

"Hush! don't speak rashly. The Lord has not forsaken you, but you're rebelling against him. Didn't you tell me a week ago you had given yourself to God, and meant to serve him with your whole heart?"

"Perhaps I did; but it was only because I thought God would care for me."

"Sit down a moment, Ruth, and hear me. We've been working together this morning. You've been weighing out the clay, which was ready prepared, or it would not make a vase. If I'd put read earth on the wheel it would have blown about everywhere. It is because it came to you in a prepared state, and to me in the exact quantity I needed for my vase, that I was able to make it. Child, learn your lessons from this. A few days ago you said, 'Dear Lord, train me for thy service.' Your heavenly Father is taking you at your word; but you rebel, and do not wish to become a vessel fit for the Master's use. God is our Heavenly Potter. He works in us to will and to do of his own good pleasure, and we must trust him. He deals with us as we deal with the clay, prepares and polishes us, because he loves us. Those vases yonder are not nearly so beautiful as they will be when they've passed through the fire three times, and birds and flowers adorn them. There are many steps to climb in God's school, and the Great Potter must have faithful children, who yield themselves to be fashioned as he thinks best. Don't be afraid to trust him. The Father who spared not an only Son will with him freely give the best gifts. Go home and ask the Lord to help you to say, 'Thy will be done.'"

Ruth took the old man's advice, and returned to her afternoon work with a bright face. As she put the first lump of clay on to the wheel, she whispered to the old potter, "God's will be done."

"Bless him for that!" answered Jeremiah, reverently.—*Cottage and Artisan.*

For the Christian Messenger.
Our Foreign Mission.

I. THE FIELD.

As it is not improbable that some of the members of our churches may have a somewhat vague idea as to the field of our Foreign Mission, and the relative position which it occupies in reference to other Eastern countries, I have thought it might be well to define with some degree of exactness the place where the Mission is located.

Friends sometimes speak as if they supposed our field of operations to be in Burmah. This may be accounted for by the fact that previously we were particularly interested in mission work in that country, and that several missionaries from these Provinces lived and labored there, having been sent out by the American Baptist Missionary Union. But our mission field now is entirely distinct from Burmah, being separated from it by the broad Bay of Bengal, eight hundred miles wide.

Nor is our mission in Siam. It is true that some of our missionaries sojourned in that country for a time, exploring and testing the practicability of a mission to the Karens, but they were at length transferred to our present field. Siam, lying still farther east than Burmah, is distant nearly three thousand miles, by water, from the country where our brethren are now located.

Our mission field is on the eastern side of the great peninsula of India or Hindostan. Taking a map of India, we first find the city of Madras, on the coast, in lat. 13° 5'. It is a large city of about 400,000 inhabitants, and is the capital of one of the three Presidencies into which British India is divided. Madras may be considered the southern limit of that portion of India in which the Telugu language is spoken. From this point we follow the coast up north and east as far as the boundary of Orissa, 500 or 600 miles, which may be taken as the northern limit of the Telugu. Then go inland as far as the city of Hyderabad, in the centre of the peninsula, about 300 miles back from the coast, and we have the bounds of the Telugu country.

Among the natural features of the country may be mentioned the Eastern Ghats, a somewhat irregular chain of hills, which runs from Southern India all the way up to Bengal, parallel with the coast, but back 40 or 50 miles inland. Between this range of mountains and the shore are the plains, diversified with hills, valleys, and streams.

Besides numerous smaller streams, there are two large rivers, the Godavery, and the Kistna. Rising near the western coast, they run in an easterly direction, and issue into the Bay of Bengal. The Godavery, as it approaches the sea, is divided into several mouths, like the Nile, the delta thus formed, being an extensive area of level, and exceedingly fertile soil. Near Rajahmundry, about 40 miles back from the coast, very extensive and costly irrigation works have been constructed by the British Government. A dam has been built where the river is from two to three miles wide, and a portion of the water is thus turned off into several large canals, by which it is distributed over a wide range of country, devoted chiefly to the culture of rice. By this arrangement the evil effects of drought are avoided, while other parts of the land are suffering. Cocanada is situated at the mouth of one of these canals, where it empties into the sea. On many maps of India, Cocanada does not appear, for the reason that it is only within a few years that it has risen to any importance as a sea-port. It is about ten miles north of the old town of Coringa, which is marked on most large maps of India.

The principal sea-port towns between Madras and Orissa are Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Calingapatam. There are also many large inland towns, and the country is thickly dotted with villages in every direction.

The portion of the Telugu field occupied by the missions of the American Baptist Missionary Union, where such wonderful success has been attained, is the southern part, between the Kistna river and Madras. Their principal stations are Nellore, Ramapatam, and Ongole.

It is in the northern portion, between the Godavery river and Orissa, that our missionaries and those of the Baptist Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec are laboring, our stations being the most northerly.

The town of Bimlipatam, about halfway between Madras and Calcutta, may be considered the headquarters of our mission at present. This town, having eight or nine thousand inhabitants, is finely situated on the lower slopes of a high and rather remarkably shaped hill, close upon the sea coast. The upper part of the hill is bare and barren, with the exception of a few palm trees on the top, but around the base, in the outskirts of the town, and on the adjacent plains, there are green and fertile fields and beautiful groves of palm and plantain. On the steep face of the hill, high above the town, and facing the sea, is a large Hindoo temple, with a long ascent of stone steps. When seen from a ship at the anchorage it is a conspicuous object.

The houses of the native town are built chiefly of clay and thatched with palm leaves, some of them being well built and quite neat in appearance. The dwellings of the wealthier natives are sometimes large and handsome. Besides these there are several residences, occupied by English merchants and Government officials.

At the anchorage, about a mile from the shore, there is usually a number of large ships from various parts of the world, loading with rice and other productions of the country; and the mail steamers of the "British India" Line call frequently on their way up and down the coast.

The chief product of the country is rice, as is the case in almost all parts of the far east, but cotton, jute, indigo, sugar, and various other tropical productions are largely exported. Most of the land has long been cleared and cultivated, but there are here and there barren hills, waste places and jungles, which are sometimes the haunt of the tiger and other wild animals.

The climate is probably as agreeable and healthful, especially at the stations on the coast, as in any part of India. The wind, during the south-west monsoon, from May till October, comes over the land, and is sometimes very hot and oppressive; but during the north-east monsoon, from October till May, it comes from the sea, the Bay of Bengal, and is for several months cool and refreshing. The rainfall here is not nearly as heavy as in Burmah and other parts of the eastern tropics, so that books, clothing, furniture, &c., are not mildewed and spoiled so soon as there.

When passing through England on my return, I obtained District Maps of the portion of India now described, and from them Bro. John March, of St. John, was preparing a missionary map suitable for the use of churches and

Sunday schools; but it was destroyed in the great fire of last June. It is possible that before long, another attempt will be made to prepare such a useful help to the study of our mission field.

W. B. BOGGS.

Truro, N. S. March 21, 1878.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S. March 27th, 1878.

THE LATE PROFESSOR C. FRED. HARTT.

"The young may die, the aged must!" This is often spoken of those who depart in their youth, but is no less appropriate to those who are taken away in the prime of life as was the subject of this notice. We cannot divest ourselves of the idea that our friend under whose name we write was much younger than his years would indicate. When we knew him he had all the ardor, energy and warm heartedness so pleasant to find in young men of ability and high cultivation. We had purposed to give some notice of the departed one so much beloved by his friends and highly esteemed by his acquaintances in these provinces and elsewhere. We are glad however that we have received one from a far more appropriate source—his former teacher. The remaining members of the College Class with whom he graduated will value this brief memorial:—

DEATH OF PROFESSOR C. F. HARTT, A. M.

The last mail from Brazil brought intelligence of the death of Professor C. F. Hartt, Superintendent of the geological survey of the Empire of Brazil. He died at Rio Janeiro, of yellow fever, which has prevailed extensively in that country during the last few months.

Professor Hartt was the son of J. W. Hartt, Esq., A. M., formerly Principal of Horton Academy. He came to Horton with his father and family in 1851, and was educated here, first in the Academy and afterwards in the College. He graduated in 1860, and took the degree of A. M. in 1863.

His taste for scientific studies was early developed. Professor Chipman was here when he arrived, and in him a distinguished example of scientific enthusiasm was seen. The professor observed and encouraged the youth's predilection for geology, and assisted him in collecting specimens.

During an extensive revival in 1855 our young friend joined the church here. His conviction of sin was deep: the burden pressed heavily on him. In his early Christian history he manifested great earnestness. I remember well how fervently he was accustomed to express at our conference meetings his determination, by the grace of God, to "press on."

The graduating class of 1860 was large, and some of them have already made their mark in society. The names were:—Silas Alward, William Chase, Alfred DeMill, Charles Frederick Hartt, Edward Hickson, Andrew P. Jones, (died, A. D., 1865.) Robert Von Clure Jones, (Classical Professor in Acadia College), John Young Payzant, Theodore Harding Rand (Superintendent of Education, New Brunswick), James E. Wells (Professor of Classics in the Baptist Institute, Woodstock, Ontario), William Nathan Wickwire.

After his graduation, Mr. Hartt spent two years at St. John, partly in assisting his father in the management of the High School for young ladies, and partly in geological explorations, in which he acquired enlarged scientific experience, and appeared before the public repeatedly as a writer of interesting Minutes and Reports. He afterwards studied for a time under Professor Agassiz, in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, and went to Brazil with the Professor, subsequently repeating his visit to that country with a company of scientific friends. This probably led to his appointment as Professor of Geology in Cornell University, and ultimately to the important post of Superintendent of the Geological Survey of the Empire of Brazil. If he had lived to complete it, he would have taken rank as one of the most successful geologists of the age.

Professor Hartt was in the thirty-eighth year of his age. We might have hoped for thirty years more of useful labour. But God, who always does what is right and wise, has summoned him away. We ask, Why? His reply is, "Be still, and know that I am God! I will be exalted." The wise man says, "It is the glory of God to conceal a thing," (Prov. xxv. 1). How much more glorious will the unveiling

of it be—when the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain—and all God's family will be satisfied with the result!

The members of Professor Hartt's family are assured of our sincere condolence and sympathy.

J. M. C.

Wolfville March 23, 1878.

We may add a few further particulars from information received since the above came to hand:—

Prof. Hartt was born in Fredericton, N. B., in 1840. In 1871, under the joint patronage of Harvard and Cornell, he headed an expedition to the valley of the Amazon for the purpose of studying its geological structure and ascertaining the correctness of Professor Agassiz's theory of the glacial origin of the valley—a disputed point among scientists. Prof. Hartt remained in Brazil over a year on his third expedition making a thorough exploration of the Amazon Valley and the adjacent tablelands, opened up a rich geological field, which he has since steadily worked. Making himself acquainted with the languages of the Indians of the Amazon Valley, he supplemented his geological researches with a vast amount of information concerning Indian antiquities, which he has embodied in his work on "The Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil."

In 1874 Prof. Hartt went to Brazil to make a geological survey of the Empire, under the patronage of the Government, and seven years were given him to complete the work. This was the great work of his life, and he brought to it all his energy and experience.

For nearly four years he has labored incessantly with a corps of earnest assistants, isolated almost from the rest of the world and pursuing investigations to enrich science, to which he gave himself up with a fearlessness and devotion that enabled him to overcome all obstacles.

The great work of his life is incomplete, but he has achieved a success that entitles him to be placed among the foremost scientific explorers of the day.

An effort is being made to introduce the English sole and turbot into the waters of Massachusetts Bay, by some of the young of these finest English table fish, being sent out from England. Could not our fish-breeding establishment also import some of the spawn, and take care of it till sufficiently grown to put into some of our harbors—say Bedford Basin.

In our article on the meeting of Governors of Acadia College on the matter of rebuilding a week or two ago we find that the name of B. Douglass Esq., of Amherst was accidentally omitted from the list given us. The Secretary Rev. S. W. DeBlois will accept our thanks for informing us of this and enabling us to supply the omission of one who has been amongst the best friends of the College.

OUR SHIPPING made considerable progress during the past year. The Report on Marine and Fisheries gives a variety of statistical information on this matter. Nova Scotia has a large portion—more than one-third of the number of vessels and tonnage of the Dominion.

On the 31st of December, 1877, there were on the Dominion Registry 7,362 vessels, measuring 1,310,468 tons, being an increase of 170 vessels and 49,575 tons during the year.

The following table will show what portion is registered in each port of this province:

NOVA SCOTIA.		
Name of Port.	Vessels.	Tons.
Amherst	10	5,589
Annapolis	70	21,011
Arsicat	133	7,593
Barrington	26	1,629
Baddeck	9	557
Digby	146	17,654
Guysborough	46	1,807
Halifax	1,017	111,694
Liverpool	116	12,305
Londonderry	8	3,228
Lunenburg	216	12,305
Maitland	30	25,335
Pugwash	17	1,130
Parrsboro'	80	11,742
Pictou	98	30,486
Port Hawkesbury	37	1,988
Port Medway	23	1,103
Sydney	92	6,627
Shelburne	124	14,403
Truro	1	41
Windsor	200	90,378
Weymouth	22	6,178
Yarmouth	440	155,007
Totals	2,961	541,579

At \$39 per ton, the average value of the shipping in the Dominion, it may

be easily seen how much of the wealth of the country is invested in shipping. The total value of this part the wealth of the Province is \$21,121,681.

The Holy Places seem to be coming into consideration as questions for the Conference to consider and determine. We intimated a few weeks since that more or less of interest must surround these in the settlement of Turkish matters. Who shall have the protectorate of Syria and Egypt is we think one of the most interesting features of the Congress.

The loss of the ship *Eurydice*, off the Isle of Wight last week, an account of which will be found under English news, seems to have been not far from the scene of a case very similar in that of the 'Royal George,' lost there a number of years ago, on which occasion too, there was a terrific loss of life.

FAST TRAVELLING.—A gentleman who came in the mail steamer *Sardinian* on Saturday last, was at public worship in London on the previous Sunday.

The last new Anchor Line steamer *Devonia*, arrived on Monday afternoon, having sailed from the Clyde on the evening of the 16th.

CONCESSIONS OF "LIBERALISTS" TO ORTHODOXY. By Daniel Dorchester, D. D. pp. 343, 12mo Cloth. \$1.25.

Rev. Dr. Lincoln says of this work: "The conception of the work is a happy one; the analysis of the subjects comprehensive and clear; the concessions pertinent and trustworthy, and wide enough in the range of authors to give them great cogency. The plan and execution are alike admirable."

The opinion of the Faculty of the School of Theology of Boston University, held at 20 Beacon Street, on February 4th, expressed their opinion in the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we tender our warmest thanks to Rev. D. Dorchester, D. D., for the able course of three Lectures delivered recently by him before the School of Theology, on the subject—"Concessions of Liberalists to Orthodoxy." For the extensive research shown by him, as well as the skilful presentation of the three cardinal topics, he is worthy of all commendation. We think these Lectures should be repeated before other schools of Theology, and, better yet, be given to the public by an immediate publication.

HAND-BOOK ON BIBLE READINGS, Edited by H. B. Chamberlain, Fairbanks & Co., Chicago, 1878, pp. 171.

This thick pamphlet contains a vast amount of material for every Bible student and especially Teachers. These teachings are arranged under a great variety of heads, adapted to almost every circumstance and condition of life. These heads are full of suggestions of topics for thought intended to assist Bible Students, and thoughtful readers of the Scriptures.

Mr. Henry Theakston Secretary of the Halifax Young Men's Christian Association has a number of copies of this work and will send a copy, post free, for 50 cents.

Three volumes have been lately issued by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge (Church of England), under the general title of *Non-Christian Religious Systems*:

1. HINDUISM. By Monier Williams, M. A. D. C. L., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford.
2. BUDDHISM; being a sketch of the Life and Teachings of Gautama, the Buddha. By T. W. Rhys Davids, late of the Ceylon Civil Service;
3. ISLAM AND ITS FOUNDER. By J. W. H. Stobart, B. A., Principal, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

These volumes will be very useful to Missionaries, as well as to thinking Christians who desire to be acquainted with the religious thoughts of other men.

A Teachership of Telugu has been established in the University of Oxford. Candidates for Missionary Service under the Church Missionary Society will have the opportunity of studying Telugu before leaving England. The following extract is from the *London Times*, Feb. 21:—

OF THE TEACHER OF TELUGU.

1. There shall be a Teacher of the Telugu language, who shall be nominated from time to time by the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, the Boden Professor of Sanskrit, and the Professor of Comparative Philology, to hold office for three years.

2. The teacher shall be ready to give instruction in Telugu, and, if it shall be found needful, in Tamil, to members