

reformation of criminals; by the lower classes being religiously educated; and by the slaves in their colonies being liberated. The King then took me by the hand and said he hoped God would bless me. I expressed my desire that the blessing of the Almighty might rest on the King, Queen, their children, and their children's children. We gave them books which they accepted kindly. It certainly was a very pleasant and satisfactory interview that I humbly trust will not prove in vain in the Lord."

"On Sixth day, with my brother, I visited the Princess of Orange. We had open, free, pleasant communication on many important points. The same morning I visited the Princess Frederick, sister to the King of Prussia just out of her confinement. I found her like the other members of that superior family. My brother also had very satisfactory intercourse with the Princess of Orange. The Ministers of the Interior and of Finance have been very kind, and we hope and expect that real good will result. The Princess of Orange has a lovely little boy about two months older than our Princess. The girls went to see him; they accompanied me to the Princess Frederick who wished to see them, from her knowledge of us through the Prussian Court."

On the 7th of August the party reached Amsterdam where they inspected all the public institutions and held philanthropic and religious meetings in the usual manner. On the 14th they arrived at Bremen where a large meeting was held in the Museum at which several of the pasteurs were present. One of these said to Mrs. Fry, "Your name has long been to us '*a word of beauty*;' " and a Christian gentleman wrote to them afterwards, "Now I am more than convinced that you are sent to us by the Lord to be

and to become a great blessing, and a salt to our city." "An address, embodying subjects of great importance, was afterwards prepared by Elizabeth Fry and her brother and forwarded to the municipal authorities of the place." "When the carriage came to the Hotel door for their departure crowds of the lower classes surrounded it, wishing them a prosperous journey, 'bon voyage,' thanking them for the good Meeting they had had the evening before, and begging for tracts; whilst numbers could not be persuaded to move till Elizabeth Fry had shaken hands with them. Their little transit across the Elbe would have been delightful, with a splendid setting sun, but for a mob of persons returning from Hamburg market, who, having discovered Elizabeth Fry and her tract bag, so pressed upon her that she was glad to take refuge in a carriage."

After various engagements and a large meeting at Hamburg, they embarked on the Baltic for Copenhagen, where they remained a week. The following is Mrs. Fry's description of this part of the mission, written to her family on board the packet, August 30th, 1841.

"We have been favored to leave Denmark with peaceful minds, having endeavored to fulfil our mission as ability has been granted us: a more important one, or a more interesting one, I think I never was called into. On First-day morning when we arrived in the harbor we were met by Peter Browne the Secretary to the English Legation, to inform us that the Queen had engaged apartments for us in the Hotel Royal. The appearance of the Hotel was I should think like the arrangements of one of our first rate hotels about a hundred years ago.

"The next morning the Queen came to town and we had a very pleasant and satisfactory interview with her. She

certainly is a most delightful woman, as well as a truly Christian and devoted character; lovely in person and quite the Queen in appearance. She took me in her carriage to her infant school: it really was beautiful to see her surrounded by the little children and to hear her translating what I wished to say to them. After staying with her about two hours, we returned to our Hotel, and that evening took a drive to see the beautiful Palace of Fredericksburgh, in a most lovely situation, the beauties of land and sea combined, with fine forest trees around it. The following morning we regularly began our prison visiting. Very sad scenes we witnessed in some of them. We saw hundreds of persons confined for life in melancholy places; but what occupied our most particular attention was the state of the persecuted Christians. We found Baptist ministers, excellent men, in one of the prisons, and that many others of this sect suffered much in this country, for there is hardly any religious tolerance. It produces the most flattening religious influence, I think more marked than in Roman Catholic countries. We were most devoted to the service of visiting prisons. Third and Fourth-days we received various persons in the evening, but saw as yet but few Danes.

"On Fourth-day we dined at Sir Henry Watkyn Wynn's, our ambassador, and here we became acquainted with several persons. They live quite in the country and we saw the true Danish country-house and gardens. The King and Queen were kind enough to invite us all to dine at their palace in the country on Fifth-day. This was a most serious occasion, as we had so much to lay before the King;—slavery in the West Indies, the condition of the persecuted Christians here, and the sad state of the prisons. I was in spirit so weighed down with the importance of the occasion that I hardly could enjoy the beautiful scene. We arrived about a quarter past three o'clock; the Queen met us with the utmost kindness and condescension and took us a walk

in their lovely grounds which are open to the public. We had much interesting conversation, between French and English, and made ourselves understood. When our walk was finished we were shown into the drawing room to the King who met us very courteously; several were there in attendance. Dinner was soon announced: imagine me, the King on one side and the Queen on the other, and only my poor French to depend upon; but I did my best to turn the time to account. . . . When dinner was over we all went out together. The afternoon was very entertaining; the King and Queen took us to the drawing-room window where we were to see a large school of orphans, protégés of the Queen. I took advantage of this opportunity and laid the state of the prisons before the King, telling him at the same time that I had a petition for him which I meant to make before leaving the palace. After an amusing time with the children my brother Joseph withdrew with the King into a private room, where, for about an hour he gave him attention whilst he thoroughly enlarged upon the state of their West India Islands. I staid with the Queen, but after awhile went to them and did entreat the King for the poor Baptists in prison, and for religious toleration. I did my best, in few words, to express my mind, and very strongly I did it. I also gave Luther's sentiments upon the subject. . . . On Seventh-day (one of our fullest days) we drove out into the country to visit the King's sister, the Landgravine of Hesse Cassel, the Prince her husband, brother to the Duchess of Cambridge, and the lovely Princesses, her daughters. We endeavored to turn these visits to account by our conversation. In the evening we held one of our very large Meetings. I trust that we were both so helped to speak the truth in love on various and very important subjects as to assist the causes nearest our hearts, for our poor fellow-mortals. It did not appear desirable to allude to the persecuted Christians: as we had laid their case before the King we might have done harm by it. But I feel

the way in which Protestant Europe is persecuting to be a subject that cannot and must not be allowed to rest. Where we now are, the same old Lutherans whom we found persecuted in Prussia are persecuting others.

"The way in which ceremonies are depended upon is wonderful. No person is allowed to fill any office, civil or religious, until confirmed,—not even to marry! and when once confirmed we hear that it leads to a feeling of such security spiritually that they think themselves at liberty to do as they like. Sadly numerous are the instances of moral fall.

"These very weighty subjects so deeply occupying my attention, and being separated from so many beloved ones prevent the lively enjoyment I should otherwise feel in some of the scenes we pass through; but I see this to be well, and in the right ordering of Providence. I have the kindest attendants and everything to make me comfortable.

"On First-day morning we had a very interesting meeting with the poor Baptists. We then again went into the country to lay all our statements before the King and Queen. I read the one about the prisons and the persecuted Christians, and my brother read the one about the West Indies; we had them translated into Danish for the King to read at the same time. After pressing these as strongly as we felt right, we expressed our religious concern and desires for the King and Queen. I read a little to them in one of Paul's epistles; after that I felt that I must commit them and these important causes to Him who alone can touch the heart. We had a very handsome luncheon, when I was again seated between the King and Queen. I may say their kindness to me was very great.

"On Second-day morning we formed a Society for attending to poor prisoners—gentlemen and ladies; and then paid a most delightful farewell visit to the Queen and Princess. I forgot to mention a very interesting visit to the Queen Dowager."

They returned, by Lubeck, to Hamburg, whence Mrs. Fry wrote to her family:

"Hamburg, Ninth Month, 3rd.

"We last night finished our labors in these Hanse Towns. We have labored in them in various ways, particularly in this large and important town. We have boldly set our faces against religious persecution, and upheld religious tolerance and Christian unity in the Church of Christ. We have also labored about their prisons, and expect to have many evils mitigated. It is extraordinary the good fellowship and love we have enjoyed with numbers. In a spiritual sense, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters given to us, and helpers most curiously and constantly raised up from place to place."

From Hamburg they proceeded towards Hanover by way of Minden and Pymont, again visiting the Friends in these places. The visit is described in a letter to her youngest daughter.

"Hanover, Ninth Month, 9th, 1841.

"I cannot express the fulness of my love and interest for my children, in their different allotments, and how often I think of you and your families before the Lord, in my quiet meditations. We arrived here after finishing our interesting and satisfactory visits to our dear Friends at Minden and Pymont. I felt it refreshing being again with these dear, simple-hearted people, and I do think they are useful in their allotments. How much I should like you to have seen us dining with them at Friedensthal; such a numerous family, grandmother, children, grandchildren, in a large room, and a beautiful and most hospitable German dinner. We not only were favored with outward refreshment but it

reminded me of the disciples formerly who went from house to house breaking bread and giving thanks; and I desired that we might do as they did, 'eat our meat with gladness and singleness of heart.' I hope there was something of this spirit. The country is lovely. I retired for rest on a little German bed whilst my companions took a ride on horseback over the beautiful hills. We had a very interesting Meeting, largely attended by the company who come here to drink the waters and by the Pymontese. At Minden the Friends are in more humble life. I could not but be struck with the peculiar contrast of my circumstances; in the morning traversing the bad pavement of a street in Minden with a poor old Friend, in a sort of knitted cap close to her head, in the evening surrounded by the Prince and Princesses of a German court; for to our surprise Dr. Julius's sister followed us to Minden to inform us that in the town of Bukeburg which we had passed through there was a desire expressed that we should hold a meeting, and that the reigning Princess wished us to go to the palace. After some consideration we agreed to go, and upon our arrival in the town found a large meeting of the gentry assembling. Sometime afterwards the Prince and Princesses and their family came in. They rule the state of Lippe Schouenburg, one of the small, rich German states. I endeavored to speak the truth boldly in love, drawing results from my experience in prisons, and seeking, as ability was granted me, to bring it home to the hearts of those present. Your uncle also spoke to the same purpose. Afterwards we had a very agreeable visit to the palace where we were most cordially received and had tea at five o'clock; there were many to meet us. After this singular visit we proceeded here, but did not arrive until twelve o'clock at night, having had two meetings at Minden and one at Bukeburg. We were completely tired; almost too much so. To-day we are busy here, and I am delighted to find the dear late Queen really had the chains knocked off the poor

prisoners at Hameln. It was delightful to see their happy, grateful faces. They looked as if they knew that we had pleaded for them. I think it was one of the pleasantest visits I ever paid, and to find that the prisoners had behaved so well since, and that the kindness shown them had had so good an effect. We are now much occupied in answering an interesting letter from the King of Hanover to me, and as I have many weighty things to say to him, I fear I must leave off, being very tired and expecting a large party this evening."

The evening proved particularly satisfactory, and after meeting the prison committees the following day, they set out for Berlin by way of Magdensburg, diverging on the second day to visit Wittemberg.

After examining the prisons in Berlin, and presenting their recommendations to the proper authorities, the party, by special invitation, followed the Royal Family to their summer retreat in Silesia. No record of this visit was preserved by Mrs. Fry, except in a letter to her grandchildren; but the following extracts from an account by one of her companions give a lively picture of her work. After describing the various locations of different members of the House of Brandenburg, many of whom were estimable Christians, the writer says:

"To many of the Royal Family, Elizabeth Fry had been introduced in the previous year at Berlin, and the Princess Frederick of the Netherlands had been visited by her at her own beautiful home near the Hague sometime before. It was a lovely spot in which Elizabeth Fry now found her tent pitched for awhile. To a mere passing traveler there was much to delight and to please; but still more of deep interest to those who could in any degree enter into the

Royal domestic circles there assembled, and this Elizabeth Fry was privileged to do, with much enjoyment, and with an earnest desire to be permitted to be useful and faithful in all her intercourse with them. The morning was usually passed in writing and preparing important documents on the Prison, Slavery, and other questions, and the afternoon in some visit to one of the palaces, which had been previously arranged. The First-day was replete with interest. In the early part of it it was necessary to finish an address to the King on Religious Toleration, and on matters connected with the Prisons.

“Elizabeth Fry was at that time suffering from great debility and fatigue; but a power not her own seemed granted her to rise above her infirmities, and to meet the various duties which on that day were given her to fulfil. It is only those who held intimate communication with her at these times who can, in any measure, understand the extreme nervousness of her constitution on the one hand, or, on the other, the amount of strength granted her in every time of need. She prayed that in nothing might she seek herself, in all, Christ Jesus; and that all which He laid upon her for His glory and the good of her fellow-creatures she might rightly and faithfully perform. The long and interesting papers which had been prepared for the King were again perused during the drive to Princess William's Palace which was reached about one o'clock, she having called on the way at Buchwald for the excellent Countess (Reden) whose ever ready aid was given to support and help her, and who, in the present instance, interpreted Elizabeth Fry's words for the Princess. Many other ladies were assembled at the Palace, and after some conversation of a general nature every one remained in silence to listen to what she might have to say to them. This opportunity of addressing Gospel truth to such a company she dared not pass by. Every word appeared to be listened to with the deepest attention by all present. She spoke of the impor-

tance of upholding a religious standard in the world; of making a final and decisive choice in these matters; of taking Christ as the only portion and rejecting all besides. She impressed upon her hearers the duties incumbent on persons of a higher class, of using their influence with others for good, and not for evil. She spoke of the privilege of possessing such means of usefulness. Very solemnly she urged upon all heads of large establishments the vast amount of responsibility entrusted to them; the prevention of crime, and the good to be derived even by silent example, and by the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures to the assembled family. She added an account of the experiences of many prisoners, as to the blessing of being placed in professedly religious families, and the awful temptations presented to the servants of those who take no care for their souls, and are neglecting their eternal interests. Many tears were shed on this occasion and all seemed anxious to share her sympathy and love.

“During her stay in Silesia Elizabeth Fry had opportunities of intercourse with the poor Tyrolese who, having fled from their native Zillertal, on account of the religious persecution which they endured from the Austrian Government, had thrown themselves under the protection of the late King of Prussia, and by him had been placed under the care of the Countess Reden who had proved herself indeed a nursing mother to them. . . . She had cottages built for them in true Swiss style, with large balconies and long roofs, and established for them schools, and in every possible way employed and instructed them. Ever thoughtful of their interest, the Countess invited them to come to Buchwald on that evening to receive encouragement and comfort from Elizabeth Fry; she having expressed her anxious wish to hold some communication with them in Christian love. A meeting was appointed for them on this First-day evening. The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family arrived to attend it. At length

came the exiles from Zillerthal, forming a curious and picturesque group dressed in the costume of their country; both men and women in dark green clothes and high-pointed hats, many of the latter ornamented with garlands and nosegays of flowers. A long table was placed at one end of the room, at which the Zillerthalians sat, and in front of it was a Moravian brother, for whom the good Countess had sent forty miles, to act as interpreter. On the right hand of the table were seated the Royal family and others, and many stood crowding round the door. It would be scarcely possible to describe the deep interest of that whole group, or the solemn silence which prevailed when Elizabeth Fry began to speak.

"After J. J. Gurney had in a few words, prepared the way for her, she rose with much solemnity and earnestness.* Never did she address any assembly more beautifully, with more unction, or more truly from the depths of her heart, and no audience could have given more profound attention to every word she uttered. She invited them all to a close dependence upon Jesus Christ, and urged a full, firm, constant trust in Him as their Lord and their Saviour, their King and their God.

"With her usual clearness and power each individual, each class present, seemed included in her address. It was the first occasion on which she had seen the King† since his accession to the throne, and she knew too that it was the first time of his meeting many there present as their sovereign. Her words of sympathy to him on the death of

* J. J. Gurney states in his Journal that by request of the King, who wished to save her fatigue, she spoke from her seat—probably after the commencement. But this is noteworthy as an instance where two perfectly candid, and probably entirely truthful eye-witnesses make statements which seem diametrically opposed to each other, and yet are not so, each statement being in itself incomplete.

† Frederick William IV, brother of the Emperor William I.

his father, and her estimate of his present important position in Europe, which she spoke for herself as well as for those about her, were beautifully adapted to the occasion. Joseph John Gurney added a few words; afterwards a hymn was sung led by the Moravian brethren; and then the Tyrolese departed. Every one flocked around her with a word of love or kindness, but none expressed more interest, or more gratitude, than the King himself."

Mrs. Fry's own brief account to her grandchildren will not be found tedious, even where it treats of the same subject as the preceding.

"Fischbach.

"MY MUCH-LOVED GRANDCHILDREN:

Instead of my private Journal I am disposed to write you from this very lovely and interesting place. I am not very well in health but I may thankfully acknowledge, that although tried by it for awhile, such sweet peace was granted me that I was permitted to feel it sleeping as well as waking; so that I may say, my Lord restored my soul, and I fully expect is healing, and will heal, my body. I think a more interesting neighborhood I never heard of, than the one we are in. These lovely mountains have beautiful palaces scattered about them; one belonging to the King, others to Prince William, Prince Frederick, and other Princes and Princesses, not royal; besides several to the nobility. But what delights my heart is that almost all these palaces are inhabited by Christian families—some of most remarkable brightness. Then we find a large establishment with numerous cottages in the Swiss style, inhabited by a little colony of Tyrolese. They fled from Zillerthal because they suffered so much on account of their religious principles, being Protestants. The late King of Prussia allowed them to take refuge in these mountains, and built them these beautiful cottages. We therefore rejoice in the belief that