THE PILGRIMAGE OF SOR-ROWFUL.

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BY ELIZABETH PATTEN HUNT. Edited by Mrs. Hunt-Morgan. CHAPTER VI.

Day began to break, and Sorrowful rejoiced once more in the light of the sun; yet her countenance did not appear as cheerful and animated, as it did while she was passing through Comfort. Sighs would often escape from her, and tears steal down her cheeks. She was now in Trial; and she went on, mourning over her past conduct, determining that she would wander no more, that she would yet manifest how sight that she could not perceive whether much she loved Him who had done so much for her, until she came to the foot of a lofty mountain, the eight of which made her tremble. She looked to the right hand and to the left, hoping that she should not have to climb it; but it extended on both sides further than she could see; and while she was thinking what to do, Faint-Heart and Impatience joined her.

Faint-Heart. " You will never be able to get on the top of that mountain, for after you have gone a little way, you will become giddy, and fall back to the bottom and perhaps will be dashed in pieces."

Impatience, perceiving that Sorrowful listened to Faint-Heart, also joined with him in saying many things to discourage her, and then advised her to sit down a little, and consider whether she had better attempt to ascend the mountain or not. She did this, without once seeking counsel of Grace.

Faint Heart. "This path on the left keeps close to the foot of the mountain; suppose you go a little way on it, you may perhaps discover some part more easy of ascent."

Sorrowful rose to go; but one passing by, said :

"Be not weary in well-doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not." "Trust ye in the Lord for ever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength."

At this, Sorrowful halted; but Impatience

spoke hastily: "It is not necessary that you should take the most tiresome way; why should you! when many who are admitted to the City of Refuge, are taken from Comfort to the Holy Land in a chariot, and know

nothing of the vexation you feel. Sorrowful telt every word that was said, and accompanied Faint-Heart as invited. But her path was rugged. Thorns also and brambles were thick in the way, so that her feet were sadly pierced, neither could she perceive any place where the mountain was easier to ascend. She now began to reflect on herself most. bitterly for again turning out of the way, and would gladly have returned, but her feet had become so painful that she could no longer walk in any direction. The idea of having fifty mountains to climb would not now have been so terrible to her as her present situation. Night was coming on, and she began to hear the roaring of lione, and the sharp bark of jackals. Many of the servants of the Black Prince had dwellings near where she was, and they failed not greatly to distress her. She would have cried aloud for help, but Misrepresentation told her, that if she did so, she would be harvest. immediately banished into Everlasting-Despair, that Grace and Everlasting-Love would never again come to her assistance, val of private crimes and brutalities were that the Lord Jesus would be troubled with her no more, for that he was exceedingly angry, and had left her to become a prey to the wild beasts of the forest. This rible, seem to have become of almost daily speech kept her silent, until a serpent, rustling through the thick grass bit her, is true, how far the increase in the worst and would have repeated the attack, had it forms of criminality is real, and how far not been prevented by One whom Sorrow ful saw not.

am dying, I shall never reach the Holy Land! I shall never again see the smiling dailies. It is, of course, easy to mistake countenance of my beloved Lord !"

But she was mistaken; for she had no sooner done speaking, than she heard the itself. But after all reasonable abatement, voice of her Lord saying:

which was lost. Thou hast destroyed in the rapid whirl of our civilization, and

thyself, but in Me is thy help found." carried her to a Lodge kept by Consolation, situated on the right way, near the spot husbands, and husbands by wives, when Sept. 8th a letter from Silas T Rand under where she had first met with Faint-Heart. guilty patients are being hurried out of the above caption. At the close of that then (being the most skillful of all life by ignorant and unprincipled quacks, Physicians), extracted the poison left by the when respectable citizens in a city like occurs, " I shall now be happy to receive serpent in the wound, applied a healing Toronto, which prides itself upon having further aid in the same way towards meetbalm, and commanded Consolation to take the best police system in the Dominion, ing the expenses of printing and binding particular care of her. But as He was are kicked to death in the public streets by our Reading Book, or for the general purabout to depart, Sorrowful observed His rowdies, for the offence of attempting to poses of the mission." I would ask, Where the thorns over which He had carried her it is certainly time for philanthropists, not years or more we in Nova Scotia have had ful, so they wrote the Board, they relin-

to spring forward, forgetting for a few causes, with a view to find if possible ef- published translations of various parts of minutes her own pains in contemplating | ficient causes. The most prolific of causes, His. She threw herself on the ground, the one which no doubt towers in horrible bathed his feet with her tears, and would not preëminence above every other, is not hard let Him go. Yet in the midst of her weeping to find. The simple facts in a large mathese were happy moments for Sorrowful, jority of cases reveal it. No reasonable for her Lord was not in the least displeased with her freedom, but smiled on her the trust it may be found possible at no very whole time.

But she soon began to remember her own | Prohibition Convention assembled the other base forgetfulness, her failure to cleave with more steadfastness to so loving, forgiving, and constant a Friend. Again were sighs, tears, and lamentation her principal employment; and her tears so dimmed her her Lord were present or not. But the kind words and attentions of Consolation were the means of making her, in some little measure again to rejoice. Yet whenever she beheld the mountain which she had still to climb, her whole frame would shudder.

" Ah !" she cried, " What have I gained by wandering? Only painful reflections! What did I get by choosing my own way? Only new sorrows, new trials, new difficulties! For the mountain is yet before me, notwithstanding all my endeavors to shun it; it must still be passed over. But who can tell "? (And at this thought her countenance assumed a more cheerful cast.) " Perhaps my dear Lord may come in His chariot, and take me at once to the Holy Land! There I shall know Trial no more. Hark! Do I not hear the sound of wheels? Is He not coming? Come, Lord Jesus, come now."

And for this she kept listening, hoping, and praying, until the time came for her to proceed on her journey.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

ONTARIO CORRESPONDENCE.

GOOD CROPS. STARTLING PREVALENCE OF GREAT CRIMES. CAN THE GREATEST SOURCE BE REMOVED? A CANADIAN PLIMSOLL NEEDED, &C., &C.

In the midst of the universal complaint of "hard times" and scarcity of the circulating medium it is encouraging to hear the almost universal accounts of the excellent crops which have been and are being gathered in in Canada. In most sections and in regard to most kinds of crop in Ontario we hear very favorable reports. True, fall wheat in some places suffered from the severity of the last Winter, but even this in many localities seems to have given a good yield, while spring grain and root crops are, so far as I have been able to gather, generally excellent. The orehards too seem to be producing at last fairly. Some complaints are heard of the apple crop, but so long as good Autumn apples can be procured from the shops at ten cents per peck, and the best Winter varieties are offered at fitty or fifty five cents per bushel, the scarcity is not very appalling. On the whole, then, there seems good reason to hope that the period of business reaction will be shortened and alleviated, so far as it is under the influence of an abundant

In the absence of any very stirring public events, it would seem as if a carnibeing held all over the Dominion. Robberies, burglaries, forgeries, murders and other unmentionable crimes even more teroccurrence. There is room for question, it only apparent, in con- sequence of the avidity with which every such event is " Now 1 am lost!" she exclaimed; " I seized in order to give spiciness and pungency to the news columns of the great the increased publicity given to revolting crime for the increase of the thing in view of such considerations, the facts are " I am come to seek and to save that certainly such as should " give us pause" lead us to ponder seriously the great prob-He then took her from the ground, and leme involved. When all around us wives are being cruelly "done to death" by

man can doubt that were it possible, as we distant day, to carry out the views of the day at Ottawa, by securing a real suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Dominion, the next decade would show such a diminution of crime, and such an advance in wealth and general prosperity in Canada, as would make us all wonder more than ever at the blindness which has so long tolerated and legalized the source of so much evil. But yet it would be folly to anticipate a reign of peace and virtue even in a nation where universal sobriety was compulsory. There are unfortunately too many other prolific agencies at work in the manufacture of criminals. Idleness, ignorance, the prevalence of degrading sports and vices, the unseemly haste to be rich, the intense encial animosities which are products of modern as they were of ancient civilization and a thousand other crime engendering Where has it ever been? Where is it influences would still have to be encountered. Of all the remedial influences which might be devised or suggested we question whether there is any that would be more surely and soundly curative than a general raising of the standard of practical, every for instruction? Where is there a chrisday, Christianity. There is not in these days any falling off-there seems on the | ual? Or if the last of these is too much other hand to be a very hopeful increase of to ask, where is the place, and when the religious zeal as manifested in direct appeal and effort. What is wanted as it appears to us when we sometimes try to trace the causes of the admittedly feeble and perhaps warning hold of religion upon the masses, is more of the habic of carrying christian principles, christian motives, christian views and estimates of things into business and social life, that the power of a pervading and perpetual religious influence may check immorality and rebuke selfishness, even where its roots strike no deeper. The tendency of the age is undoubtedly to judge christianity more and more by practical tests. Can not its professors and teachers do more to show their recognition of this tendency and to prove the inherent and divine sufficiency of the

christian system to stand the test? Coming from the general to the particular we wonder whether the poor British sailor is indebted directly or only indirectly to the christian element in our civilization for the scant measure of protection to his life, afforded by the recent legislation in Great Britain. Be that as it may, recent much in need of a Canadian Plimeoll. During a recent storm on the Great Lakes several vessels, some of them undoubtedly old and overladen hulks went to the bottom. As an example the Propeller " Equinox' foundered on Lake Michigan, carrying to the bottom nearly all on board, about Empire. twenty souls.

The helmsman was rescued after clinging for 36 hours to the pilot house. It is now stated that this illfated boat loaded at Sagmaw with nearly 6000 barrels of Salt and a deckload of Lumber to boot, and was so manifestly overladen and unseaworthy it need only be remarked that an agitation, port, but was over-ruled. Insurance \$7000. of frequent occurrence?

I fear, Mr. Editor, that what was intended to be somewhat of a news letter has gone sadly aside from the mark, but I am obliged to plead as my excuse for not now attempting to correct the fault confessed, the same apology mutatis mutandis which a lecturer once offered for the inordinate length of his lecture : " I had not time to write a shorter one."

J. E. W.

" THE MICMAC MISSION."

Dear Brother,-I notice in the Christian Messenger of communication the following passage

the scriptures, and numerous reports, both in poetry and prose, of the work done, he has trumpeted far and wide his change of ecclesiastical relations and of raising funds relying on prayer solely for money. For several years the missionary appealed to every Baptist Association for aid in this undertaking. Then for many years the work was intrusted to the hands of good men of several denominations, who sought to give it a local habitation and a name they cared not where nor what. Its fame has gone abroad, so that literary men in foreign lands are obtaining from the missionary "information respecting the Micmacs, their language, legends, &c." Forthwith a reading book is published in both languages, containing in Mic-mac and English all the Indian words being translated, and accompanied by a "dissertation on the aglutinated and polysynthetic character of the Mic-mac," it is sent away to the World's Convention of the Archeological Society held in France in the city of Nancy. A copy is sent to Dr. Dawson of McGill College and other literary friends. But where is the mission concerning which there is all this flourish of trumpets? now? Where is there a meeting house for the poor Mic-mac to hear the gospel? Or a school room where he can be taught to read his books? Or mission premises of any kind where the people can be gathered tian Mic-mac village, or family, or individtime, at which two or three, or even one of the Mic-mace, old or young is statedly taught by the missionary, or by any one under his direction, the way of life and salvation? If even this is too much to ask after thirty years of agitation, and toil, and study, and prayer. Does the missionary contemplate the appointment of a time and place for statedly and persistently teaching the gospel to the Mic-macs. If so many I presume will rejoice that now at length a mission is to be commenced amongst the aborigines of our country, and will aid with their money and their prayers.

A FRIEND OF THE MIC-MACS. Sept. 27th, 1875.

For the Christian Messenger.

THE CONVENTION.

No. 4.

BY A DELEGATE.

It will ever be a memorable event probably, how it came to pass, that a Band of events are making it very clear that we are Missionaries from the shores of British America, destined for Siam, the dominion of a foreign and a heathen potentate, settled down after two years wanderings, in Coconada, in British India, some three thousand miles perhaps, by water conveyance, distant from the capital of the Siamese

The records of the Conventions, -our Year Book, - will furnish a solution to the inquirer whe may hereafter seek the information. There was a section of the friends of Foreign Missions, who never heartily accepted Siam as a field. In proof that the Engineer protested against leaving | and inquiries and comparisons, between it, and Hindastan-the banks of the Goda-Estimated value \$8000? Can the most very at its debouchment, soon after began tyro in Moral Science have any difficulty in to appear in the organ of the denomination, ascertaining the moral character of the the subject discussed, found ready readers, transaction, a transaction which probably facts were elicited that seriously shook condiffers but in minor particulars from others | fidence in reference to the decision of 1873, arrived at in Windsor, at the public Convention held there. The policy that pronounced that decision, the reasons that led to it .- the facts in reference to it,-were gravely questioned, and the minds of a large majority, probably, of the friends, became unsettled as to the action that had been taken and the future prospects of the

A persevering correspondent continued to agitate, and to advocate the abandonment of Siam, and the adoption of Coconada as the more eligible position, for the location of the enterprize. Just, however, when the advocacy of the change seemed about ceasing-just when there appeared to be no probability, that such a change of base was at all likely-just then, came the letter of the Missionaries, dated from Rahaing, announcing the fact that the result of all their inquiries and investigations and travels was, that Siam was not a snitable place for establishing a Mission. The Karens of that country were nomads, and bleeding feet, which had been pierced with protect unoffending passers by from insult, is the mission here referred to? For thirty wanderers, and their number seemed doubtto health and happiness. This caused her to say christians, to study seriously the a missionary amongst the Micmacs, he has quished the policy of a Mission, among

these ancient Buddhists of the eastern

They expressed themselves, however, at the same time, favourable to a Mission to the Burmans of the Upper country. But that was not to be and for reasons not known perhaps to them. It could not be without endangering the friendly relations existing between the American Foreign Missionary Board and our own Board. Thereupon the latter Board decided forthwith to convoke the Convention in Special Session, and so the President at their instance called such a meeting at Amherst, on the 12th May,

There, action was taken, which resulted in a determination to instruct the Board, to recall the Missionaries from Siam, and to locate them in Hither India. Some differance of opinion existed at first, but eventually the expression was all but unanimous that Coconada was the most eligible situation, and the Missionaries were expected to repair thither, on being communicated with by the Board.

There, then was a field, wide, and a door open. Our Brethren of the Western Provinces, had a Mission in Coconada, too weakhanded for desired purposes, and were sadly in want of more missionaries. They gave us a cordial invitation to come in, and divide the inheritance with them. The Special Convention accepted the offer. But then it required weeks and months to know what the Missionaries themselves would think or say, and how they, who had expressed themselves so decidedly favorable for Burman, would receive this determination of the Convention. Speculations were affeat. Some thought this, and others anticipated that. The great majority never doubted however. But eventually and as one could hear from them the tidings came on the wires—on the wings of the morning that two of the Missionaries, in obedience to the Amherst decision were already on their way-the others to follow. And on the opening of the Convention at Hillsburg, the President announced from his place from a telegram received the evening before, that with one exception, the Missionaries were all on the new field "working Joyfully."

A single mind, that of Gabriel, the indefatigable, the sainted originated this Coconada Mission. One of the servants of the Most High, evidently called to pioneer the enterprize, having exhausted his means and his health, all other prospects failing he handed over the seemingly disrupted organization to the Canadian Missionaries, then in the employ of the American Board, who were prevailed upon to accept it. There they were, with one Canadian Missionary for eight millions of heathen! There we were eight or ten strong, looking for a field where it was not designed that we should be stationed.

In the providence of God all these seeming difficulties are made to harmonize, and within a few months, to vanish, and between the 12th May, 1875, and the 20th of Aug., not only is the new policy of the denomination announced to the Missionary staff on the Banks of the MEINAM and the IRRAWADDY, but the tidings reach us, that the Missionaries are at length at the end of their journeyings. Was there ever such a chapter of co-incidences? Such an illustration of the adage that " Man proposes but God disposes! How auspicious now, where but a few months ago, all was doubt and gloom and uncertainty! "The pillar of cloud by day, the pillar of fire by night" brought the wanderers of old to the land of promise. So may it prove with our beloved Missionaries!

> For the Christian Messenger. FROM ROME.

> > Rome, July 21st, 1875.

The Pope recently delivered two addresses which are sharply commented on by the Italian Press. The first was made to the Sacred College, in reply to the congratulalations of the Cardinals on the twentyninth Anniversary of his elevation to the Papal throne. The Italie which reproduces that discourse at the head of its columns, remarks justly how useful it is to inform Europe of "the prisoner of the Vatican " says, and can say publicly of his " jailers." Not that the Pope's allocution contains anything very novel; but the Government of the Quirinal is, for the hunderedth time, and with the utmost energy, accused of having unchained throughout the Italian Peninsula all the revolutionary passions, and put itself at the head of "every thing evil" in its desperate struggle against " all that is good." That journal then adds: