

At Tocat there has been no very marked change in the good work. The school for educating a native ministry has prospered. The young men have made considerable progress, and we have reason to hope that our English friends will never see reason to regret that they gave of their funds to aid in their support. These young men have employed themselves in their vacations in making tours as colporteurs among the neighboring villages. In speaking of the colporteur work, M. Van Lenness says, "Their labors in the vacations, and to some extent in term time, are valuable, and we feel that their labors under our supervision are as important a part of their education as the studies they pursue. One school is emphatically the school of the north-eastern part of our field. Four of its students belong to Cesarea, one to Arabkir, one to Khnoos, one to Siras, and only one to this city." It is an encouraging fact, that for several months past there has been a special spirit of inquiry in the small Greek community of this place. It may be fostered by the bishop, who has strangely deviated from the usages of the church, repeatedly recommending to his people the reading of the Scriptures. An association of twenty-five or thirty young men has been formed for the reading of the Scriptures.

Siras is now manned by two missionaries; there are some signs of good, though the little church has not done as well as was hoped. Those poor brethren were left quite too long without a shepherd. The preacher who has been supported by your society has assisted in conducting the exercises of the Sabbath; and for the last four months has also taught a school, one-half of the expense of which is sustained by the native brethren. The report says, "We have evidence to warrant the belief that our labours have occasioned much reading, thinking, and conversation on evangelical Christianity, both among avowed Protestants and the mass of the people." We hope that this working up of inquiry will be followed by the more earnest inquiry, "What must we do to be saved?"

Arabkir has been occupied the past year by but one missionary. Our brother felt very inadequate to the great work of this station, but the demand for labour at Kharpoot induced him to consent that his associate should leave him. In looking over the year, he feels that the Lord has been working in a very wonderful manner. It is not three years since a missionary first went to Arabkir to reside. In that whole field there was then no church, and no organised community. There were a few Protestants, but very few, and living in great fear. In his report Mr. Clark says, "Our field is one of large extent, and though we have employed, much of the year, twenty men in working it, yet we are constrained to say, 'The harvest is great, but the laborers are few.' A hasty review of our entire field," continues our brother, "shows decided progress during the last year. The number of enrolled Protestants has more than quadrupled, now numbering between 400 and 500; the pupils in our school have increased three-fold; and the number in our Sabbath congregations has doubled. Fifteen members have been added to our churches. A fourth church has been organised. A new out-station, two hours from Arabkir, has come into existence, where there are now regular services on the Sabbath, with a congregation of seventy." In continuing his review, our brother adds, "In no part of the field has the progress been more marked than in Arabkir. One interesting feature of our work the past year has been, that it has assumed more of a spiritual character than ever before. It has had to do with the conscience and the heart as well as the

judgment. There have been some unmistakable proofs of real and deep conviction for sin. There has been a degree of seriousness in one Sabbath congregation that we have not before witnessed, and there have been some interesting cases where individuals have asked each other's forgiveness. Speculative discussions have, in some instances, given place to the anxious inquiry, 'What shall we do to be saved?' We have felt the past year, more than ever before, that the Lord had great blessings in store for the people of this remote land,—that he would come down by his spirit, and the mountain of the Lord's house would be established on the top of the mountains." The report from this station last year alluded to a formidable obstacle to the truth in the hostility of several rich merchants, who had great power, as large numbers of the poorer classes were dependent upon them for employment. Now, he says, "This obstacle has, in a great measure, been removed, by the richest merchant, with one exception, in the city becoming a Protestant. The fact that not only one, but that several from the richest have become favorable to the truth, has effected one important change in the condition of the Protestants, emancipating them from many of the embarrassments and annoyances to which they have hitherto been exposed."

Among evidences of progress in Arabkir, Mr. Clark alludes to the state of the Protestant schools. He says, "During the year we have opened schools in seven different places in the city, and for the last seven or eight months the average number of pupils has been about 150. More than two-thirds of these pupils belong to Armenian families. In whatever point of view we regard the work in Arabkir, we perceive a striking advance the past year compared with the two previous years of its existence as a station. Gospel truth has now gained such an ascendancy in the minds of this people, that we now feel sure of a glorious triumph."

It is impossible in this letter to exhibit the state of the reformation in the various out-stations connected with the Arabkir; everywhere the work is of the most encouraging character. The people are active and fearless in preaching the truth; and though they do, in carrying it to the wild mountain regions, sometimes fall among thieves, they still persevere, and everywhere those are found who are willing to listen. From some places, also, that are almost unexplored as yet, the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," has long been heard.

In the new station of Kharpoot, a good work is in progress, which greatly resembles that of Arabkir. As the report of that station has not come to hand, however, we can give no particulars of the work. Kharpoot is a fine city, the seat of the pashalik, and with its villages is said to contain an Armenian population of 100,000. This immense population is accessible, and God by his providence is calling upon us to make known unto them the way of salvation. It is to such fields as this we are glad to invite the Turkish Missions Aid Society.

At Cesarea there is much to encourage us. Two out-stations have been begun this year. One is at Yazgat, a fine city, and the residence of a pasha, containing about 5000 Armenians. The work is opening slowly here, and yet quite encouragingly. Several men have embraced the truth. Much good seed has been sown both in this city and in the villages around about. Persecution has now arisen, and the work just for the present is checked, but we hope the Lord will yet bring good out of this opposition of his enemies. It will be interesting to you to know that the work in this place has as yet been entirely sustained