, also, the most numerous, are the *Bulgarians*. They long for ecclesiastical independence, for Divine service in their own language, for the use of their mother tongue in school—all which is obstinately denied them by the Greek hierarchy. They are to become Greeks this is the object. But they hate and despise the Greek bishops set over them, because they are generally the offscouring of their fellows, often drunkards, and incestuous, always rapacious, and over-bearing. The struggle is more and more approaching its crisis. The Bosnians, also, are at present on bad terms with their ghostly lords. *It is now the prevailing impression among enlightened and intelligent Greeks, that notwithstanding all their efforts to prevent it, the Bulgarians will soon separate themselves from the Greeks, and establish their own Church Government.* And experience has proved to demonstration, that the Gospel, with its attendant blessings will be hailed far and wide by the Bulgarians, and, probably, by all these nations, just as fast as it can be offered to them. In fact, thousands, and ten of thousands, of copies of the Scriptures and of religious books have been disseminated in Turkey, and not only among the Armenians, but, more or less, among Turks, Bulgarians, Greeks, Wallachians, Albanians and Jews. Editions, printed and bound, are soon exhausted; new editions are being printed in Turkey and in England; new revisions, and even translations, are actually going on, and the only difficulty is, how the few and feeble missionaries are to meet the constantly growing wants of Turkey, and how the necessary funds are to be obtained. In these circumstances, let any one say, whether Protestantism has prospects of success in Turkey, or not? Let the Jesuits themselves judge!

3. The social state of Turkey, with its constant progress towards civilisation, forced upon the government and the country, powerfully tends to scatter the darkness of superstition, bigotry, and intolerance, and to rouse all the slumbering energies of those races, of whose availability for great and good purposes—of whose recoverability to Christ and eternal salvation none can doubt. The steam navigation, annually growing and facilitating intercourse within the country and with other lands, is generally in foreign hands, or under foreign control and influence. The proposal of a bank with foreign capital, although just now a matter of doubt, must be carried out if Turkey is to stand; and I am persuaded it will be realised. The same is true with regard to the railroad from Enos to Rushtshuk *viâ* Adrianople, eventually with branches to Constantinople and Philippopolis and other places. Such lines of railroads, when once established, will scatter light and carry thrift and freedom everywhere; raise the common man, and pick irresponsible power from the hands of tyrannical and rapacious local authorities in the interior. The people that long sat in darkness will see a great light, for missionaries and Bibles will go there on the wings of steam.

4. The geographical position of European Turkey, and the character and habits of its various nationalities, show that it will have a powerful ascendancy over Asia Minor, at least for a long time to come. This is its undeniable destiny, formerly unnoticed, but lately developed with a degree of self-evidence which says, Come