

For the Christian Messenger.
Letter from Paris.

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(Correspondence of the Christian Messenger.)

DANISH ARTS AND ARTISTS—THE HOME OF THORWALDSEN—THE CROWN JEWELS—TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF THE FRENCH PEOPLES MONEY—ALLADINS GARDEN—A TRIP FROM PARIS TO SAINT GERMAIN.

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS,
Sept. 19, 1878.

Foremost amongst Danish artists stands the celebrated sculptor, Thorwaldsen. Justly proud of his brilliant genius, Denmark has collected his works and placed them in the Museum at Copenhagen, where they serve as models to the Danish sculptors of the present day, who all belong to his school. Painting has not as yet had so renowned a representative. Eckersburg, the pupil of David, is perhaps the most worthy of mention. Historical painting is not the natural vein of Danish artists. They excel more particularly in picturesque views of a most picturesque country, magnificent sea-pieces, and in the delicate rendering of interiors and landscapes.

Architecture, although following the artistic movement generally throughout Europe, still bears an unmistakable national stamp.

Contrary to the practice in France, the Danish masters of painting and sculpture never form a school from their studios; the Academy at Copenhagen is the only school of art in the country where drawing and painting, modelling from nature and the antique, sculpture, architectural drawing and composition, decorative painting, plastic art, and all the sciences connected with the fine arts are taught. This academy is subsidised by the State and grants diplomas for study. After obtaining their certificates, the young artists usually leave their country and go more especially to Rome to study the *chefs-d'œuvre* and complete their artistic education.

The Danish collection at the Exhibition is not large,—36 oil-painters are represented, 10 sculptors, and only one engraver. Some of the pictures exhibited possess, however, real and striking excellence.

Entering the great north vestibule any time between two and five, the visitor will find a crowd collected around the octagon case that contains the crown jewels. People flock to it as moths do to a candle to burn their eyes with the radiance of gems worth twenty million dollars. There is no feminine exclusiveness about the crowd, the show proving as attractive to men as to women. It is like having a peep into Alladin's garden with all the improvements of civilization, for the diamonds are superbly cut and well set, and do not disappoint like those of the East, that look dull and gloomy, or the in-artistic regal ornaments of former days, with the colored stones distributed carelessly on the gaudy gold mountings. Not but what the jewellers have made great progress since these gems were reset under the Empire, as may be seen elsewhere in the Industrial Court, but there is a certain chaste simplicity about the arrangement of the *diamants de la couronne* that sets off the splendor of the jewels admirably. The Regent naturally occupies the place of honor. In the same case is a *riviere* formed of four rows of brilliants, a chatelaine in yellow diamonds, a crescent, a comb, a chain made of diamond links, and seven sparkling stars. The next division is devoted to pearls, two pearl coronets, brooches, bracelets, and rows of pearls. Two more diadems and a necklace, in brilliants and turquoise, are particularly beautiful; a jewelled girdle, all tints of the rainbow, lies below them. Farther on there are coronets and other ornaments in diamonds and sapphires, and a beautiful necklace mounted in the Indian style in red gold, with pearls and emeralds. Above a whole constellation of orders and a sword hilt entirely encrusted with diamonds, is an exquisite diadem made of brilliants and emeralds, and in the adjoining division various flowers and bouquets in diamonds, with a pointed tiara and a Greek bandeau in similar precious stones.

The intrinsic value of the gems in the French Jewellery Court is perhaps inferior, but the amount of artistic labor lavished on them, renders them a thou-

sand times more interesting. This court is not large, but a most pleasant afternoon may be spent there. Almost every case contains something curious, and those in the centre, where the first Paris jewellers exhibit, are stocked with gems, each of which is a marvel in its way.

A recent addition to the delights of Paris is the steamer "Touriste," which carries a bit of the boulevards between Paris and Saint Germain. The boat has been built specially for the purpose, has two grand saloons, one covered and one open to the winds of Heaven; and the *cuisine* is of that *recherché* kind to which the best caterers of Paris have accustomed the world, or, at least, the "upper ten" of it. The "Touriste" starts from the Point Royal at ten in the morning, passes the Champ de Mars and the Trocadero, Billancourt, Mendon, Sevres, and Saint Cloud, where *dejeuner* commences, and presently "Touriste" and tourists find themselves in the calm waters of Suresnes lock. When the equilibrium has been achieved, off starts the little steamer, and soon leaves behind it Puteaux, Cockney, Asnieres, St. Ouen, Epinay, Argenteuil, Nanterre, famous for its *rosieres*, la Jouchere, Louveciennes, where the famous Marly aqueduct, which waters Versailles, boldly spans the heights; then between the banks of Chatou, la Grenouillere, all dotted with the snug retreats of *prime donne* and actors and men of letters; then comes Bougival, very Cockney, but very pretty, with another lock, and at the end of three hours and a half the "Touriste" is beside the famous terrace of Saint Germain. At six o'clock her graceful bows are turned Paris wise, and then dinner sets in with its usual severity with Parisians and with tourists. When the evenings are a little shorter, the steamer will carry electric lights to show the beauties of the shores and half blind the unfortunate inhabitants. The trip is charming, the *cuisine* perfect, the wines *du premier cru*, the very *dessus du panier*, the *creme de la creme*! What can mortals desire beyond? The success of the "Touriste" is beyond question, *voque la galere*.

LOUIS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FALL RIVER, HALIFAX CO.—Rev. D. G. Shaw baptized one believer at Fall River Church on Sunday last.

MELVERN, NEW ROSS AND NEW GERMANY.—Dear Bro. Selden,—It was my privilege to spend Sabbath, the 29th of Sept., in New Ross, and to bury two men with Christ in baptism and receive them into the fellowship of the Baptized Church in that place. I never saw the prospects in New Ross better than they are now. Bro. Haverstock did a good work there. He was a missionary of the right type. Could another good man go on to that field now, I believe a large harvest would be gathered for Christ.

I also preached twice to the people of my first charge at New Germany. A more inviting field I do not know. The congregation is large, attentive and intelligent. It is very desirable that some good brother should go in there at once to take the place of Bro. Sweet, who has gone to Newton. My week's visit to Lunenburg Co. was a very happy one in most respects. The only sad feature was the ministerial destitution of that part of the county.

Yesterday was a good day to us in Melvern. Three happy believers, who had decided to give themselves to Christ, followed Him in baptism. Two of them were heads of families and the other the daughter of our esteemed brother, Revd. O. Parker. We are hoping that this year, also, is to be a year of large increase to the numbers and graces of this church.

These continued mercy drops cause us to "thank God and take courage."

Yours in hope,
WM. E. HALL.

Melvorn Square, Oct. 7, 1878.

HANTSFOOT.—Dear Bro. Selden,—I am beginning to feel quite at home in my new field. The people are certainly thoughtful and kind, and if I may judge by attendance at worship, my services are not unappreciated, for our congregations are large. The church though somewhat improved in spiritual life and unity, is still far from what we desire it to be. "A name to live while dead" expresses the condition of not a

few. Still we are hopeful that under the fostering care of the "faithful few," the broken walls of Zion will be repaired. Already the prospect is brightening, the strong are becoming more active, the weak are gaining strength, the faint are being revived, and yesterday it was our happy privilege to visit the baptismal font.

Yours in bonds of Christian fellowship,
EDWARD WHITMAN.
October 7th, 1878.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—In the re-count of the ballots in several of the constituencies, some slight changes are made but none of material importance. Protests have been entered in a very few cases against the elections.

It is said the Marquis of Lorne has appointed Major DeWinton, R. A., to the office of Governor-General's Secretary; Lieut. Col. Hon. E. G. Littleton, Military Secretary; Hon. Richard Morrison, brother of Earl Ducie, Private Secretary and Comptroller.

Parliament is summoned to meet on the 21st November, but the proclamation does not say for the despatch of business.

Another telegram says, "It is generally understood that the Government have at last decided to give up the reins of power, and will resign on Tuesday or Wednesday. The new Premier will probably be sworn in immediately at Montreal."

Sir Patrick L. McDougall, who will be sworn in Administrator as soon as Lord Dufferin leaves the country, is expected to reach Ottawa about the 12th inst.

Sir Garnet Woseley has ordered a carriage and two buckboards of Canadian make from a Quebec manufacturer, for Cyprus.

A farmer named Robert Stewart was waylaid, robbed and brutally murdered near Port Hope, Ontario. His body was found on the road on Wednesday in a frightful condition.

A movement is on foot to present the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie with a fifty thousand dollar testimonial.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A St. John peddler named Phillips was arrested by the police last week for being drunk and driving in a disorderly manner. He was also "wanted" for failing to appear in answer to a summons some time ago. His packs were taken from his wagon and examined. They contained a large quantity of miscellaneous articles, a number of watches, some of considerable value, and obscene ballads and pictures.

P. E. ISLAND.—Charlottetown was visited with a dangerous fire on Friday last. It broke out in Mr. R. Brydges' pork packing establishment. The firemen were quickly on hand, but all the wells in the vicinity were dry. Finally some at a greater distance were found with water in them and the engines did good service, but too late to save the building, which, together with the large ice house adjoining, was totally destroyed.

A young boy, son of Hon. John Lefurgery, of Summerside, on Thursday 25th ult., drank a quantity of creosote out of a bottle which happened to be within his reach. He died from the effects of the poison on Monday morning.

UNITED STATES.—Yellow fever continues its ravages with but little abatement. A telegram from New Orleans on Tuesday of last week said the train which arrived on Saturday night from Biloxi was crowded with refugees from watering places. On the way, before it got to Rijolets the discovery was made that the fever had broken out, and before New Orleans was reached there were 103 cases on the train. The speed was slackened from Rijolets to this point, so that instead of arriving at 9.30 as due, it did not get in until near midnight. The scene beggared description, men, women and children being stretched on seats in delirium, others in agony of fear.

Upwards of a million of dollars have been contributed by the people of the Northern States to help the fever stricken people in the South.

A band of runaway Indians, on Tuesday when ten miles north of Hayes city Kansas came upon a lot of cattle men. A hand to hand fight ensued, resulting in a loss of 18 citizens killed and 5 wounded.

At a fire on Thursday in a tenement house on Franklin Street New York about one hundred women and children were rescued only from the windows by members of the Hook and Ladder companies.

James Smith, better known as A. Ainsworth, alias "Broker Dick," was arrested on Thursday in New York while attempting to sell a portion of \$10,000 worth ten dollar bills, stolen a year ago from the Consolidated Bank of Canada at Montreal, for 55 cents on the dollar. Two thousand dollars worth of bills were found on him. He was held to await the arrival of one of the officials of the Bank.

Twenty-six of a gang of counterfeiters in Kentucky and Tennessee were arrested on Thursday last. A large amount of machinery also was captured.

A Denver special says it is reported that the Cheyennes are committing horrible outrages east of Denver and north of the Pacific railroad, killing ranchmen, burning shanties, etc. Thirty

seven men are reported killed at Buffalo station.

By the explosion of a boiler in Bachelor's saw mill at Forman Station, Mich., Jesse Forman was killed, four others seriously injured and the mill destroyed.

ENGLAND.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne sail for Halifax on the 14th November.

The Allan steamship "Sarmatian" has been chartered to convey the Marquis and Princess Louise. They will be met at sea by the North American fleet and escorted into Halifax.

The troop ship "Himalaya" was to sail from Plymouth on Friday for Marseilles, where the Lords of the Admiralty were to embark for a tour of inspection in Malta and Cyprus.

The failure of the Glasgow Bank has caused great excitement through Scotland and in the London Stock Exchange, where there was a heavy fall in Scotch railway securities in consequence of the pressure of Scotch holders to sell. The failure of the bank is generally attributed to its resources being locked in bills, shares and debentures of various kinds that were not readily convertible.

The *Times* financial article says the revelation of details of the failure is accompanied with no fresh signs of disturbance in the money market, and a calmer feeling prevails. The *Financier* estimates that the shareholders of the Glasgow Bank must meet the deficit of \$20,000,000.

The *Glasgow Herald* says rumors are current that some of the directors received enormous advances out of the funds they were administering.

The Glasgow bank had 133 branches. It paid a progressively increasing dividend for several years until it reached 12 per cent. It would be incorrect to say the disaster was unexpected. In banking circles it created no surprise, for the bank had been losing credit gradually for ten years.

Five batteries of artillery will leave Portsmouth for India on the 15th. The second battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment at Curragh will embark at Queenstown for India on Saturday.

A despatch to the *Daily News* from Simla says all the preparations are advancing with the utmost speed. Several regiments are already mobilized, but the commissariat department requires reasonable time for completion. The army is enthusiastic. The spirit of the native troops is admirable.

A statement published in the *Morning Advertiser* says that the Admiral of the East Indian squadron has been ordered to send a number of vessels into the Persian Gulf, a despatch from Constantinople says Mr. Layard, British Ambassador to Constantinople, is informed that pirates have made their appearance in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Volo, and has asked permission from the Porte to send British men-of-war to operate against them.

A Constantinople despatch says Admiral Hornsby has represented to the Admiralty that Artaki is unsuitable for winter anchorage. If the fleet must remain in the Sea of Marmora it should proceed to Ismid within two months.

A despatch from Simla confirms the report of the arrival of four of the Ameer's infantry regiments with six guns in front of Ali Musjid, and says it is generally reported that the British force is advancing from Peshawar in the direction of Jamrood with the view of attacking Ali Musjid; that the Ameer is massing troops at Ali Musjid and Candahar, and threatens Quetta. A strong feeling of hostility is expected between the Kyberree tribes and the Ameer.

FRANCE.—The International Congress ended on Tuesday with a sitting somewhat confused; occasionally stormy. M. Bratiano defended Roumania energetically against the reflections of one of the speakers regarding the alleged religious persecutions in that province, but the majority disapproved of his defence. Later in the session M. Dupree attacked the Vatican in offensive terms and was stopped by the President.

Le Telegraph says a rumor is current in political circles that the French cabinet, on the re-assembling of the Chambers, will bring in a bill proposing a plebiscite for the purpose of formally affirming the legality of the republic.

A rumor of the betrothal of Prince Louis Napoleon to Princess Thyra of Denmark is revived.

GERMANY.—A Berlin despatch states that Bismarck offered to the committee on the Socialist bill the alternative of either accepting his bill without alteration or his resignation.

In Committee the bill passed its second reading, in all its essential points the same as after the first reading.

The negotiations between Germany and the Vatican have failed. Prince Bismarck's ultimatum of obedience to the May laws was refused by the deposed bishops in a letter addressed to the Pope. Germany will concede nothing, and the Vatican cannot yield all without alienating its most faithful partisans.

It is stated that Bismarck, through the German Ambassador at Constantinople, has been advised that the Sultan will endeavor to induce the Ameer of Afghanistan to receive the English mission.

SPAIN.—Considerable alarm is caused by the appearance of twenty cases of what is supposed to be typhus fever in one of the most populous quarters of

Madrid. The doctors declare that the symptoms are those of yellow fever, and that the infection was brought from Cuba by soldiers. One of the hospital patients is dying and others are in a critical condition. Of those treated at home eight or ten have died. The Board of Health declare that there is no fear of epidemic, but every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

AUSTRIA.—The *Standard's* Vienna despatch states that the Emperor has accepted the resignation of Herr Svell, Hungarian Minister of Finance. He has not yet decided about the other resignations. A compromise is considered likely.

Andrassy desires to reduce expenses by withdrawing a part of the army from Bosnia, but the military authorities oppose this measure.

It is believed that Tisza will be asked to form a provisional cabinet to act until the opening of Parliament.

The total loss suffered by the Austrian troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina was about 4000 men.

TURKEY.—News from various parts of Bosnia shows that the Turks and insurgents have abandoned further open resistance, having become convinced that neither moral nor material assistance can any longer be hoped for from the Porte.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg special states that the Russian commission appointed to enquire into the army frauds reported that the corruption and venality was wide-spread. Five hundred officers, including forty colonels, are accused by the commission with misappropriation of money during the late war.

Advices have been received to the effect that intimations have been made to England of Russia's intention to immediately recall the mission to Afghanistan. The Advices state that the British Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg presented to the Imperial Chancellor a note inquiring in what way Russia proposed to reconcile General Stolekeff's mission to Cabul with its previous engagements, by which Russia agreed to renounce all political influence in Afghanistan. The reply was to the effect that Russia was always disposed to respect existing engagements, and that the mission of General Stolekeff, although decided upon at a time and under circumstances which now no longer existed was merely intended as an act of courtesy to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

It is rumored there will be a new convention between Russia and Roumania, which will give the former a right to a passage through Dobrudscha in case of further wars with Turkey.

A despatch from Kasauli states that a movement against Cabul will begin immediately.

A similar despatch repeats that no communication has been received from the Ameer. Natives bring down word that the Ameer is collecting his force from all quarters to meet the advance of the English.

ITALY.—A despatch from Florence says the population is excited because a member of the Internationale was killed in a duel by an officer of a Bersaglieri Regiment. Troops are confined to barracks, and it is hoped the agitation will subside without disturbance.

Archbishop Jacobini, Papal Nuncio at Vienna will proceed to that city via Geneva and Munich. At the latter city he will deliver to Mgr. Mazella, Papal Nuncio's instructions respecting the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican.

The eruption of Vesuvius has moderated.

WEST INDIES.—Jacmel was visited by another hurricane on the 25th of September. Two vessels and all the lighters in the harbor were lost. Many houses were destroyed.

A telegram from Jamaica contains a rumor of a negro insurrection at Santa Cruz. Murders and other atrocities are reported. The negroes are said to have possession of the island.

Coffee and sugar crops are abundant. Pimento and ginger crops are a failure. The insurgents in Santa Cruz are burning valuable estates and committing depredations in various directions. The United States Government has dispatched the steamship Plymouth to protect American citizens.

The people of Barbadoes refuse to acknowledge the colonial officers and will not allow the representatives of the Government to hold seats in the Barbadoes Legislature.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The American consul at Rio Janeiro reports small pox almost epidemic there. There were 108 deaths from that disease during the last night in August. Yellow fever is also feared there.

NORTHERN AFRICA.—Advices from Casablanca, Morocco, report 377 deaths there from cholera, out of a population of 7000, between the 17th and 19th of September, and from 60 to 70 deaths daily at Fez and Mequinez.

The Swedish barque Arab steed, of Gottenburg, Capt Skantze, from New York, bound to Amsterdam with a cargo of 3852 barrels of petroleum, put into this port on Wednesday last leaky. She left New York on Sunday, Sept., 22nd., and experienced fine weather. Three days after leaving the ship sprung a leak, and has had to discharge her cargo for repairs.