

tor; from your conduct in this matter, you have carried yourself in a way utterly unworthy of both offices. You have sought most perseveringly to maintain as true what you know is not, and if you do not know it, it only further shews your unfitness for the offices you hold.

You have been acting most deceitfully, your conduct has been anything but noble and manly. You, like Mr. Currie have made statements shewing yourself to be deplorably ignorant of what you profess to know so much about.

Now a word to the both of you, and it shall be from the word of truth as to how ministers should use that book, which you Mr. Currie have so sadly abused. Therefore as we have received this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not. But have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the Word of God deceitfully; but by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God.

Your conduct sirs, having been just the opposite of this, and fearing lest you may suppose it is something I manipulated you will find those words in 2 Cor. iv. 1, 2.

If you two are fair representatives of Methodists and Methodism, which notwithstanding your position I do not by a long way take you to be, for few would practice such tricks and dodges as you have,—then what the Rev. W. O. Simpson said at one of the late May meetings in London will by and by be said of the world itself, "A century of Methodism in London," said he "has given proof that the population is getting hopelessly ahead of Methodism." But I would not do neither Methodists nor Methodism the injustice and wrong of taking you, and especially you Brother Currie, as their representatives.

Your illustrious Morley Punshon during the same meetings spoke somewhat dependingly of the retrograde movement of Methodism in London. He said "Have not thirty thousand of them wandered off already?" Do you not know there are thirty thousand backsliding Methodists in London this day? and many of them have wandered into the wilderness because you had no fold for them, and some, of them have got safely housed in other folds." (See Christian Age Supplement for July, 1878, pages 7 & 10). They have no one you see Bro. N. to "protect the tender lambs" like the Methodists in Nova Scotia have. Would it not be well to send your address to Mr. Punshon? and should he send for you, I will promise, and I know my brethren will too, that we will not touch a solitary lamb during your absence, only you must promise not to stay too long; otherwise you may be suddenly called home.

And now in closing I will quote a few words from the close of your letter to me, "My dear Brother, you have invoked all this exposure. I had no intention of contending with you, but you have thrown down a challenge, the refusal of which would have been an acknowledgement of conscious error." And if I have been somewhat severe, it is solely attributable to the course of conduct Mr. Currie and you have been pursuing, and if you ever find me making statements which are false, or perverting the Bible, or abetting any one else who may be doing so, I hereby call every reader of these words to witness that I give you full permission to lay on the lash tenfold more heavily than I have laid it on either you or Mr. C. And if I have misrepresented you, or your creed in any particular, I am very willing upon your pointing it out to me either publicly or privately, to render all due apology. And if Mr. Currie should see this, I will take upon myself to advise you both that henceforth you play the man a little better than you have in the course of this correspondence, and let all your teachings, and conduct be more worthy of the high positions you occupy.

Yours truly,  
JOHN BROWN.

Dear Editor.—Since sending you the above I received a note from a brother who had written to Harper, & Brothers, New York, respecting the charge made by Mr. Currie, of Baptists mutilating Liddell & Scott's lexicon. They say, "You may be assured that the work in question is entirely free from the charge to which you refer. There has never been one word put into the article baptizo, in the American Edition, or removed from it, except in accordance with the English Edition."

Yours &c.,  
JOHN BROWN.

For the Christian Messenger.  
Letter from Paris.  
(Correspondence of the Christian Messenger.)

THE GRANDEST FETE IN FRANCE—ILLUMINATIONS AT THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE—THE PARDONING POWER—STANLEY AFRICANUS HONORED—THE NEW PALACE FOR NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVES—THE DOG SHOW—AMERICAN EXHIBITS AT PARIS.  
HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS,  
July 13, 1878.

The grand national fete of the last week was the most successful event of the kind perhaps in the annals of France. If the object of the half-million francs readily granted by the Chamber, and somewhat reluctantly by the Senate, was to show that an austere Republic, which through a variety of circumstances has pushed even to an extreme the avoidance of anything theatrical, could for once surpass the splendors of the old Monarchy and the pomp of the Empire, the end has been fully attained. The 30th of June was selected because it recalled no event which could hurt the susceptibilities of any French party or any foreign nation; but the success of the fete inevitably swells the prestige of the Republic, and from their own point of view Legitimists and Bonapartists can scarcely be blamed for the anger they have illeconcealed at seeing the Republic borrow their most-cherished engine of popularity. Still it must be allowed that the Government has done its utmost to avoid treading on their corns.

The Bois de Boulogne portion of the fete was universally proclaimed the great hit of the day. The islets on the lakes, with their fringe of foot-lights and their profusion of lamps arranged in the most fanciful devices, were surpassingly grand; and though I have seen more elaborate fireworks, I have seen none so effective by reason of the felicity of the site. The rockets lit up the lakes and fell in spray of colored stars upon the trees, while the waters were skimmed by boats richly decked with colored lamps. The trees, moreover, not only on the islets, but over a considerable area of the Bois, were lavishly hung with red paper globes containing lamps which had a very striking effect.

Twelve hundred and sixty-nine Communists, who had earned indulgence by "contrition, submission and diligence," have been allowed remission or commutation of punishment in honor of the fete. Since the present Cabinet took office 890 prisoners had previously been objects of clemency, 435 of them receiving a full pardon.

In presence of a large and brilliant assembly of the scientific and fashionable society of Paris Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, was on Friday evening last presented with a grand gold medal of the French Geographical Society. The ceremony took place in the Amphitheatre of the Sorbonne. On his entrance to the hall Mr. Stanley was received with loud cheers. After M. William Auber had read a report on the prizes awarded by the society, the President presented the grand gold medal to Mr. Stanley in recognition of the services rendered by him to science and humanity. In doing so the President who spoke in good English, said it was a duty of which he was proud to be commissioned by the Geographical Society to deliver to Mr. Stanley their gold medal, the highest award of their association. In returning thanks Mr. Stanley expressed a hope that we would soon see the time when Central Africa would be as well known as Senegal or Algeria.

The Press Pavilion has been inaugurated with all honors; there was a gathering of the clans to the extent of 300 representatives, and after an able address from Deputy Spuller, the editors retired to the refreshment room to smoke and chat; but, as Mickey Free remarks, smoking is dry work, champagne, beer, and ices followed, accompanied with serenades from Spanish wandering minstrels. The Commissioners built the pavillion for the Press; the exhibitors have fitted it up luxuriously and artistically, and also supplied the materials for the lunch. Members, or foreign associates of the Syndicate of the Paris press, can write their letters here and post them up to extra late hours without additional charge. The only meal served is a dejeuner, by the now famous restaurateur Catelain, who charges press-men only cost price; the same reduction is accorded by the cigar merchant. Too bad that ex-President Grant has left us.

The International Dog Show effected sales to the extent of 150,000 francs.

The animals were not well-lodged; they were too much tied up, and too exposed, like their passing admirers, to the sun. All the exhibits in the catalogue were not to be found; the Chinese edible dogs for example! Perhaps they availed themselves of the protection afforded by the laws of France, and decamped before being served up at the forthcoming supper-parties by the Chinese ambassador in his pavillion; the blind dogs, too, must have recovered their sight and fled. The toy dogs were numerous—those destined to be smothered in ribbons, carried in the pocket of a princess robe, taken out like the children for carriage exercise, and addressed by the valets in the third person. The canine exhibits were well fed; they had hare flesh, biscuit from their special baker, and milk fresh from the cow.

Our exhibit at Champ de Mars demonstrates that the people of the United States are essentially practical. The exhibition contrasts singularly with those of many other countries, which incubate their galleries with collections of curious objects in nature and art, with relics of treasure more or less rare, of valuable objects which simply excite the admiration of visitors. Our Canadian friends have also in this respect achieved a great success. All that is to be seen in the American exhibition has on the contrary a clearly defined object; nothing is found there that does not promise a return. There are exhibited machines and raw materials which are extensively used in trade, or which are susceptible of becoming important for exportation. There is to be found all that will strike the imagination of visitors favorably, and by creating the desire to settle in the midst of a region which produces them in such marvellous abundance, maintain or increase that formidable current of emigrants which carries away regularly each year, from old Europe, a portion of its youth and of its living forces.

Such being the case, these magnificent bales of cotton piled like a trophy at the head of the American gallery, the splendid shrubbery covered with silken capsules, as if snow-flakes were condensed there; this rich collection of tobacco from Kentucky; the exhibition of agricultural products fruits and vegetable from all parts of the Union, offer certainly great inducements and encouragements to emigration, and trade. Samples of salts and ores, of marble, of coal, of schist, of petroleum, photographs showing the richness of the country in mines, and even the picturesque and splendor of nature in the mountains—nothing is wanting to allure visitors and entice them towards our shores, as towards an unexampled Eldorado; so much for colonization. These exhibits, on the other hand, quantities of machines for cutting grass, and beautiful collections of steel tools, such as shovels, forks, scythes and rakes of remarkable lightness and durability; these are always articles of exportation. Except what will promote colonization or commerce we have nothing.

Oregon exhibits beautiful cereals, among which should be mentioned the winter wheat called mammoth white wheat, which is very delicate and tender and furnishes a choice flour, the mammoth spring wheat, white grain larger and smaller, the golden, amber winter variety, grain larger on the average, of a pale color, white, and translucent; the winter touzeble yellow and large grained.

LOUIS.

For the Christian Messenger.

To the W. M. A. Societies of Prince Edward Island.

MY DEAR SISTERS,—We are always glad to hear of your prosperity in all things and that you are giving of your money in some degree as God prospers you. But the success of our missions is in the prayers of its friends. In our endeavours to secure funds we may almost forget this. Our monthly meetings should be "a Concert of prayer for the heathen." And each sister should be prepared to add her quota to render each meeting a success. If we truly love Jesus as our Saviour, we shall seek daily and hourly communion with him; and thus we shall imbibe His spirit, who for our sakes became poor. Feeling safe and complete in Him, we shall long to tell others the story, and shall be continually devising ways and means to carry out our Saviour's last command, rejoicing daily in the fulfilment of His promise "Lo I am with you always." You have doubtless seen a notice of our paper, *The Missionary Link*. We hope, very soon to send copies to each society. Let

us make it our aim to place one in every Baptist family on the Island. We may aid in the good work at home, and thus indirectly abroad, by introducing our Religious Periodicals. Every Baptist family in our Provinces should have either the *Christian Messenger*, or *Visitor*. If our eyes are open and our heart's energies enlisted in the cause of Christ, we shall see and find work all about us.

We do not appreciate our possibilities in this work of soul-saving. We have scarcely begun to do what we would do, did we truly believe that souls perish whilst we loiter amid the enjoyments of refined Christian homes. Pray that God may awaken us now to feel as we never before felt. The shortness of time, the worth of the soul and our individual responsibility, and that, even before our Convention meets, some sisters among us may offer themselves for Foreign service. Pray for your Central Board.

In behalf of which, I am, yours in the service of Christ,

ALICE S. CHIPMAN.

### The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., August 7, 1878.

#### THE APPROACHING CONVENTION.

to be held in Fredericton—the New Brunswick capital, is doubtless being looked forward to as a season of deep interest in its relation to the cause of Education and Missions. The last occasion when it was held in that city was marked by the presence of quite a number of prominent men of our denomination from the United States and the Upper Provinces. It being seven years ago the personnel will be much changed. Some men present have passed away to the better land, others have so far advanced in life that they will be unable to travel so far, whilst others again have great changes in their temporal circumstances which may prevent their doing what is in their heart; and again others who have not before taken part in the general business of the body may be expected to come forward and enlist in active effort for carrying forward these great interests. The work is now comparatively easy, seeing that the foundations were so well laid, and the course of operation has been so well marked out. The great concern now is to see that the institutions do not suffer from want of harmonious co-operation in giving them the needful labor and support. Our St. John brethren have been able to look round, and are we believe in a more hopeful condition than last year. One of their church edifices, then burnt to the ground, has been rebuilt on a larger scale. The other, also laid in ashes, is well under way and has a fine prospect of being in every way improved and enlarged.

Our missionary interests are being more generally considered by the New Brunswick churches, outside of St. John, and perhaps in that city also. They will be cheered that they are to have a representative from their churches in the person of Miss Hammond, in many respects so well adapted to the work she is anticipating. The matter of education too will probably show an increase of support in that province, greater than heretofore, taking into account the great fire and its consequences. The rebuilding of St. John has given a degree of activity in business matters in N. B. during the year, which has not been experienced in this province.

The narrative of the changes in the institutions at Wolfville will of course be a subject of thrilling interest. The prospect of a more effectual course of operation when the new College building shall be completed, will call for the best thoughts of the most mature minds.

The great want among the churches in all the provinces is a deeper spirit of devotion and self sacrifice—a higher appreciation of obligation and a recognition of the Master's presence with his people not only in the church when assembled for worship; but especially when they come together for the purpose of taking a broad general view of their combined work in carrying out the great commission he left with them when he passed into the heavens eighteen hundred years ago. The condition of our missionaries in India will be presented and the liberal will devise liberal things in this behalf. Not only devotional meetings are needed but a spirit of devotion in the business meetings of the Convention. With this we may hope that notwithstanding all the apparent drawbacks in our circumstances during the past two or three years there will be reasons for anticipating that the coming year will be not only as the past but even more abundantly fruitful of good.

FROM PROF. D. M. WELTON.

Our readers will be pleased to learn definitely of the early return of Prof. Welton to this country. A letter to Brother Armstrong states some things they already knew, and others they will be glad to read from him, as follows:—

During my now nearly two years stay in Europe I have had good opportunities to seeing and learning, and have tried of profit from them.

In this time I have visited the principal cities of Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Austria, and Italy, spending eight weeks each in London and Paris, and half the same time in Rome and Naples. What a diversity and beauty of natural scenery, and what a wealth and perfection of art does the recollection of these journeyings call up! And how utterly impossible even to allude to the whole in one letter or in a score of letters!

But the travelling and sightseeing have been only the shorter and more recreative work of vacation times; the longer and more solid work has been attempted here in different branches of Theological study.

Leipzig University is one of the most famous and attractive in Germany. Perhaps no other University in the Empire has so many distinguished scholars in its professional (professorial?) ranks. Fleischer, for example, as an Arabist, Curtius as a Greek classicist, Windscheid as a Jurist, Thiersch as a Surgeon, and Delitzsch as a Hebraist, have the reputation of being, each in his own department, the first in Europe.

The three ablest men in the Theological faculty are Kahnis, Luthardt, and Delitzsch. The last named is of Jewish blood, and has a marked Jewish physiognomy. He was converted to the Christian faith many years ago through the study of the word of God. Among his published works, which are quite numerous, his commentaries on Genesis, Psalms, Job, and Isaiah, deserve especial mention. His most recent work is a translation of the New Testament original, into Hebrew for the particular use and benefit of the Jews.

Of the different Theological schools of Germany, that of Leipzig is among the most evangelical; although taking the country as a whole, there is a sad prevalence of rationalistic and materialistic opinions among the people. If there is not in this respect soon a change for the better, I fear there will be one for the worse. If there come not another reformation deep and genuine enough to bring the people back to proper submission to the voice of God, as he speaks in his word, I fear that the open disregard and contempt of God and his word, which so many exhibit, with the growing socialism resulting therefrom, may lead to scenes as dark and revolting as any that have been witnessed in Europe for a long time. No class of persons more dangerous to society,—no greater enemies of social and moral order can be found anywhere than exist to-day in Berlin, the scene of the two lately attempted assassinations of the Emperor. And what is true of Berlin in this respect is largely true of many of the great populous centres of the Empire. Beneath the surface of society are lurking forces which aim at the subversion of its best interests,—forces held in check only by the strong arm of the law. The great number of persons arrested weekly for openly or tacitly expressing approval of Hodel and Nobling's deed, shows to what an alarming extent their doctrines have been embraced.

The bold lengths, however, to which social democracy has recently gone, seems to have created considerable reaction against it. On the strength of this reaction, Bismark has chosen to dissolve the Reichstag and call for a new election; and the prospects are that the late liberal majority will give place to a conservative one.

Hodel the last week was sentenced to be executed, and received his sentence with a defiant sneer. Whether the Emperor will exercise the power he possesses of commuting the sentence remains to be seen.

The late attempts on the Emperor's life, though revealing the existence of a deep disaffection towards him, or dislike of the royalty which he represents, have yet called forth many demonstrations of love and loyalty to him. Addresses of sympathy have been sent him by the thousand. In this University the feeling among professors and students was most intense when they learned of these outrages.

Over two thousand of the latter, marched in procession through the streets, singing their national songs, and loudly cheering for Fatherland. They seemed desirous of giving their attachment to the Emperor a more pronounced expression, from the fact that Hodel was a native of Leipzig, and Nobling a graduate of its University. Many of the Professors also took occasion before their classes to allude in the strongest condemnatory terms to the scenes, which brought such deep humiliation and disgrace upon their country.

Never did I hear Prof. Delitzsch speak with more warmth and emotion than when indulging in one of these allusions. He had just finished a lecture on the history of God's ancient people; when from a consideration of one of the