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when not exceeding 25 words. ALL over
25 words charged at 2 cents a word, pay-
ment in advance.

Correspondence.

Our correspondent in Berlin, Germany
indulges in a cleverly drawn picture of
the Princess Victoria which will be
read with much interest by those who
rejoice in having her royal mother as
their sovereign and head of the State.

For the Christian Messenger.
From Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, 1884.

The Princess Victoria is unmistakably
the child of her royal mother, she has
her obstinacy, her perseverance, her supreme
indifference to opinion, her impetuosity
to advice or persuasion; she has
more than the Queen, a true and en-
lightened love of literature, science,
and art. Her views are positive, her
judgment prompt and unalterable; she
is well-nigh a free thinker, but rarely
expresses an opinion, and never rescinds
it; she visits every studio, attends at all
lectures and conferences, models and
paints herself, and by a singular con-
tradiction is as competent a housewife
as if she was not a clever woman. She
sees to every detail of her palace—I was
nearly saying her house, engages her
servants and governesses; routs them
up at six in the morning, has the lights
put out at ten throughout the establish-
ment, and sends her youngest daughter,
now 12 years old to bed at 8. Through
her agency in all the public squares and
open places of Berlin, large heaps of
fine white sand are raised, so that chil-
dren kept in the city may indulge in
healthy play with pails and shovels, like
their more fortunate brethren at the
seashore. She fancies that the air of
her future capital gives her headaches,
and she loathes the warmth of the stove-
heated rooms: before accepting an in-
vitation from a foreign Ambassador or
Prussian noble, she sends a command
that all the windows be thrown open.
Should not such a woman revel for a
few brief days every year in the wind-
beaten solitude of the little rocky is-
land, so easy of access so near and yet
so far, so unlike her great empire, and
yet more fully her own than Prussia,
with all the extension of territory ever
will be?

Strange and sometimes pathetic are
the ways of those royal households of
which only the cold stately splendor
meets the eye. How few, seeing the
Empress of Germany fulfilling all the
duties of her station, every inch a
Queen, would guess that for eighteen
months, since her accident, she has
been racked with almost intolerable
pain: Unable to walk or leave her
chair, she had herself carried once a
week to the Augusta Hospital and to
the Augusta foundation for the daugh-
ters of poor officers and those killed in
battle; both these institutions are her
own work, and she dispenses in person
consolation, advice, and command.
Every Sunday, well or ailing, she attends
divine service, not in her private chapel
or oratory, but in one of the public
churches. Empress in name, slave in
fact, she shirks none of the obligations,
even the most trying ones, of her
station, gives audiences, receives de-
putations, is present at all gala cere-
monies and dinners, sees her numerous
family, and astonishes the most experi-
enced diplomats and ablest State minis-

ters by the readiness of her wit, her
unfailing tact and profound erudition.
Those who see her under the *haut pas*,
covered with priceless jewels, robed in
her purple mantle fringed with heavy
sables, do not realize that the regal
train intentionally thrown over her feet
hides the maimed, tortured limb as
effectually as her sufferings are concealed
under the smile which she turns on the
Emperor at her right, on the Mistress
of the Robes standing a little back on
the left, or on the ladies bending low
before her in a triple courtesy as they
pass. She, who best could reveal the
truth and tell of noble endurance and
brave patience is the old Silesian woman
who was brought from her peasant home
in the provinces to give the sovereign
relief by her deft manipulations. She
has done nothing else since childhood,
and the professional gift of healing
friction is hereditary in her family, as
it is with many of the Silesian shepherds.
This aged woman rubs the empress
twice, sometimes three times a day, ac-
cording to the intensity of the pain, and
is rarely away from her now. She fol-
lows her in her drives to church in her
travels; she sits in the ante-room during
the Thursday receptions, in a tribune,
during the royal balls and concerts, a
quiet, homely, and picturesque figure.
Unwilling to part from her even for a
short visit to her native village, the
Empress sent for her daughter, already
a matron, to come to Berlin, and lent
her a court carriage to visit all the lions
and places of interest.

AUGUST.

For the Christian Messenger.

Missionary Correspondence.

FROM REV. I. C. ARCHIBALD, INDIA.

Dear Editor,—

It has occurred to me that your readers
might welcome even a small addition to
their stock of information regarding
India and the Christian work which is
being done therein.
The Madras Presidency is made up of
twenty-four "Districts." In one of these,
called "Vizagapatam" two of the mis-
sion fields of the Baptists of the Mar-
itime Provinces are located. These are
known as the Bimlipatam and Bobbili
fields. Chittoor is in Ganjam District.
The area of the Vizagapatam District
is less than that of the Province of Nova
Scotia by a thousand square miles, but
its population is more than six times as
great, being nearly two millions and a
half. It consists of twenty-seven parts,
fifteen of which are called "Taluk,"
and the remainder "Agency Tracts."
Among the Taluk Bobbili ranks seventh
in size, but third in population, having
227 square miles and a population of
140,000.

This Taluk is, however, but a small
part of the Bobbili Mission field, since
it is surrounded by five others with an
area six times as great as its own, and
a population more than four and a half
times as great. I think that I am speak-
ing advisedly when I say that one half
of these five Taluk may be fairly said
to be comprised within the Bobbili
Mission Field. If this be so, then that
part of the Bobbili Field which is on the
plains, embraces an area of 942 square
miles, and a population of more than
463,000.

But this is not all. Away upon the
mountains at a distance of seventy or
eighty miles, is the Jeypore country
with its 1000 villages and 116,000 Oriya
people. Among these people we have
six Christians. One is a colporteur and
preacher, and two others, a young man
and his wife, are with us "learning the
way of the Lord more perfectly."

Within four miles of the mission
house are thirty-seven towns and vil-
lages, having a population of more than
thirty-four thousand. "The harvest is
great and the laborers few." Will not
all who read these lines pray very
earnestly that God may speedily grant
an ingathering of saved souls into the
Bobbili church, and into all the
churches of our mission. We need a
larger number of soundly converted
men to show by their words and deeds
that the salvation which we preach is
the power of God unto the salvation of
those who receive it.

Yours sincerely,

I. C. ARCHIBALD.

Bobbili, India, Aug. 12, 1884.

For the Christian Messenger.

Annual Meeting of the Baptist Book and Tract Society.

The annual meeting of the Society
was held at Moncton, N. B., Aug. 25th,
1884, at 9 o'clock, a. m., a large number
of friends and members of the Society
from the three Provinces assembled to
hear the report read, and transact busi-
ness for the ensuing year. The Presi-
dent A. P. Shand called upon Rev.
Thos. Todd, of Woodstock, N. B., to
open the meeting with prayer, after
which the Minutes of the previous
annual meeting were read, and ap-
proved. The Director's Report was
read to the Society (see Report on
3rd page.) The Report was discussed
clause by clause finally adopted as a
whole. The meeting was adjourned
over till 7:30 same evening, to meet in
Vestry of Baptist Church, the Rev. I.
E. Bill, Junr., Newcastle, N. B., opened
the meeting with prayer.

The chairman spoke briefly upon the
work of the Society, during the past
year. Also the amount of capital raised
by agent Bro. D. Archibald, and of the
Colporteur work &c.

Some questions were asked as to the
working of the Society—its relation to
the Convention and its prospects for
usefulness. Explanations were made
by members of the Board which seemed
to be satisfactory. Some present who
had hitherto held aloof from the Society
not understanding fully its spirit and
aims expressed themselves as desirous
of becoming members. The meeting
was largely attended and enthusiastic.

A resolution placing the profits of
the previous year sales to the credit of
Colporteur fund account, passed unani-
mously.

The officers and Board of Directors
for the year were then elected as fol-
lows:

President—A. P. Shand, Esq., Wind-
sor.
Vice-Presidents—J. W. Barrs, Esq.,
Wolfville; Rev. C. Goodspeed, M. A.,
Yarmouth; Rev. J. C. Blakely, Hills-
borough, N. B.; Rev. A. H. Lavers,
North River, P. E. I.

Treasurer—J. Parsons, Esq.
Directors—Hon. Dr. McN. Parker,
Dartmouth, N. S.; Rev. J. W. Manning,
A. B., A. L. Wood, Esq., Halifax; Rev.
W. J. Stewart, Portland, N. B.; Hon.
C. B. Whidden, Antigonish; Rev. D. G.
McDonald, Sackville, N. B.; C. H.
Whitman, Esq., Dartmouth, N. S.

After which the meeting was closed
with prayer by Rev. J. W. Manning.

At the close of the above meeting
the officers and Directors met and ap-
pointed the following Committee of
Management for the ensuing year:
Rev. J. W. Manning, A. B., A. L.
Wood, C. H. Whitman.

Geo. A. McDonald, Secy.

For the Christian Messenger.

Recent Additions to the Museum of Acadia College.

The following articles have been re-
ceived since the last acknowledgment:
Feb. 7, 1884.—Roosting glade, Lynch-
burg, Va; Limestone, Rio Grande, Texas,
M. C. Smith, San Francisco.

Feb. 13.—Petriified wood (silicified)
Callitoga, Ca. Petriified wood, with coal,
New Tacoma, Washington Ter. M. C.
Smith, San Francisco.

Feb. 22.—Sections of the vertebral
column of a shark. W. C. Balcom
Hantsport.

Mar. 12.—Ore of Antimony, Hants Co.
N. S. B. M. Davison, Halifax.

Mar. 20.—Cotton seed from Louisiana;
Star fish from Pacific Coast; skull of
Flat head Indian from Oregon. M. C.
Smith, California.

Samples of four grades of Manganese,
Walton, Hants Co.

May 7.—Moss agate, Colorado. Nor-
man Dunn, Inglesville, Annapolis, N. S.

May 8.—A very valuable collection
of fresh-water shells including over 75
specimens, principally Unios. Also a
collection of marine and fresh-water
univalves. Donor, A. J. Pineo, A. B.

May 23.—1 old coin, temp. Georgius
Rex. George Pesch.

May 30.—Box containing: 1 Box tur-
tle, Dighton Mass; 1 collection of
marine shells; specimen of pipe coral;
spec. china ware; 8 Confederate bills
ranging from one to one hundred dollars;
8 mounted birds, viz—Baltimore oriole,
Scarlet Tanager, Meadow lark, Redwing
blackbird, Eastern Bluebird, Cardinal
redbird, Indigo bird, Purple crackle.

A. L. Calhoun, A. B.

June 5.—Ore of Antimony, West Gore,
Hants Co. M. B. Shaw, Acadia College.

June 6.—Collection of 15 stalactitic
forms from Wyandotte Cave, Crawford
Co. Ind.; Map of the Cave Sulphur
water from Sulphur Springs in the cave;
collections of woods—hickory sycamore
persimmon, paw-paw, thorny locust and
thorn, sassafras; also fruit of hickory,
sycamore, persimmon, paw paw and
walnut pulp from paper-mill; corn from
Smith's Valley, Ind. 1 year's growth of
wild flax; 13 feet long, Indiana. E. H.
Sweet, A. B.

June 14.—Tropical shells, Pitcairn
Island. W. C. Balcom, Hantsport.

German silver coin, A. M. Hoare,
Wolfville.

June 18.—Old coin, William Pineo
Wolfville.

Specimens of cement rock from Rose-
dale N. C. raw, burnt and ground, with
slag Rev. Truman Bishop, A. B.

June 25.—Limb of a tree cut off by a
beaver R. C. Hamilton, Bear River.

Collection of Gasteropods from
Miras Basin. A. E. Coldwell.

Cowrie Gum from Australia, Wil-
liam Conney, Kingston, Kings Co.

July 3.—Iceland spar, Starrs Point, A.
E. Coldwell.

July 14.—Bank-note of Colonial Mary-
land, Clayton Cannon, Baltimore.

July 29.—Indian arrow head from
bank of Susquehanna. N. Y. Mrs. Joseph
Shaw, Milton, Yarmouth Co.

July 30.—Chalcodony and moss agate,
Spencer's Island. Stephen Rogers,
Pictou Co.

Aug. 2.—Acadialite from Two Islands;
Sulphite from Partridge Island; Amethyst
Blomidon Sub-carboniferous fossils from
Horton Bluff—A. E. C.

Sept. 3.—Vertebra of whale 59 feet long
stranded at Cheverie, Hants Co., W. C.
Balcom.

Sept. 9.—Cocoon of silk worm; beans
of Castor oil plant; abnormal egg of
hen. H. B. Smith, Acadia College.

Sept. 9.—Lusus nature in forest growth.
Ernest Freeman, Acadia College.

The donors will please accept the
thanks of the Institution for these con-
tributions.

A. E. COLDWELL,
Curator of Museum.
Acadia College, Sept. 1884.

For the Christian Messenger.

African Baptist Association.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 1, 1884.

The African Baptist Association
held its Thirty-first Session with their
Church at Digby Joggins.

A very precious and pleasant time
was spent by those who attended for
the purpose of worshipping God.

On Sabbath two willing converts fol-
lowed the example of our blessed Lord
and Master down into the liquid stream
of Digby River, in presence of an im-
mense gathering, supposed to have been
not less than one thousand persons
present, to witness the baptism per-
formed by Rev. N. F. Drayton, and F.
Langford; the best of order prevailed
among the congregation at the water
side.

The Rev. A. W. Jordan late of
McMaster Hall, preached on Lord's day
morning and evening in the Hillgrove
church, to appreciative audiences which
through the kindness of the members
and pastor, Rev. L. B. Gates, the build-
ing was placed at the disposal of the
Association for worship. The choir of
the church rendered their assistance
which aided the congregation much in
singing to the praise and glory of
Jehovah.

During the session the Secretary
read a letter from Professor Kierstead,
secretary of the Maritime Baptist
Convention informing him of the
reception given to the delegate from the
African Baptist Association to the Con-
vention, which he hoped would lead to
the honour of our common Lord and
Master. This information was received
by the brethren with much warmth and
feeling of gratitude. Special services
were held on Tuesday and Wednesday
evenings, where evidences of a revival
manifested itself among the congrega-
tion. Truly we can say that God's Holy
Spirit was with us all through the
meetings. Fine weather also prevailed
with the exception of Sunday when it
rained the former part of the day.

Votes of thanks were passed to the
Windsor and Annapolis Railway man-
agers, for affording reduced fares on
their line. Also to the Rev. Robert
Murray of the Presbyterian Witness who
had been instrumental in procuring
several Sets of Books for the Sabbath
Schools in the connection.

The Association closed after doing its
routine business, to meet with the
Church at Cornwallis, on the first Sat-
urday in September, 1885. The closing
prayer was offered by Rev. G. R. Neale
with the Benediction from the Modera-
tor Rev. A. W. Jordan.

News of the World.

It is reported that a compromise up-
on the Franchise and Redistribution
bills is being arranged by Premier
Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury.
The conditions proposed for the com-
promise are that the Government shall
submit the Redistribution bill to Parlia-
ment at the autumn session, the Mar-
quis of Salisbury agreeing to have the
Franchise Bill passed if the redistri-
bution scheme shall prove at all acceptable.

A later telegram states that the nego-
tiations between Gladstone and the
Marquis of Hartington in relation to
the Franchise Bill have terminated in a
rupture. Gladstone absolutely re-
fused to entertain the proposition to
introduce the Redistribution Bill in the
House of Commons before the House
of Lords should pass the Franchise Bill.

The Irish National league, met on
Wednesday in Dublin. Timothy Har-
rington, secretary of the league, stated
that owing to the smallness of the sub-
scriptions received the league had de-
cided to affiliate with no branches send-
ing an amount under five pounds. The
league, he said, had received no help
from America for some time, and had
to rely on Ireland for the aid necessary
to carry on its work.

A demonstration in favor of the Fran-
chise bill at West Cromwich last week
was attended by 12,000 people.

The authorities at Woolwich are dis-
playing much activity in forwarding
war material to Hong Kong. Six hun-
dred tons of shot, shell and ordnance
were shipped thence on Wednesday.

It is reported that the English Gov-
ernment has ordered a bombardment
of Dover from the sea by a portion of
the Channel squadron in order to test its
defences.

The Times' Alexandria dispatch says
General Lord Wolseley has been
ordered by telegram to be back in Lon-
don by the end of October.

The attempts that are being made in
Paris to excite the public mind against
England and in favor of Germany meet
with no sympathy.

The Journal des Debats says: "If
England persists in embittering our rela-
tions with China, and in violating our
rights in Egypt, we will be compelled
to accept dependence on Germany."

Some thirty thousand workmen are
out of employment in Lyons, and stormy
meetings are of frequent occurrence.

An Imperial edict has been issued
to the Viceroy of Canton ordering him
to issue a proclamation urging and en-
couraging the Chinese people to resist
the French. The Viceroy is also in-
structed at the same time to forbid any
attempts to poison the food of their
enemies, and to refrain from unduly
exciting the populace.

Prime Minister Ferry on Friday
assured his colleagues that the occupa-
tion of Kelung by Admiral Courbet
would finish the French operations in
China. He had reason to believe that
peace would soon follow.

The Government will ask for a
credit of 10,000,000 francs to defray
the expenses attending the operations in
Tonquin and China.

Admiral Courbet has expressed the
opinion that while the occupation of
Kelung, on the Island of Formosa, will
have a certain amount of favorable in-
fluence for the French flag in China,
yet he believed that nothing short of a
march upon Peking and the actual occu-
pation of the Chinese capital by the
French troops will suffice to compel the
Government of China to accept the
demands made by the French Govern-
ment.

A Times despatch from Tien Tsin,
China, states that the American Min-
ister, John Russell Young, has arrived
there, and that, acting under instruc-
tions from Washington, he informed Li
Hung Chang that the French Govern-
ment had requested the mediation of
America. Li Hung Chang asked the
privilege of inspecting the telegram, and
was much surprised at the contents,
which merely reiterated a French de-
mand of the ultimatum of August 19th,
with the additional statement that Ad-
miral Courbet would continue opera-
tions, saying that France entered the
Min River peacefully, but had destroyed
an arsenal and a fleet constructed by
Frenchmen. After avenging Lang-
Son twenty fold, the demand of the
French for indemnity was monstrous.
The Tien Tsin convention made every
possible concession to France, and why
should she seek more? He hinted that
China is better prepared for war than
formerly.

The reports of the cholera epidemic
in Italy for the 29th ult. show a total
of 421 fresh cases and 229 deaths, in-
cluding 122 cases and 51 deaths in
Naples, and 66 cases and 67 deaths in
Genoa.

A terrible and disastrous hurricane
occurred in Iceland on the eleventh of
September. The accounts received
show that nineteen trading vessels and
sixty fishing boats were lost and thirty-
two vessels disabled. The most ap-
palling feature of the hurricane was
the loss of life. The exact number of
those who perished has not yet been
ascertained, but is known to have been
very great.

The steamer Woodside was recently
wrecked on the Spanish coast. After the
steamer was stranded a Spanish gun-
boat arrived, but owing to the quaran-
tine regulations the letters for the
British consul were dragged by a boat
hook through the sea. After five days
had elapsed, the letters were fumigated.
The consul was forbidden by the
authorities to send a tug to the assist-
ance of the vessel, which was left help-
less for two weeks, when she became a
total wreck.

Sir Evelyn Baring has sent a de-
spatch to the Government that General
Gordon, after having bombarded Berber
for some time, effected an entry into the
place and recaptured it. The rebels
and hostile inhabitants fled when the
bombardment ceased. The fall of
Berber will enable Colonel Kitchener to
reach General Gordon from Dongola,
and to ascertain his wishes regarding
ing the Nile expedition and his opinion
as to what necessity there may be for
the expedition going to Khartoum.
This conference may result in the
abandonment of the Nile expedition
altogether.

An Egyptian lugger, loaded with
troops for Khartoum, has been wrecked
on the Nile. Two men were drowned
and all the stores on board lost.

Lord Northbrook convened a meeting
of sheikhs on Wednesday and discussed
the question of provincial administra-
tion. The sheikhs opposed giving to
English police officers any authority to
act without orders from the Mudirs,
who ought to be held responsible for
public order. Nubar Pasha held a
similar meeting the day previous.

The Mudir of Dongola has released
all political prisoners.

Nubar Pasha, in reply to the protest
of the consuls at Cairo against the
suspension of the sinking fund, states
that the course taken was absolutely
necessary, in view of the condition of
the Egyptian treasury.

At Denver on Wednesday last the
grand jury returned two indictments
against Mark M. Pomeroy, better
known as "Brick" Pomeroy, the well-
known newspaper man, charging him
with criminal acts in connection with
his mining scheme known as the Atlan-
tic and Pacific Tunnel.

A convention of 80 newdealers from
all parts of the country was in session
on Tuesday at Clarendon Hall, New
York, its object is the formation of a
national association.

Captain Burton the Arctic traveller,
writes to the Academy that he feels
sensitized at the pullings of the Eng-
lish press over the gallant but unfor-
tunate Greeley expedition. He says
the silly charge of cannibalism seems to
have provoked an outburst. He says
that "in El Islam, a religion of com-
mon sense, there is no obloquy for un-
fortunates whom hunger compels hor-
ribly to save life. If it is civilization
to make us such poltroons that we dare
not venture everything for noble deed,
the sooner we abdicate in favor of a less
advanced people the better."

A singular excitement has been
aroused in the Jewish communities of
Southern Russia by the appearance, at
Kischineff of an energetic reformer
named Joseph Rabinovitch. He declares
Christ to have been the real Messiah,
supporting his theories by numerous
citations from the Bible and the prophets.
He is an enthusiastic and eloquent
preacher and is winning numerous pros-
elytes. A remarkable conference has
been held in Kischineff, at which the
representatives of a hundred Hebrew
families were present. They declared
themselves ready to acknowledge their
faith in the essential principles of Chris-
tianity, and desired to be recognized as
a Hebrew branch of the Christian
Church. They held tenaciously, how-
ever, to many of the Jewish traditions
and observances.—Advance.