

A correspondent, Jonathan Goddard, sends us the following curious note:—"Earnest John Hurst, a few months old, of Oadby, near Leicester, has the following ten ancestors living: Father, mother, one grandfather, two grandmothers, one great grandfather, three great grandmothers, and one great great grandmother. The latter is the boy's grandfather's maternal grandmother. His father, mother, grandfather, both grandmothers, and two great grandmothers, are members of the Baptist Church in the same village. A deceased great grandfather was for many years deacon of the same church and superintendent for many years of the same school."—*London Baptist.*

For the Christian Messenger.

Concerning the approaching Session of Associations.

MELVERN SQUARE, April 26, '79.

Dear Brother,—It does not seem to me that the Constitution of either Association confers any power on its Moderator to change the time of its meeting. Neither am I of opinion that any change can be made in the Constitution of the Western Association except at an "Annual meeting."

If desirable I will gladly call for a Special meeting of this Association providing five churches in the Body request it. I would therefore suggest that any church wishing to correspond with me on the matter should do so immediately on the receipt of this No. of the *Messenger*, so that due notice can be given for a Special meeting.

Yours in haste,  
WM. E. HALL.

Address  
Melvern Square,  
via Kingston Station.

(From our correspondent.)

Letter from Paris.

THE LAST CHIEFS FROM CHAMPS DE MAR. THE PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE LATE EXHIBITION. PRINCE NAPOLEON IN THE ENGLISH ARMY. HE GOES TO ZULU LAND.

PARIS, April 5, 1879.

The balance sheet of the Paris Exhibition presents a somewhat less favorable statement than was generally expected. The aggregate cost is given as 55,000,000 fr., and the receipts are 30,000,000 fr. the deficit of 25,000,000 fr., after what may be realized from the sale of materials, will be charged to the State, which owns the Trocadero, the city of Paris having refused to purchase the building at 3,000,000 fr., one-fourth of the cost, for the reason that the expense of keeping it in good condition would amount to 500,000 fr. a year. Still the Exhibition was, in every respect, a great success; and the money the Government has to pay for it, may be regarded as an advertising investment, which was the means of attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors, who, during the six months of the Exhibition, did not spend less than one thousand millions of francs. And this by no means the largest result of the Exhibition, which was a magnificent Show Case of merchandise, including all the arts and industries; and the samples there exhibited are bringing orders to the manufacturers from all parts of the civilized world, not only to France, but to the exhibitors of all other nations. An ebb-tide always follows the flood, and by the law of physics, reaction equals action. Of this fact, we have had abundant evidence since the closing of the Exhibition, in the comparative emptiness of the Paris hotels, whose proprietors, like the bears in hyperborean regions, live through the winter on the fat accumulated in summer or, according to popular belief, by "sucking their paws." These feasts and fasts disturb the natural order of things, reminding one of the Irish farmer who liked his bacon with a streak of fat and streak of lean and so he stuffed his hogs one week and starved them the next. The business reaction in Paris has been somewhat trying especially where greatly enlarged premises and additional employers have consumed the profits of the Exhibition season.

Since the Franco-German war several different plans for the re-organization of the armed forces of both Holland and Belgium have been from time to time discussed, as in both countries it is recognized by all as probable, and by many as probable, that in the event of hostilities again breaking out between their powerful neighbors, these smaller states may, however circumspectly they may behave, become involved in the quarrel.

The leading Imperialists of Paris,

were not a little dismayed at the sudden departure of Prince Napoleon for the war in South Africa, doubting, at first, the wisdom of the step, have not only become reconciled to the Prince's brave resolution, but regard it as a diplomatic coup of the utmost importance to their party. By consulting no one but his mother before deciding to join the British army, or "the war of civilization against barbarism," the young Napoleon has shown himself independent of his advisors, and broken manfully away from his "leading strings." From the moment of forming his gallant resolution, the Imperial Prince became an individuality, and is no longer the mere representative of the Bonapartist party. He is their head, their leader, their future Emperor, perhaps. The Prince proposes a visit to St. Helena, on his way home. Standing or kneeling beneath that historical Willow planted by his great ancestor on that "lone barren isle," he will recall the glorious souvenirs of his dynasty, and repeat the roll-call of a hundred victorious battle-fields. The picture is a most dramatic one, the shadow of the mighty dead fills the scene, and the solemn words of the poet seem palpitating in the air:—

"Though the thunder may roar, and the wild thunder rattle,  
He heeds not, he hears not, he's free from all pain,  
He sleeps his last sleep, and he has fought his last battle,  
No sound can awake him to glory again."

What if he should be invited to enter France by the same path the First Napoleon trod, when the whole nation rose and rushed to greet the returning hero! Stranger things than this have happened in France.

LOUIS.

**The Christian Messenger.**

Halifax, N. S., April 30, 1879.

Rev. William George, Mrs. George, and their three children arrived in the mail steamer *Nova Scotian* on Saturday afternoon, from Burma, where he has been laboring for the past ten years on behalf of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Mr. George is looking well, but his nervous system is seriously impaired. He was also suffering from sore throat and cold, contracted on his arrival at Liverpool, when the weather was very wet and cold. Mrs. George's health is much more seriously impaired and it will probably take some time before it is restored and established. Mr. George met with the North Church on Sunday morning, and took part in the service. In the afternoon Mr. G. met the Granville Street Sabbath School, and gave a short address. In the evening he met with the Granville Street congregation and spoke briefly on the mission work in Burma and its results. He shewed some of the contrasts between Buddhism and Christianity, and the joy experienced by converts finding that sin may be pardoned by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

The disciples of Darwin may take some comfort in the following exhibition of the ape's approach to something a little like human kindness and hospitality. The *N. Y. Evening Post* is responsible for the picture:

"About a year ago five chimpanzees were brought to the New York aquarium of which one only now remains. On Saturday afternoon another arrived from Central Africa, and there was much curiosity to see how the two creatures would act at their first meeting. When the stranger was put in the cage 'Tommy,' the old inhabitant, looked at him for a moment with some little distrust, then he approached nearer, and after a little hesitation threw one arm over his shoulder in a manner that was almost human. They looked in each other's eyes with the ferocious faces, and then, clasping their long arms about each other, embraced. They separated and 'Tommy' extended his hand, which the new comer took and shook. Then 'Tommy' offered the courtesies of his cage to the new-comer, and gave him part of his blanket and the remains of his dinner.

It is somewhat degrading to sober men to be placed on a level in the matters of government with a man who is a voluntary madman. The law of France in this respect is worthy of a place on the statute book of all civilized countries. In that country it is provided, "That every one condemned twice by the police for the crime of drunkenness is held to be incapable of voting, of elective eligibility, and of being named for the jury of any public office."

We cannot help thinking that such an enactment would exert a very salutary influence on society, and place the crime of drunkenness a little nearer its proper place.

The Convocation of Dalhousie College was held on Wednesday last in the Assembly Rooms, Province Building. The list of under-graduates who had obtained distinction and of students who had been awarded prizes was read, after which Mr. Edward Crowell by request gave the recitation which had secured him the prize in Rhetoric.

The degree of B. A. was conferred on Messrs. Alfred Dickie, F. B. Chambers, R. S. Emerson, Charles Cameron, and Isaac McLean.

Honor Certificates were then given by the several professors to the members of their classes who had deserved them.

Mr. R. J. Emerson delivered the Valedictory. He said the class of five when formed in 1875, comprised fifteen, but they had been diminished from various causes. "Some had deserted substantial Dalhousie for the showy University." The Valedictory called on "the good people of Halifax to arouse themselves, reclaim that relic of the Mic-Macs, the *Grand Parade*, surround it with chapels, dormitories and class-rooms, replace the paper University by one of wood and stone and educate their young men with non-sectarian ideas in one grand, central, non-sectarian college. Come" said he, "ladies and gentlemen, show your might, by suppressing all minor colleges, concentrate in Halifax all the scattered learning of the Province, with one coup d'etat settle the disputed possession of the *Parade* by settling the city fathers."

Dr. Allison, Superintendent of Education, in a few words administered a gentle reproof to the young gentleman for talking of Dalhousie and the other colleges as minor universities.

The Chief Justice then spoke and gave the result of his observation in Great Britain in reference to the value of good oratory.

Principal Ross in closing the Convention, announced that the summer session of the College would open on the 28th of April. It seems to be one of the higher points for Dalhousie students to attain to call upon somebody to suppress the existing Colleges, for the purpose of trying the experiment in Halifax of "one grand central non-sectarian College."

This building of castles in the air seems to please them and perhaps does not hurt any one else, except, it may be, Dalhousie itself, and so they may be allowed to continue the amusement. Efforts to bring Dalhousie with all its revenues and staff up to a level with the other colleges in its results would perhaps be a better employment of their time.

A fine amiable spirit to talk of suppressing educational institutions! It will we think be a long day before the "ladies and gentlemen" of Halifax or the people of Nova Scotia will be induced to give their money for any such work. If that is one of the fruits of Dalhousie teaching they will, we think, rather question whether it should continue to be encouraged as much as it has been.

"THE DISTURBANCE OF FAITH."—The Fitchburg, Mass., *Sentinel*, has an excellent sermon on this subject preached by Rev. I. R. Wheelock, pastor of the Baptist Church in that town. It was on the occasion of a Union Service on Fast Day. Text, Isaiah xxi. 6. Several other ministers were present and took part in the service. It is an excellent and popular presentation of the modern departures from sound doctrine. We are pleased to see the sons of Nova Scotia taking a leading position, although out of their native province, more particularly when standing firmly by the old established truths of the gospel. Mr. Wheelock is from Annapolis County.

We are glad to learn that Rev. R. D. Porter is meeting with good success in his efforts on behalf of Acadia College. A communication received from him will appear in our next.

We copy the following from the *Canadian Baptist*:

THE SECOND COMING OF OUR LORD. An Essay by J. M. Cramp, D. D., Halifax, N. S., *Messenger* Printing office.

This neat tract of 19 pages is published in accordance with the request of a Ministerial Conference in Nova Scotia, before which it was read. In a clear, direct, and forcible style it discusses a subject which is attracting no small measure of attention at the present day. The treatment of the theme is suggestive, and many of the conclusions reached will be heartily endorsed by thoughtful readers whatever theory of our Lord's coming they may hold.

Dr. Cramp regards "the first resurrection" spoken of in the twentieth chapter of Revelation as *spiritual*; while he acknowledges that the chapter is the most obscure of all the chapters in God's Book, and that in all probability it will not be thoroughly understood until the fulfillment gives the true interpretation. Like everything we have seen from the pen of the venerable and gifted author, this essay will well repay a careful perusal.

BAPTISM.—Open letters to Rev. D. D. C. and A. W. N., on Baptism and Communion by Rev. J. Brown. 10 cents per copy or 15 for a dollar, postage paid. To be had of many of the Baptist Ministers in N. S., N. B., and P. E. I., also at the *Messenger* office, Halifax, Visitor office, St. John, N. B., and of the author, Paradise, Annapolis Co., N. S. April 30. 4ms.

We have received a copy of the "Public Laws of the State of Maine" passed at the late session 1879. It comes to us, as in former years, as an "Extra" with one of our best exchanges and forms an eight page (about 12x10) sheet. This is quite an economical mode of making the people acquainted with what has been enacted in the legislature. We think it a very good example of publishing the laws for Nova Scotia to adopt. All the people would then know them forthwith without waiting the best part of a year to find them in the usual expensive book form.

NOTES ON THE GOSPEL OF JOHN, by Geo. W. Clark, D. D., American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, pp. 336. Price \$1.50.

Dr. Clark has already brought out Notes on Matthew, Mark and Luke. This volume completes the gospels and together they form a most valuable set of works. The notes given are of a very practical character and well suited to the Bible student. The great doctrine of our Lord's divine character which is so clearly taught in John's Gospel is treated very fully. Other great truths of this book are here made plain for young and old.

**Notices.**

RECEIVED FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Wm. E. Rose, Milton, Yarmouth, N. S. .... \$ 2 20  
Newport Baptist Church, Poplar Grove, Hants Co., N. S. .... 8 00  
Interest on Bequest of the late W. S. Jacobs. .... 70 00  
Indian Harbor Baptist Church, per Chas. Covey. .... 5 00  
THOS. P. DAVIES, F. M. B.  
St. John, N. B., April 14, 1879.

KINGS COUNTY BAPTIST MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

The next monthly Meeting of the Kings County Baptist Ministerial Conference will be held (D. V.) in the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting House at Berwick, Cornwallis, on Monday the 5th of May, prox. at 1 o'clock p. m. Each pastor will present a plan of a sermon.

Rev. S. B. Kempton, a paper on "The Missionary needs of Kings Co."  
Rev. Dr. Welton, a paper on a subject self chosen.

Rev. S. W. DeBlois to preach a missionary sermon in the evening.  
Brethren! come without fail. Let us have a full meeting.

STEPHEN MARCH,  
Secretary.

CASH RECEIVED TOWARDS FUND FOR RE-BUILDING ACADIA COLLEGE.

W. Faulkner, Truro. .... \$10 00  
Robert Kent, Truro. .... 10 00  
Mrs. Mahew Beckwith, Cornwallis. 50 00

A. D. W. BARRS, Treas.

Wolfville, April 26, 1879.

(*Christian Visitor* please copy.)

Letters Received.

J. D. Halfyard, Esq., \$2. J. T. Foster, \$22. Jas. E. Potter, Esq., \$2. M. Kinsman, \$2. W. A. Tupper, Esq., \$5. Rev. C. C. Burgess, \$2. Rev. J. A. Stubbart, \$2.

Acknowledgment.

We have great pleasure in acknowledging the liberality of our people of the Bedeque church and congregation in a donation of \$65.00. Such expressions of the peoples good will in times like the present awaken especial gratitude in the hearts of the pastor and his family. May our Lord Jesus endow them with the noblest gifts and graces of his Holy Spirit.

ANNIE ARCHIBALD,  
E. N. ARCHIBALD.

The Ice on the coast of Cape Breton was last week offering some obstruction to navigation as far up as Whitehead.

**DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.**

DOMINION OF CANADA.—In the House of Commons the debate on the Tariff continued as the various items were brought forward. In the matter of Coal on Tuesday Mr. Tilley said he expected to obtain a revenue on this item of \$275,000, while increasing the output of Nova Scotia mines by 245,000 tons.

Mr. Mackenzie—Where is this extra output going?  
Mr. Tilley—This is an approximate estimate of the effects of the duty.

Mr. Mackenzie—Then it is more guess work?  
Mr. Tilley said Nova Scotia coal would, under this tariff, supply every town and city as far West as Toronto.

Mr. Mackenzie objected to this tax, because it would injuriously affect the shipping trade, by raising the cost of outward bound freights from our seaports, and still further depress the lumber trade.

Dr. Tupper said theories were of no account in the presence of hard facts. He read a telegram from Mr. Dobson, at Montreal, who said Sydney coal was in competition for contracts to supply gas coal to Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton, but the Americans would obtain the market unless the Government allowed a rebate of canal dues. In Montreal orders were given for 50,000 tons of Cape Breton coal—just double what was ordered this time last year. Dr. Tupper continued that he only regretted the Government had not put 75 cents on coal, as he was sure that that impost would secure the entire object in view. The result, any way, would be eventually to give the people of the Upper Provinces cheaper coal by bringing about an understanding with the United States, whereby Nova Scotia coal would supply the Atlantic cities and American coal Western Canada. He placed no value on the cry that this duty discriminated against England. When it came to a question of fostering British or Canadian industries he preferred to foster Canadian. He read an extract from the *Mail* to prove that already Nova Scotia coal was brought to Toronto in cars which took back grain and flour without injury to the latter. He had faith in the success of this tariff as an experiment.

Mr. Doull made a calculation to show that coal duties would assist instead of injuring the shipping trade. Vessels bringing coal in ballast from Britain made a margin of profit thereon, but would come out now and take coal from Sydney in ballast. Very soon a class of vessels would be in the trade supplying coal to the Upper Provinces, taking return freights which would give Ontario cheaper coal than ever before.

Mr. Paterson, (Brant) would rejoice if the prediction of Ministers would be fulfilled and Nova Scotia restored to prosperity. Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that, instead of this tariff stimulating Nova Scotia coal industries it would depress them, because the consumption of anthracite would be increased, as it was taxed proportionately less than bituminous. He asked manufacturers how this would work?

Mr. Gault said soft coal would be laid down at Montreal this year cheaper than ever before, for \$3.15 per ton; anthracite at \$4.50.

Mr. Mackenzie said if fifty cents did this, why not put on a dollar?  
The item was carried.

The motion for the abolition of the duty on flour was negatived by 61 yeas to 120 nays. In answer to a question asked why wool was admitted free while woolen goods were highly-taxed, Mr. Tilley said there was a large surplus accumulation of wool in Canada, which would have to seek a market elsewhere. Should the price of woolen goods go up, it would be owing to similar reasons that caused a rise in cotton, viz., increase of the price of raw material on account of supplies running short.

This completed the discussion of the items of the tariff, and the bill was read a first time amidst the cheers of the government side of the House. British Columbia is discussing secession from the Dominion. On Thursday last the legislature were sitting with closed doors and great uncertainty prevails as to its future.

The names of Government vessels available for the protection of the fisheries, are the *Napoleon III.*, *Druid*, *Newfield* and *Northern Light*, any of which could be assigned for this service. It is proposed to arrange for this service being performed by the *Napoleon III.* during the forthcoming season in connection with supplying light houses. We learn from Toronto that there was last week a heavy seizure of American prints at Masonville, on the frontier by officer Gunn. The goods are said to be worth \$2,000.

The estimates are now the subject of debate. On the item of Mennonite immigration, Mr. Dawson said he did not object to them as a people but would prefer to see our own race settled in the very garden of our territory which was now given up to strangers.

UNITED STATES.—It is reported that the American Minister Stoughton, returns from St. Petersburg in May, and will resign.

It is stated that Lieut. Loder, with 14 men, had a brush with some Sioux

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