

the French government. There are also 22 types of the various subjects of the Russian empire, most faithfully executed and clad. The Poles complain that they are not represented.

The Swedish ethnographical section in the Trocadero is most attractive, from the number and variety of its wooden models of the peasantry, taken as they have been dressed from life. The figures are so arranged as to represent scenes of ordinary occurrences; the "setting out for church," is an actuality; every room in the house is presented to view, with its furniture, and a young lady giving the last touches to her head dress, is charming. These exhibits will rank among the popular successes.

The United States exhibit undoubtedly the best and most instructive collection of reaping and mowing machines in the Exhibition, and this arises to a great extent from the fact that in the east of Europe American manufacturers have established business on an extensive scale in the agricultural districts of the South of Russia, Austria, Hungary, &c. It is not surprising that in reapers and mowers the United States should enjoy so great a popularity. As much ingenuity and skill have probably been displayed there in the improvement of these implements as in the perfection of sewing machines, and there is scarcely a crooked piece of iron in any one of the reapers that are on view at Paris that is not the subject of at least one patent. The American implements have, moreover, special advantages which recommend them strongly to the purchasers where the European trade is largest. The corn-growing districts of Hungary and Russia correspond closely to the great grain-producing areas of the United States, so that the machines perfected for the latter conditions are of course well suited to the former, another point much neglected by all but American makers of these implements is the comfort of the men in attendance.

Lightness in every part indeed is a special characteristic of their implements as compared with English and continental machines of the same class, this specialty which perhaps was first forced upon American builders to suit the horses of their home-farmers is equally appreciated in Russia and Hungary where a light draught is all important to conform to the capacity of the average horses. The special object of the American builders appears to be to combine strength and efficiency with lightness and cheapness of construction, at the expense, no doubt, to a certain extent of durability; but apparently it suits the American farmers to purchase machines at a moderate price that may wear out in a few years but not before they have paid for themselves, and many times over, and which if they were more durable would probably become comparatively obsolete long before they were past service.

In book-printing the United States has made its way independently. It is necessary only to mention the large printing-press for newspapers with cylindrical stereotype-plates and more recently those for endless web, as well as automatic machines for type casting. On account of the great extent of the newspaper and job-printing business in North America, inventions and improvements concentrate almost exclusively upon such arrangements as may assist these branches.

Of light machinery the United States department is full of marvels, which may now be seen working.

Gilmore's band arrived in this city on Wednesday morning from Namur, Belgium. On its way it played at the Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Brussels.

Just now the people seem to be thinking of nothing else than fetes; Paris made a gigantic effort for the 30th in the way of fireworks and decorations. Thousands of multicolored lanterns were suspended from the trees; the lakes bordered with jets of gas, and the gondolas showed all kinds of lights. Happily the nights are so fine now that visitors do not suffer much inconvenience in not finding the most primitive of shake-downs at hotels, where the billiard tables are even hired for beds.

The forthcoming twenty-two elections for deputies, being discounted in advance as triumphs for the Republic, naturally but very little interest is attached to the threats and dynamite articles of the monarchial press. In France the suffrage is not so much a legal, political, as a social fact, and hence, irrevocable Democracy, with its virtues as well as its faults, is definitive in this country. There are privileged classes by birth, and whatever draw-

backs the people's ministers may possess, it is not the less a fact, that the hitherto accepted "influential classes" are morally bankrupt, whether they call themselves Legitimists, Orleanists, or Bonapartists.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., July 31, 1878.

MORE PEDOBAPTISTS WITNESSES TO THE TRUTH.

It may suit Rev. D. D. Currie, to brand Pedobaptists as "weak-minded or dishonest" or both when they admit that the teachings of the Bible respecting Baptism are that it is an immersion in water, if they continue to sprinkle infants. With their consistency we have nothing to do. It may be regarded by Mr. C. as a very smart thing to say this of the first scholars of this and other ages but it is very evident, until he clears up the matter of the lexicons, that his word alone is insufficient to establish matters of testimony or fact. We have here some additional evidence of what Baptists have already so much respecting the meaning of baptizo. An article in a late number of the *N. Y. Examiner & Chronicle* says:

"Baptists have always had the advantage of being able to appeal to the disinterested testimony of Pedobaptist scholars in support of their views. In fact the only effort Baptists need to put forth to make their case complete is to collate the statements of the leading scholars of this and other times, and let them speak for the truth. The testimony is singularly uniform and candid. The true scholar does not condescend to the small tricks of the pettifogger in his treatment of questions of scholarship. Hence, while many men of moderate attainments are willing to stake their small reputations on assertions respecting the mode of baptism which the facts do not warrant, the great leaders in scholarship faithfully declare the truth as they find it, regardless of its bearing upon their denominational views.

The list of those who have borne witness to the correctness of the Baptist position is a long one, but it is not ended yet. Every fresh essay of real scholarship to unfold the meaning of the New Testament Scriptures only adds to the accumulation of evidence on which Baptists may draw in their conflict with error and prejudice. One of the latest additions to this mass of proof is in the new Commentary on the New Testament, now issuing under the supervision of Dr. Elliott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The commentary on the first three Gospels was prepared by the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, D. D., Professor of Exegesis in King's College, London, and here are some of his statements on the meaning of the word baptizein, and the primitive mode of administering the ordinance.

On Matt. iii. 1, he says: The baptism was, as the name implied, an immersion, and commonly, though not necessarily, in running water.

On Mark vii. 4: The Greek verb (that for WASH) differs from that in the previous verse, and implies the washing or immersion (the verb is that from which our word "baptize" comes to us) of the whole body, as the former does of part.

On that much-abused text, Luke xi. 38: Here the word "washed" (literally, though of course not in the technical sense, BAPTIZED) implies actual immersion, or at least a process that took in the whole body. Mark vii. 4 shows that this was the Pharisaic standard of ceremonial purity.

Again, with reference to Luke xii. 50, he says:

The baptism of which our Lord now speaks is that of one who is come into deep waters, so that the floods pass over him, over whose head have passed and are passing the waves and billows of many and great sorrows.

When, in connection with Matt. iii. 11, he considers the "baptism with the Holy Ghost," which many, mistaking entirely the significance of the incidents narrated in Acts ii. 3, 4, suppose in some way supports the practice of sprinkling, he remarks:

As heard and understood at the time, the baptism with the Holy Ghost would imply that the souls thus baptized would be plunged, as it were, in that creative and informing Spirit which was the source of life and holiness and wisdom.

This is the testimony of a disinterested scholar, who has no object in favoring the Baptists, but who declares the truth as he finds it with clearness and candor. We commend it, together with the unbiased statements of other Pedobaptist scholars of highest repute, to those who sincerely desire to follow the example and obey the commandments of their divine Lord, so soon as they understand them, even though it lead them though the symbolic waters of the baptismal grave.

The *Westonian*, in discussing election matters, says: "No immoral man has a right to be a politician." This, if carried out, would doubtless greatly diminish the number of politicians. Surely political rights belong alike to

moral and immoral, except such are convicted of crime. We should prefer to say no politician, or indeed any other man has a right to be immoral; which would, if carried out, have a wholesome effect on electors and elected, and would make us a new race of both rulers and ruled.

SCHURMAN.—Our young friend J. G. Schurman has gained a scholarship worth £200 a year. It will be available for two years. The Gilchrist Scholarship was just expiring when the Hibbert Trustees announced their intention to grant some scholarships of £200 a year each, "not by examination, but in virtue of work done in the past, university successes, here, and on the strength of testimonials from friends of such eminence as the candidate could command. Mr. Schurman made application and was permitted to refer to Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Martineau, Professor Jevons, Professor Ellis (Oxford), Professor Trant (Edinburgh), &c. The applications were numerous, and required a good deal of sifting. Four applicants were sent for by the Trustees on the 9th inst., and informed that their applications were successful. One was a Cambridge graduate, one was an Edinburgh man; Mr. Schurman was the third, and there was another. Each gets two hundred pounds (sterling) for two years. Mr. S. intends to study two years in Germany, and then to spend a year in Italy, chiefly in Rome.

We rejoice in our young friend's success, and anticipate for him a brilliant and useful career. He is an honour to Acadia.

We have pleasure in placing the above before our readers from the pen of Rev. Dr. Cramp, who has just received a letter from Mr. Schurman.

The facetious and versatile Rev. Dr. Dobbs of the National Baptist says he has received a pair of spectacles from China: "They are intended for philosophers only, and are so constructed as to give subjective rather than objective views. Instead of magnifying the thing observed for the eyes of the wearer they magnify the wearer in the eyes of the observer."

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The following despatch was received from London on Sunday last:

"The *Post* announces that Lord Beaconsfield has selected the Marquis of Lorne to succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada.

The *Times* announces officially that the Marquis of Lorne has accepted the Governorship of Canada."

If will be a high compliment to Canada to have the Queen's daughter to reside among us.

Ontario and Quebec have twelve Baptist Associations. They have all had their annual sessions. From the *Christian Helper* we learn that the numbers of additions by baptism are less than last year by 265. The following table will show a comparison of 1877 and 1878:

Association.	Baptisms in 1877.	Incr. Dec.
Western.....	75 185	110
M'd'ssex & L'mbton	260 139	121
Elgin.....	154 156	2
Grand River.....	352 455	103
Brant.....	119 269	150
Midland Counties.	80 172	92
Huron.....	387 284	103
Niagara.....	90 172	82
Toronto.....	263 310	47
East Ontario.....	111 189	78
Central Canada....	80 24	56
Ottawa.....	268 149	119
Total.....	2239 2504	399 664

The *Baptist Quarterly* was discontinued at the close of the past year, but a strong desire is felt and expressed in many quarters for its resuscitation. The great difficulty was that the income did not meet the expenditure. It is agreed by some that it should be resumed even if the Publication Society suffered a temporary loss.

We have a circular from the Secretary, B. Griffith, stating that the Board have concluded:—

1. To resume the publication of the *Quarterly*, provided 1,500 subscribers can be received. Less than this number will entail a large loss every year.

2. That in case the *Quarterly* is resumed, "we will apply to the work the very best ability that our denomination possesses, both in editing and publishing the *Quarterly*." We will aim to make it worthy of the denomination.

If by the 1st of October next the 1,500 subscribers are received, we will proceed at once to arrange for resuming the publication of the *Quarterly* on the 1st of January next.

We shall be very glad to hear that the *Quarterly* is to be resuscitated and most cordially commend it as well worth the price (\$3.00 a year) to ministers and educated laymen. Write before 1st of October to B. Griffith, Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.

HALIFAX.—Rev. S. W. DeBlois preached two able sermons in Granville Street Church on Sunday last. On the previous Lord's Day Rev. S. B. Kempton preached with good acceptance in the morning, and in the evening exchanged with Rev. J. W. Manning of the North Church. On Sunday next Rev. W. B. Boggs is expected to occupy the Granville Street pulpit.

Rev. J. F. Avery is recovering from his physical troubles. He writes encouragingly to his people and hopes to be at work in Halifax again soon.

Rev. E. W. Kelly, who is supplying the pulpit at the Tabernacle during Mr. Avery's absence, exchanged with Rev. E. M. Kierstead, of Windsor, on Sunday last, and preached to his former charge. Mr. Kierstead's services were well received. He is highly appreciated by his church at Windsor.

We learn from Rev. S. W. DeBlois that the frame of the College was to be finished on Saturday or Monday last, and that its location and general effect are giving great satisfaction to its friends.

We have not heard if any arrangements are being made for an Observatory. A good round sum was some time since raised by the efforts of the graduating class towards purchasing a superior telescope, &c., in connection with the College, which we believe has not as yet been expended. We mention this by way of suggestion, as we know that the Building Committee have so many things on their minds that it might be overlooked until some suitable arrangements would be more difficult to make than now.

The friends of the Canadian Institute at Woodstock, Ont., are raising subscriptions for a similar purpose. They have upwards of \$200 subscribed. They propose to raise \$800.

How much have the Acadia Alumni towards this object? An Observatory with a good Telescope in it would be a most desirable addition to the other attractions of Acadia College.

We do not find that our contemporaries in the Dominion favor the publication of the small monthly paper in the interest of Foreign Missions. Our contemporary—the *Canadian Baptist*—expresses the opinion that:—

"The tendency of these little papers is to narrow the views of their readers, so that they can see little that is good or desirable beyond their own special sphere; and it has been found by actual experience on the other side of the lines, that by far the best way to promote all denominational work is to utilize the columns of the weekly denominational press."

The assumption that the *Missionary Link* would give its readers information which would not be received by readers of the weekly papers is of course a grand mistake—unless it should secure a very large circulation—still it might reach some families who do not get a weekly paper and so do some good, even with a circulation of a thousand or two.

The editor of the *Canadian Baptist* publishes the following question from a kind, considerate correspondent:—

"Do you think that any of your subscribers would object or grumble at you if you should publish no paper for one or two weeks, so as to enable you to go off on a vacation? I shall gladly vote you a vacation—and would not all your subscribers?"

To this our contemporary replies:—

"If we may judge from the earnest recommendation of several ministerial brethren at the Board Meeting at Paris, last week, that we should suspend publication for a week or two and take a much-needed holiday, we do not think that any of our readers would object."

He then offers the following very sensible suggestion:—

"If we do take a holiday this year, it will only be for one week during next month, and meanwhile we would be glad to hear from any of our leading brethren whom we have not the opportunity of consulting on the subject, either personally or by letter."

Although we highly appreciate the *Baptist* as one of our excellent exchanges, yet, for the benefit of the editor, we shall be glad to consent to the deprivation for one or two weeks.

After a period of twenty-two years labor we have yet to see our first week's holiday. We could appreciate a vacation just as heartily as any of the min-

istering brethren, professors or school-teachers, but the 'how to do it' does not as yet appear.

Mr. Bernard P. Shafner, a graduate of Acadia College in 1877, has since been an efficient and successful Teacher in Horton Collegiate Academy. He was expecting to enter upon his Theological course in September, and in the mean time was invited, and went last month to fill the pulpit of the Temple Baptist Church at Yarmouth. He had been there but a short time when he was attacked by inflammation. Professor Tufts went to Yarmouth shortly after, largely for the purpose of caring for him. We were much surprised yesterday morning to learn that he died there last week and was on Monday last buried at Lawrencetown, Annapolis County. When we saw him at the Anniversary he was apparently the one most likely to enjoy a long life of usefulness and happiness. We tender our warmest sympathy to his bereaved friends.

Rev. John Craig of the Canadian Mission of India, writes the *Canadian Baptist* a brief account of our mission and missionaries in India. A proposal was made some time since that the Canadian Missionaries should occasionally write to the papers in the Maritime Provinces and vice versa, but Mr. C. asks:

"Would it not be an improvement for the missionaries of the respective societies to write letters to their own papers?"

To which the Baptist replies: "While we should be glad to publish anything sent by the Armstrongs, the Churchills, and the Sanfords, we feel confident that letters sent to the *Baptist* by those who have gone out from our midst, will receive, generally, far greater attention, from our readers, than communications from Brethren sent out by the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces."

We are pleased to receive communications from any of the missionaries. In reference to our own missionaries writing home we think they might do so a little more frequently. The friends of the mission are very numerous and they like to hear, as from the field of battle. Their sympathy needs this as its natural food. Will the brethren ARMSTRONG, CHURCHILL, and SANFORD please accept this gentle reminder that we always want to hear directly from them.

The friends of Rev. T. A. Higgins will be pleased to learn that he in company with Rev. Mr. McGregor, Congregationalist of Yarmouth, and two other ministers with whom they met were at last accounts just leaving England for France. They had visited the principal places of interest in Scotland and London, and already felt amply repaid for their efforts and voyage.

Those of our subscribers who have not paid for the *Messenger* this year will greatly oblige us by an early remittance of the amount due. It may to some appear but a small sum they owe, and that, therefore, they need not be greatly concerned about it just now. But when you remember, brethren, that our very life depends on receiving these small sums, and that promptly, even as your growing crops depend on the drops of rain and dew, you will not, we think, allow us to suffer for want of what should have been sent sooner.

Rev. Isa. Wallace writes:—"I have about completed my first general visitation of the people of my charge. We have upwards of 200 families. I hope to add considerably to your list of subscribers in the course of the year for I find the *Messenger* to be a good helper in pastoral as well as in denominational work."

GUIDE TO THE CITY OF HALIFAX WITH A PLAN OF THE CITY. C. C. Morton, 195, Hollis Street. This has long been a desideratum and will be a great help to strangers visiting this seaside city.

In the second edition we recommend that a page or two be devoted to Dartmouth and its incomparable walks and drives.

"About two weeks since a letter was received in Andover, asking to whose order a check should be drawn for special or general purposes. A reply brought almost immediately in response a check for \$25,000 payable to the order of Edward Taylor, Treasurer of Theological Seminary, 'for the benefit and purposes of Andover Theological Seminary as the Trustees may think best.' The name of the donor has not yet been made public.