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of Greek History described Ethiopia as the most rivers, and anknown forests, which would be full distant region of the earth, whose inhabitants of danger to an invading army if occupied by are the tallest, most beautiful, and most long- hostile natives, may be traversed in security un lived of the human race. Nor was he the first der the protection of friendly guides and tribes to celebrate its glory. Betore him the Father who will welcome our soldiers as deliverers. of Greek Poetry had already sung of the Nor does nature alone interpose, as has been Ethiopians, remotest of men, most just, with sometimes fancied, any very form dable obstacles. whom the immortal gods delight to banquet. Abyssmia itself is a region of healthy highlands, Beyond the confines of Egypt, the furthest fertile and well watered, not unsuitable to the nation of whom the Greeks knew anything, ancient notion which assigned to its bappy inthere rose a dim vision of a mighty empire, habitants an age prolonged beyond the usual glorious, ancient, powerful, rich in gold and life of mortals. But, it is said, an arid and jewels and spices. Its inhabitants dwelt around malarious desert has to be crossed before these the sources of the mysterious Nile, and, as some bighlands can be reached. That depends upon thought, had power to restrain or pour down its the road which is taken to reach them. Recent fertilising waters. But it was known only by explorations have taught us that the physical report. No traveller had reached its distant structure of Africa presents a curious reversed borders. No conqueror had marched an army paralled to that of America. The backbone of within its sacred territory. The Persian master | the latter is the long range of the Andes and of Egypt had made the attempt and failed. Rocky Mountains running close along the west-But bistory repeats itself, and it is the lot of etn cots, from which all the land drops gradual-England to be perpetually treading in the step ly eastward. In the same way there is a range of the ancient beroes. Not many years ago we of high land in Atrica, running up now and then reproduced the campaigns of Alexander and into snowy summits, and extending from the Porus in the Punjaub. We are now about to Table mountain in the south to the Abyssician take up the baffled enterprise of Cambyses in highlands in the north, which falls abruptly on Africa. For it seems clear that we are to go its eastern side, but spreads out into a plateau to war with Aby sinia. There is no help for it, that breaks away more gradually towards the The vain and ignorant prince who for some west. Between its eastern fall and the Indian years has possessed the chief power in the Ocean there is a rim of level and unhealthy plain country has outraged the rights of nations and varying very greatly in breadth. From the Gulf Our position in the eyes of the Eastern world, than two hundred miles broad. A march across no less than the claims of humanity, requires it would lead us at one to Amba Magdala, the that we should either rescue or avenge the cap- prison of the captives and the chief seat of tives he refuses to give up. It is not, of course, Theodore's power; but there is no reason an easy enterprise. But neither is it so difficult why we should be tempted by its directness as has been sometimes represented. Its chief to try so hazardous a course. From this difficulty lies in our general ignorance of the point northwards the level margin narrows country and its inhabitants. But this ignorance rapidly. The Red Sea slopes inward to has been exaggerated. When we come to in- the mountains, and at Massowah all but quire into the matter, we find that a good deal touches them. A little south a large bay may be made out about both. More than one forms a natural harbour, into which flows the traveller has passed through the country; more river Hadas. At the mouth of this stood the than one historian has searched out its annals old Greek emporium of Adulia. This is the Abyssiula has been reached by the eye of key of the true entrance to Abyssiula; it opens, which many persons suffer causelessly would be science, if not by the arm of war; and fabulous the door of the avenue through which alone it grandeur of the classical Ethiopia has shrunk can be safely and easily approached. It was into more intelligible dimensions. Yet we need at this port that Nonnosus, the ambassador of not reverse the error of the ancients. They the Emperor Justinian, disembarked. Fitteen magnified Abyssinia into a nation of demigods; days brought bim to the royal city of Axum, we are too apt to think of it only as a horde of where he was received in barbaric state by the savages. This, however, is far from being the Negus, sitting in his chariot drawn by four case. It is really a most ancient empire, which elephants. Axum is on the road to Goudar has preserved through long ages of isolation and land Debra Tabor, and it is held at present by degradation, some relies of civilization, and even a chief in arms against Theodore. That is the some semblance of Christianity. Surrounded road which geography and politics alike mark by negro-tribes it still maintains in form and out for us. Let us hope that it may prove language the higher type of the Semitic race to not only the road to victory and vengeance. which it belongs. Pressed on all sides by but also to the re-establishment of a more per-Mahomedan invaders, it has never relinquished manent European intercourse than has ever its nominal adherence to the Gospel. These, yet subsisted with the ancient Christian kingbowever, are nearly all the tokens of its ancient dom of Abyssinia .- Guardian. glory which survive. The royal dynasty, derived originally-so runs the tradition-from Menilek, the son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, sank down, like the Merovingraps in France, to a succession of reis faineants, who are practically superseded by their viziers. It was not likely that the unity of the empire could be long preserved under these circumstancer. Province after province set up a king and governor of its own, until at last Abyssinia became little more than a name, like France in feudal times or Germany and Italy before their larest reflabilitations, for a collection of independ at Sates, a mere geographical expression. All this, however, went on unnoticed and almost unknown by the rest of the world. Gibbon concludes his brief summary of the latest incident in its history which tell under his reviewthe re discovery of Abyssinia by the Portuguese Jesuits and its conversion to Latin Christianity, tollowed by its sudden and total relapse into its old Monophysise heresy-with the following characteristic sentence:-The gates of that solitary realm were forever shut against " the Very in the evening. These beloved brethren, arts, the science, and the fanaticism of Europe" It was a premature announcement. During the present generation the gates have been once more gradually unclosing ; it seems likely that they will be soon flung wide open. Out of the chaos which we have just described a resolute will and a strong hand began some dozen years ago to remodel a nation. Kassai of Kwara in series of victories, reduced province after province under his control until he had united under tim the greater part of Abyssinia. An ancient prophecy had assigned to a certain Theodore, who ruled in the eleventh century, the same prerogative which hovered round the name of our own King Arthur. He was destined in the anticipations of the people to return again to his throne and bring victory and prosperity in a his train. Kassai utilized this belief by assuming the name of Theodore and thus proclaiming bims-if the expected hero. At first his acre seemed to justify the claim. He ruled with a strong hand, tolerated no tival, and established something like order in the country. The despatch of Consul Plowden, describing him in ance cause, both at home and abroad, evidently beneficial to the general interests of true godli-The year 1855, is the picture of a vigorous attended with a good measure of success. founder of a new order of things—the Rudolt lad in Cumberland became intoxicated, lay out of some future dynasty. These hopes, however, were soon blasted. Absolute power and necessary to have them both amountated. On unvarying success appear to have turned his head, as tony have that of many another promising my visiting him he signed the pledge, and exprince from Nero to Henry VIII Wild pressed an ardent desire that others should take in any of these places, yet the state of religion ambitious seduced him into impracticable ideas, warning, and abstain from the use of intoxiand florus passions broke out into ungovernable cating drinks. This case tended to increase my while his old mitirary skill and judgment seem to have deserted him. He is surrounded by one-

falling to pieces again.

This s are of chings, it is obvious, will be a

provinces. The whole country will be in league bers, and ordained two Deacons. The season with us until we come actually within sight of More than two thousand years ago the Father Theodore's camp. Mountain defiles, broad

Correspondence.

Bolle and The For the Christian Messenger.

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BY REV CHARLES TUPPER, D. D. CHAPTER XIII.

FOURTH RESIDENCE IN AMBERST.

(No. 8.)

The commencement of the year 1847 found me in St. John, N B., on a long agency tour. On the Lord's day, Jan. Srd, I preached for Bro. S. Robinson in the morning, Bro. A. McDonald in the atterpoon, and Bro. E. D. though all considerably younger, and much more robust than I, have been called beme before me.

The next day I wrote a letter before day light and rode on borseback to Sr. George, a distant of 45 miles. While stopping to feed my horse on the way-it may have been at another time-a lady who was a stranger to me, thought she had seen me before; and inquired it I had not been in Salisbury. On my answering in the affirmative, she remarked, 'You come into a house there in which I was to light your pipe. My answer was prompt-almost indignant at being charged with such vulgarity- You never saw me tight my pipe.'s a lagrant thinks out It &

In the last 6 days of this extensive tour, besides making numerous calls, I rode 200 miles.

In the early part of this year it afforded me ardor in the cause; and it seemed to have had a measure of encouragement. mies, and his nawly formed empire is now rapidly tormerly indulged in drinking habits.

was interesting, and the prospect encouraging. As it is not important in some cases to note the exact time in which certain events transpired, two may be recorded bere.

In the course of my pastoral labors it became known to me, that one of the Deacons was disquieted on account of an action which he imagined had been done by me. An anonymous article had been published in the Christian Messenger, entitled " The Consistent Deacon." It evidently contained severe strictures on the conduct of some individual. My Christian brother supposed that it was written by me, and had reference to him. When this was communicated to me by a friend, I immediately went to the afflicted Deacon, and inquired of him, if he entertained such suspicion. On his acknowledging that he did, I said, 'you had tull confidence in me, and know that I would at once frankly tell you the whole truth : why then, did you not, instead of remaining in disquietude, presently ask me?' He replied that he was almost sure; and thought that if he knew it certainly, he would feel still worse.' On my informing him that I knew nothing of the communication till it appeared in print, he was satisfied, and relieved from the trouble which Le had endured for a length of time.

Prior to this I had sometimes used anonymous signatures, as Philographes, A Postor, Victor &c., but from this time it became a settled purpose with me, avowed, and always observed, to append or prefix my real name to all my communications; and thus to be responsible for these, and these only. If all writers for the press would adopt the same open and frank course, there would doubtless be much less of unkind insinuation; and these suspicions from prevented. to sollio alterol a laburase see sinw

On one occasion while travelling in Wallace, where there was a liability to mistake the road, a man kindly accompanied me as a guide. In our convertation be took occasion to descant on the evil of pride; especially in dress. At length, as an indication of his own humility, of which he was evidently proud, he remarked, Sometimes in the summer for a week together I don't know where my hat is." While pride in fine dress, as well as in all its other phases, is unquestionably pernicious, this man seemed to me to have run to an opposite extreme. "It is obviously desirable for every man to keep his hat in its proper place, namely, on his head when out of doors, and off his bead when in a a cook and we want to see as a to the White cauca

A woman who had profited by my labors at River Philip, but did not while resident there obtain sufficient strength to profess faith in Christ, was subsequently married to Mr. William Hurd, of Wallace Harbor. From a remembrance of the benefit received from my ministry she named a child for me. At the age of two years he died With the concurrence of her busband, she requested me to preach a sermon at their place for the improvement of this painful visitation. By these means an acquaintance was formed between the ismily and me .--Profiting by this bereaving dispensation of Providence, and circumstances connected with it, Mrs. Hurd soon after this united with a Baptist Church, Subsequently her busband and their son James C., in accordance with their convictions of duty, were also baptized. By these means our Brother, Rev. James C. Hord, M. D', became connected with the Baptist denominations as a beggir jorgga and a continued

On the 20th day of September I set out on a Mission to P. E. Island. I again assisted our Brethren in their Annual Missionary Meeting. held at North River; and was very glad to find that, by means of their Board employing Home Missionaries, it was evidently doing a great amount of good. At Cavendish it afforded ma sincere pleasure to rest with the venerable John Sprott, a Presbyterian minister of note, who readily attended my meeting, and united with me in ministerial labor. Such union of effort, without any sacrifice of principle, has much pleasure to see my labors in the Temper- ever appeared to me very becoming, and highly A ness Most of our places of preaching were visited by me at this time, as Tryon, Bedeque, Wilmot Creek, St. Eleanors, North River, Charlottetown, St. Peter's Road, Lot 49, Three appeared to me, on the whole favorable. Our people seemed generally united, and the Ministers laboring faithfully, in most cases with a

When Dr. S. once preached at St. James's, a bystander observed t "He did better last year." great advantage to us in the impending war lists day of March I organized a new Baptist "He did not preach at all last year," replied an We shall march to the attack through triendly Church at Goose River, consisting of 10 mem-

For the Christian Messenger United States Correspondence. beside that noble coul. I felt more than ever

nour come leader of MAINE, Oct. 7th, 1867.

Dear Messenger tan : Answerellang riods of the What activity marks this lower world in the nineteenth Century. We have been busy in political moves and religious services in this part of the universe. We have just been through the process of voting for Republican and Democratic officers for our Counties. The Republican party have succeeded (hough with a loss of some thousands who have gone over to the Democratio side in consequence of some local affairs, especially for the severity of the clauses in the law lately enacted for the suppression of the liquor traffic) in electing Chamberlain for Governor of the State, and many Republicans for office in some of the Counties. Our different Associations have been held in their appointed places and I have had great pleasure in riding through the varied scenery of the Country-now rocky, anon tertile-through the bush, then scross the plains occasionally having a glapce at a thritty village, then a bird's eye view of a sparsely scattered population sometimes with heart jubilant with song, at some gem of beauty-then pondering on the historic probabilities of the rock and headland scenery. What a strange store room is the mind of man-full of miscellaneous things just as odd as the curiosity shop described by the masterly hand of Charles Dickens (only of different materials.) The Saco River Association was beld this year at Buxton Centre with strong and healthy Baptist Church numbering 168 members; this Association numbers 1 churches with only about 8 pastors, the mem bership last year was 1184. The Association sermon was preached by Rev. A. H. Batey, a New Brunswick man, His subject was, The moral Destitution of the World of Isbourers, and the Remedy of the same; founded on the command of Christ : The harvest 'truly in plenteous but the labourers are few, Pray ye therefore the Lord of the barvest, &c .- it was a solid discourse but rather lengthy. Brother Hubbard of Biddeford tollowed in the afternoon with an ingenious and practical sermon on Prov. xxx, 24-28. 1 Improving opportunity, v. 25. 2 Security, v. 26. 3 Each in his place, v. 27. 4 Perseverance, v. 28. One idea he advanced that needs consideration by many members in our churches, that a true disciple will not enter a church to be a mere guest to enjoy all and do no work-nor like a passenger in a rail car riding at case, but will enter the church to find his place and do his appointed work. Are there not some in Nova Spotia who think that all is done that is expected of them when they join the church? But is this all? Ought not each christian to feel that God has a place for them there and that each place has its own work, and that they must do it for themselves. Other sermore followed during the session. No particular success had attended the efforts of the churches during the past year. Some baptisms had taken place and remodeling of churches, &c. Interesting prayer meetings and spirited discussions characterized this Association. The following week I drove off to the York Association to meet in Lebanon. On my way I passed through the village of Shakerswas much pleased with the neat appearance of houses and farms, but was not particularly charmed with the shrivelled up appearance of the men and women that live there. Preached in Alfred-a spot of beauty. The Baptists have a good house and some earnest members. Politics and intemperance has done them harm but they are recovering, and will, I trust, under God, become a power for good in that locality. Found the meeting place of the Association on the borders of New Hampshire pleasantly located—a commodious and good building—in which another New Brunswicker preaches The Association was large in its gathering, comprising delegates from 18 churches with only about 7 ministers, yet the attendance of triends was considerable, Stirting vermons were preached, earnest speeches made on the Freed men, Sabbath Schools, Temperance, &c. The Social Meetings interested me very much, I met there an old pioneer, Gideon Cook, who had roughed it in his early days. For an uneducated minister he is truly eloquent. He has preached many a sermon in the dense forests of Maine, slept on shavings or the bare ground, having for tood often the poerest kind. My soul was thrilled when he said with Joyous countenance and animated voice, speaking of his trials, &c., (for he had been requested to give us an account of his work) if I had my life to live over again I would do the same, I am not tired of my work, I want to presch the blessed Gos