

unto prayer." Let us then bear our missionaries on our spirits so often as we draw near to a throne of grace.— Let us pray for their health and safety and the health and safety of their families. Let us pray that they be strengthened for their work, that they may be comforted in their trials and that they may be guarded in their perplexities. Especially let us pray for the prosperity of their work—that according to his promise he would pour out his Spirit, and make the wilderness as Eden, and the desert as the garden of the Lord.

Some Missions.

"A short statement of Facts relating to the Micmac Indians, by T. S. Rand."

We have read this pamphlet with much pleasure, and take the earliest convenient opportunity of introducing it to the readers of the Register. Mr. Rand has evidently entered into his work with zeal and singleness of heart. He writes in a simple and earnest manner, narrating many interesting facts and occurrences, and making appeals on behalf of his mission to which every christian heart must respond. To human view the work is encompassed by many difficulties, but these should not deter christians from doing their duty; and there can be no doubt that, in so far as human means are concerned, it will be taken up heartily by the leading evangelical denominations, it can be carried on without being a heavy burden to any of them. We give a few extracts; advising however our readers to get the work for themselves.— It is sold for 7^d, the profits being devoted to the benefit of the mission.

Near the beginning of the pamphlet the contrast between the past and present state of the Micmacs, is thus feelingly described.

"Sit down in his wigwags and gain his confidence, and he will tell you his history, and that of his fathers.— He will refer to those happy days when his fathers held undisputed possession of all these regions, as the gift of the Great Spirit. Then they were at peace among themselves; drunkenness with its fearful effects was unheard of; the forests abounded with game; the rivers with fish; and poverty and want were unknown. They could then muster by thousands. The various diseases which have of late years swept them away had not reached them.— Sheltered in the forests from the cold; experiencing comparatively few chang-

es in their diet and modes of living, and bountifully supplied with covering, they lived on through a long period of years. They could spread down the skins of the bear and moose, said an old Indian to me a short time since, and cover themselves over with others, and in the severest weather they would be warm and comfortable anywhere.— 'But' he continued with emotion, 'it is not so now. Our lands have been taken away; the forests have been cut down and the moose and the bear nearly exterminated. We have no skins now with which to wrap ourselves up in winter. Government, it is true, gives us a bit of blanket, and we spread it over the children. One awakens crying with the cold, and gives it a pull; and then another awakens crying and he gives it a pull; and (cutting the action to the word) by-and-by they pull 'em all to pieces.'"

Much curious information is given in relation to their manners and customs. We have not room for much of this matter; but the following illustration of Scripture is too interesting to be passed by; connecting as it does the habits of our Indians with those of Eastern nations.

"But we pass to their social habits. In few places are the principles of order, "a place for every thing, and every thing in its place; a time for every thing, and every thing in its time; a station for every one, and every one in his station;" more fully carried out than in the Indian's wigwam. One unacquainted with their customs, would not suspect this. He looks in upon the beings in human form, 'caricatures of humanity,' as he possibly considers them—and every thing is so different from his own ideas of order, that he may suppose that all is, in reality, in as much confusion as it appears to him