

gan your defence? or at least you might have waited till after you heard from us. Instead of this what are the facts? Your challenge was dated Oct. 22nd; you began your defence under date Oct 28th, (See *Wesleyan*, Nov. 2nd and 9th) before you could possibly hear from either of us; inasmuch as your challenge only appeared in the *Wesleyan* of date Nov. 2nd, several days after you began writing your defence. The Editors of the *Visitor* replied Nov. 3rd, the Editor of the *Index* Nov. 7th, and myself Nov. 8th. So you see, and all who read this, can see, that not only did you begin your weak defence before you heard from us, but several days before even your challenge was published. Blind as you are, you could see how your challenge would be received, hence your defence before it was even made known. The reader can now judge of your sincerity, and whether you ever intended or expected to meet one or all of us. Of course you know best, but circumstantial evidence is overwhelmingly against you.

Will you explain this? Why is it that then you appeared so very anxious to meet me in Moncton, and now equally anxious not to meet me in Halifax? And if you could produce your lexicons in the former place, why can you not in the latter? A more favorable opportunity could not possibly be afforded. We are both in the city, it is the capital, a large population, and every possible facility for your defence to be made known both far and wide. The fact is Mr. C., you dare not face the matter, you have falsified those lexicons, and too well you know it. Wriggle and twist and turn, and dodge as you may, there is the fact, and you cannot alter it.

You tell your readers again, that in issuing your challenge you did not know but I might be rash enough, and weak enough to rush to the conflict, but for the advice of wiser men than myself. Be assured of this, I should have been both rash enough and weak enough to have done so if you had not so effectually blocked the way; but that I did not do so because I was advised not to by wiser men is a purely gratuitous assertion with no foundation except your own imaginings. In referring to my pamphlet you say, "Mr. Brown, or his colleagues, could publish a sixty-one page pamphlet, and scatter it over a large part of the country, and insult Methodist families by thrusting it upon them free of charge. But in a crucial time, such as had now come, they cannot meet the living issue because of a few paltry dollars." For your information I will say that pamphlet was published entirely on my own responsibility, and was sent forth not to insult any person, but to further expose your marvellous way of dealing with Greek Lexicons.

Whether it was gain or loss, financially, does not matter, and my publishing it shows my willingness to spend a little money on you; and if the coming together to Moncton would only cost "a few paltry dollars," why did not you pay it then since the whole thing was to extricate you from the slough into which you had jumped? Surely if you wished us to help you out, either you or your friends should find the rope.

As far as insulting Methodist families by my pamphlet being sent them free of charge is concerned, let me say, that a greater insult to such families could not have been offered than taking advantage of their credulity, and confidence in you, to publish for their use a book like your Catechism. A book more pregnant with error, deception, misrepresentation, and falsification was never, I hope, issued from a Methodist book-room. Take my advice dear Sir:—For the sake of your fellow-men, and yourself, do not publish another edition of that work. I do not say this because it seeks to sustain Pe-dobaptist doctrine, but because of the manner in which it is done.

Your remarkably characteristic articles appear to me simply an endeavour to throw dust into the eyes of the readers, but those who have any sight at all, will see through your scheme.

You say I came to this country with very erroneous views of the ministry of the different churches. That is quite true, or at least in one particular, for I had no idea that any minister, in any church, could produce such a book as yours, or even such articles as those contained in yesterday's *Wesleyan*. You say I shall go hence a wiser man than when I came. Yes; and a part of the wisdom gained during my stay in this country, which was gained about the beginning and end of my sojourn, is never to meddle with certain animals and certain men any more than necessary. After my departure you will have a clear field so far as I am concerned; but in justice to me, and more so to yourself, do not misrepresent my words after the manner you have aforesaid and especially in these your last articles.

But you did falsify those lexicons, did you not? I wish you well however, notwithstanding all, that is to say in everything that is fair, candid, honest and straightforward, but otherwise, confusion worse confounded. So now having said thus much, and reciprocating your good wishes that my days "may yet be many, happy, and useful," I bid you "Adieu."

Remaining yours,

J. BROWN.

MY CHALLENGE TO REV. D. D. CURRIE ACCEPTED.

In the same *Wesleyan* which contains Mr. Currie's articles is the following letter, addressed to me.

TO THE REV. JOHN BROWN,  
BAPTIST MINISTER, PARADISE, N. S.

In my private letter to you, I told you I should accept your challenge, in due time. I hereby accept your challenge, Sir; and if you can prove that Mr. Currie has falsified Lexicons, in one instance, in the Lexicons that I have not seen, I can prove that, in two instances, you have falsified God's Word, and the Lexicons, which I have in my house. You can appoint the day at Wilmot, Nova Scotia, as soon as you choose.

G. A. BEST.

Aylesford, August 26, 1879.

The private letter referred to came duly to hand since my arrival in Halifax. It was a pity it did not reach me before, so that there might have been an opportunity of meeting the writer. It will be well however for him now that that opportunity is lost, to put in the *Wesleyan* what he may have to say.

The following is a faithful reproduction of the letter above referred to, so that the reader may estimate the man whom Mr. Currie brings to the front in his defence, and what a narrow escape "Brown" had in leaving Paradise before the letter reached him.

It is to be noticed that the letter reached Paradise five days after I left.

AYLESFORD, AUGUST 23, 1879.

REV. JOHN BROWN,  
Baptist Minister, Annapolis Co.

"I see sir you have given a bold challenge in the *Messenger* to Brother D. D. Curry, or any other Methodist minister that they might to take it up if no one else accepts your challenge. I will give you notice in due time that I accept your challenge and appoint the time that you will meet me at Mr. Reid's meeting house in Aylesford and I will bring before you great scholar men that will learn you what Batize signify

GEORGE A. BEST.

"N. B we have the old Testament and the new and they illustrate each other.

"Come on Sir. Come on."

This letter will be kept as a companion to that interesting epistle received some time ago from Pleasant Point, signed G. W. Thompson, part of which was published in these columns.

These two gentlemen (G. A. B. and G. W. T.) are fitting right and left hand supporters of "the author of Currie's Catechism."

Yours truly,  
JOHN BROWN.

Halifax, Saturday, Aug. 30th, 1879.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PEREAUX, CORNWALLIS.—Rev. S. March writes: "I had the privilege of baptizing a deeply interesting young man on the third Sabbath of last month at Pereaux and of receiving him and his sister, by letter, into the fellowship of the church."

REVIVAL AT ST. MARTINS, N. B.—Rev. I. E. Bill sends us the following interesting communication:

"I fully expected to be at the Convention in Truro, but when the time came, obstacles were in my way, that could not be removed; and as I could not be there I resolved to commence special services with my own people at St. Martins. The first in order was held Monday evening, 25th ult. Months of earnest labour had prepared the way. One young woman inspired hope by following her Saviour in baptism, Aug. 17th. Our first meeting, on Monday evening, was rich in spiritual blessing. Services continued through the week with deepening interest. Several of the converts were received for baptism, and on the Sabbath five promising young men and two young women put on the Saviour in this delightful ordinance, in the presence of a large assemblage of all classes. The day was beautiful, the people very attentive, administrators and candidates joyful, and the impression most favorable. The services of the day throughout were most inspiring.

Three of the candidates were converts from Popery, gradually but effectually enlightened by a careful and prayerful study of the Word of God. Their faith in Romanism having been shaken, they visited different Protestant churches for light and instruction, until they finally became constant attendants upon our own church, and after much searching of the Word of God, they came to the conclusion that there was no stopping-place for them between Popery and the Baptist church. The one first awakened told me he must either return to Popery or find a home with us. He and the other two mentioned accordingly, voluntarily offered themselves to the church in one of our deeply interesting services, and were joyfully received. May the Lord especially bless these three young men, and sustain them in the hour of bitter persecution!

Bro. Isaiah Wallace came unexpectedly to our help on Saturday evening.

Remaining yours,

J. BROWN.

He read the Scriptures at the baptismal service, preached morning and evening, addressed the Sunday School in the afternoon, and assisted in the social meeting at the close of the preaching service. His visit was timely and useful. He returns to the city to prosecute Home Mission work in New Brunswick. May prosperity large and full attend his work!

Dear brethren, pray much for St. Martins. We are having the drops—O for the abundant shower! The special meetings continue through the week, and we are hoping and praying for the salvation of many souls.

In the bonds of Christian love,  
I. E. BILL.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise arrived at Toronto on Friday morning. A tremendous crowd assembled at the station, 6,000 children sang songs of welcome. The party drove to the Horticultural Gardens, where the civic address was presented, after which His Excellency proceeded to the Exhibition grounds and formally opened the Exhibition. A grand illumination at night. Their Excellencies are staying at Government House.

The Governor-General and Princess Louise will formally open the Dominion Exhibition on the 23rd inst.

The Governor-General has extended an invitation to the members of the British Commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the agricultural depression to visit Ottawa during the Dominion Exhibition.

The corner stone of the new model school was laid by Principal McCabe.

The mill owners at the Chaudiere are sending up a large number of men to work in the woods this winter.

Advices lately received by the Department of the Interior show that reported outrages by Indians have been greatly exaggerated. There is no truth in the stories of murders having been committed, as related in American papers.

The 22nd motion of want of confidence in Mr. Joly's Government was defeated by a vote of 24 to 21. Mr. Joly declined to propose a conference with the Legislative Council a second time. On motion of Mr. Joly the Assembly adjourned till 28th October.

It was rumored that there is likely to be a coalition government formed in Quebec, but it is since denied.

The Blake Act is in force in the city from Thursday last.

All the extra and sessional employees of the Legislative Assembly were dismissed on the 3rd. The amounts due them were paid, but the Government has no means at its disposal to pay the regular civil service.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—St. John papers have reported two or three cases of small-pox in that city.

St. John papers report at some length the marriage of Mr. John D. Chipman, of St. Stephen to a daughter of Sir S. L. Tilley, which took place at St. Andrew's on Thursday. The groom is a brother of Sir S. L. Tilley's present wife. That lady's stepdaughter becomes, by the marriage her sister-in-law.

Mrs. Polly Dunfield, aged 103 years, died at Penobscus, on Saturday.

UNITED STATES.—The steamer Tokio will probably arrive at San Francisco on the 21st. Gen. Grant is a passenger.

At Memphis, twenty-seven cases of yellow fever were reported on the 4th, ult., and three additional deaths. The Howard Association have appealed to the country for assistance.

At Leavenworth, Kansas, four men fell from a scaffolding on a building sixty feet on Thursday. Two, it is feared, were fatally injured.

The sailing yacht *West Wind* capsized and immediately sank in Henderson Bay, on Friday. There were 9 on board, 7 of whom attempted to swim ashore, a distance of half a mile, and were drowned. Two clung to a spar and were rescued.

The excursion steamer *Alaska*, while a few miles from the mouth of Detroit River, in Lake Erie, on Friday morning exploded the dome of her boiler, instantly killing both engineers and one deck hand and seriously scalding ten other deck hands, two fatally. Of a large number of passengers on board only one was injured, and that but slightly.

At Baton Rouge, La., Monday's storm lasted from noon until ten at night and did great damage to property in town. The sugar cane is leveled to the ground and will hardly be able to recover. The roof of Henry Von Phul's sugar house fell in and killed twenty of twenty-eight mules placed there for safety.

At Sturks Ferry, Ind., on Thursday, a fractious mule backed a wagon with a party overboard and two persons were drowned.

At Cheyenne, Wyoming, on Friday night a two story brick building, occupied as a boarding house, fell, completely wrecking the building. A number of persons were buried in the ruins. It is believed that all except two children of Mrs. Bell were taken out. Col. Van desande, whose parents reside in Boston was taken out dead, others received more or less injury.

Rev. I. S. Kallcock is elected Mayor of San Francisco, and most of the other Workingmen's candidates.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The blockade of Iquiqui having been abandoned by the Chilean fleet, several vessels have gone there to load; but it is quite possible that the Chileans will return and destroy the Peruvian vessels there and the launches in the port.

ENGLAND.—The *Times* says if fine weather should continue a little longer it is possible that the actual yield of harvest will be a little larger than anticipated, but the wheat crop will fall short of the average.

More storms in the North East and West of Scotland, and large tracts of land are flooded, causing further damage to crops.

Rioting was renewed in Lurgan, Ireland, on Tuesday Sept. 2nd, and a funeral procession of Roman Catholics was stoned by a mob.

The Lord Lieut. of Ireland has requested the police authorities of Limerick to make special reports of the circumstances under which Charles Stewart Parnell, at a recent banquet suffered the hissing which greeted the toast "The Queen," to pass unnoticed, though he is a magistrate and member of Parliament.

John O'Connor Power, Home Ruler, member of the Commons for Mayo, on Sunday 31st, addressed a large meeting of tenant farmers and others at Ballyhouts, county Mayo. He demanded an immediate reduction of rent and a radical reform in existing land laws. At the head of one of the contingents attending the meeting were two hundred mounted men and two hundred footmen carrying staves with heads resembling pikes, and a large banner representing Erin exhorting her sons to struggle for freedom.

At the request of the United States Government, two cadet engineers from Annapolis Naval Academy will be admitted to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich as students next month.

FRANCE.—A Paris despatch mentions the arrival there of released Communists, and scenes of re-union with relatives at the depot are quite affecting. There is no disorder and the returned men are very quiet.

The steamer *Faraday*, which eight or ten days ago lost the new French cable in 2400 fathoms of water, has held direct communication with the cable constructors.

The *Standard* says it has authentic information that the deep sea section of the French cable has been laid, and the line is complete from Brest to St. Pierre. The *Faraday* is now returning to Europe to ship the section of cable which is to connect St. Pierre with New York.

GERMANY.—A well known architect in Berlin has laid before the Emperor designs for the building for the Exhibition of 1885.

SWEDEN.—The Swedish exploring steamer *Vega*, belonging to the Nordenskjöld expedition, arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday, having accomplished the north-east passage. The expedition sailed from Gottenburg, July 4, 1878. On August 19, Tsejekin, the extreme northern point of Asia, was reached, where a short rest was taken. The expedition was not much troubled with ice till September 28, when they were enclosed in pack ice about a mile from land, where they wintered, near Atchucki, a settlement of 4,000 inhabitants, who supplied them with game. They were detained here by ice 264 days, being released July 18th, arriving off Yokohama on the evening of Sept. 2nd. All well and no deaths occurred. The Professor thinks the voyage from Europe to Asia by Behring's Straits certain and safe. Much valuable scientific information has been obtained by the expedition. They will tarry in Japan a fortnight before sailing homeward.

SWITZERLAND.—The National Railway, which failed last year, was sold on Saturday for 4,000,000 francs to a combination of a few of the northern cantons.

A despatch from Basle, states that the general Conference of Christians of all nations closed on Saturday. The most important action of the alliance was the appointment of a delegation consisting of a president and vice-presidents, for the purpose of soliciting the Austrian Government to afford relief to the Protestants of Bohemia, who are at present suffering under severe disabilities.

ITALY.—The Italian wheat crops are only two-thirds of last year, and maize is below the average. Garibaldi has arrived at Caprera, where he intends to spend the remainder of his life.

RUSSIA.—Emperor William arrived on Wednesday last, and was received by the Czar. The meeting was exceedingly cordial. They were enthusiastically cheered by large crowds.

An Odessa newspaper, *Pravda*, accuses the Porte of violating treaty obligations in allowing the United States steamer *Wyoming* to cruise in the Black Sea with the American ambassador to Turkey on board.

A new quay of solid masonry at Galatz, 180 metres long, has sunk below the surface of the river. Loss 750,000 francs.

The crops in Bulgaria having failed, the Government have forbidden exportation of cereals.

The American Consul has notified the Egyptian Government that the United States demands to be represented on

the commission for the liquidation of the Egyptian debt.

Riaz Pasha has been re-called from exile, and will be trusted with an important post.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A cavalry reconnoissance has blown up Cetawayo's powder magazine, ten miles from his new Kraal. Messengers from Cetawayo met Wolsley on the 12th August, saying the king was willing to submit and pay taxes, but the country must be cleared of British soldiers. The messengers were informed that Cetawayo was no longer king, and he must surrender unconditionally.

BURMAH.—The departure of the British Resident is considered at Mandalay a triumph for the party hostile to the British, as the King will refuse all communication with minor officers. There are signs of conspiracy against the King among ministers who would form a regency.

A despatch from Rangoon to the *Daily News* says the Burmese mounted 12 guns on the frontier, and have forty thousand men concentrated.

CUBA.—The Spanish Government has notified the authorities at Havana, that it will land immediately 20,000 troops to maintain public tranquility in the island and will also send all funds necessary to meet the increased expenditure.

INDIA.—A despatch from Simla on Saturday last says that on the night of the 4th a messenger reached Alikheyl with news that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments, and the escort of the embassy were defending themselves. The troops at Alikheyl were ordered to move instantly on Shutergharden Pass and instructions despatched to General Roberts and Stewart to advance on Cabul. Letters from the Ameer confirm the report of the revolt. He was completely surprised. The populace joined the mutinous regiment and the Embassy was attacked by overwhelming numbers. At latest accounts the Viceroy of India was ignorant of the fate of the members of the Embassy.

The attack on the British Embassy continued through Wednesday when a fire broke out on the premises. The Ameer writing on Thursday, says he is in great distress and himself besieged. The troops of all arms have been recalled from Pishin and are occupying Candahar.

Some of the natives have reported they had seen the dead bodies of British officers at Cabul. Only nine troopers belonging to the escort escaped. They were absent from the city collecting forage. All the rest, Major Cavagnari and the whole Embassy numbering 79 persons, were killed. It is believed at Paris that the outbreak was due to Russian intrigue.

News.

CIVIC.—The 1st of October is approaching, the time for the civic election:—It is said that Mr. Joseph Seaton and the present incumbent, Mr. Stephen Tobin, will contest the Mayoralty. The retiring Aldermen are: Ald. Macdonald, Ald. Connolly, Ald. O'Connor, Ald. De Wolf, Ald. Hart and Ald. Taylor.

The probable candidates are:  
Ward 1—Ald. R. I. Hart.  
Ward 2—A. G. Hesselein.  
Ward 3—Ald. Connolly.  
Ward 4—Ald. O. Connor, M. J. Power.  
Ward 5—Ald. Dewolf, Jas. Graham.  
Ward 6—Ald. Taylor.

The steamer *Quebec*, from this port for Montreal besides her Liverpool cargo had 287 hogsheads, 2 tierces and 39 barrels of sugar, shipped by Messrs. A. G. Jones & Co., which was insured for \$22,000 in Halifax offices.

The *Quebec* went ashore at East Point P. E. I. a little after nine o'clock on Tuesday evening of last week, the weather being thick and foggy. During the night a part of the sugar and molasses on board the *Quebec* was thrown overboard, but did not appear to lighten the ship, it being within an hour of high water when she struck. About 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning H. M. S. Bellerophon and Griffon, on their way down from Quebec came to the assistance of steamer. After fruitless efforts to get her off, the Griffon left for Pictou, with 10 cabin and 53 steerage passengers, who were sent on to their destination by rail.

Only twelve feet of water was under the forward part of the ship, but deep water aft. The cargo was being shifted from the fore to the after hold so as to raise her bow.

The steam tug *Dragon* went from Pictou to her aid. She returned on Saturday and reports that after a large quantity of sugar, salt and iron had been thrown overboard the steamer *Quebec* floated and proceeded on her voyage apparently uninjured.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' EXHIBITION at Kentville opened yesterday and will continue to-day and to-morrow. Excursion Tickets at one first class fare are issued at all stations to Kentville, good to return till Saturday.

Mr. W. H. ROGERS, Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia, lectured at Milton, Queens, last week, on "The Fisheries and other Resources of Nova Scotia."