

Paris & Geneva

London is now very near
to Paris. You may breakfast
in the English capital and
dine comfortably in that
of France on the same day;
and parties of friends and
cousins have arrived in
England in the morning, passed
the day at the Crystal Palace
and returned to their native
land in the evening. Still
it must be confessed that
there is no serious battle
^{drawback} ~~drawback~~ & ~~drawback~~, in that
tentative little ditch known
as the Strait of Dover,
the arrangements for crossing
which are, except in the
one particular of speed, not
a whit superior to those of
Julius Caesar's nineteen
centuries ago. Perhaps the English
are jealous of their maritime
defence against continental (over)

wonders; perhaps the national
spirit of adventure ^{causes them to}
~~there~~ have I wrote something
even of enjoying the chance,
however this may be, the
thing is certainly worth as
disagreeable as possible. The
red unsuspicious though the
pleasant farms and hope fields
of Kent ^{the harvest} is shot, at the pen
of Folkestone, down a steep sloping
cladder into a petty little steamer
some quail & one of air it
summers trip, with no shelter
but a stuffy little cabin under
the deck. ^{as the sailors say,} here you sit exposed
under all weather^s and if, as is
intrinsically the case, it rains and
there is a little sea, exposed
amid a crowd of sea-sick passengers
drenched by the rain, wind and
spray, with no protection except
some old sailor's jacket thrown
over your compasses too,
who expect a drop or two
in acknowledgment of their
properly would immediately run
landed just into the newspapers

and proclaim² the brutality of
the treaty. The public; but all
fellow passengers seemed all to
content themselves with munching
the good things at the Harley
restaurant at Boulogne. It is
the time hurried way of
crossing the channel, and it
must be so. ~~that~~ Got to
~~be at Paris last night~~
~~for a day at Champs~~ seems
the locality of these monuments that
potatoes which have let to
be ~~the stuff of the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
captives ~~of the great~~
~~sculpture of man on~~
~~planet~~. With all its discomforts
however the passage was speedy,
and the train was ready ~~evening~~
to Paris ~~the~~ in the ~~afternoon~~ ^{morning} at
I preferred however to remain at
the ancient city of Amiens, &
study these gravel pits in which
so many signs remain of the most
ancient ~~and~~ human inhabitants
of France have been found, and have
given rise to so much discussion
among antiquaries & geologists.

The first thing which strikes the
 visitor from England in entering
 Paris is its bright and cheer-
 ful appearance. London ^{even}
 in its more fashionable parts ^{has a} grave
 and solemn aspect, and its business
 posters have a very determined air
 of ~~business~~ steady hard work,
 while its atmosphere has at all
 times a certain opacity and
 dinginess. All this is different
 in Paris. Its air is clear and
 transparent, its buildings have
 a ^{clear unsmoked blue} ~~unsmoked blue~~ and a strong
 style of architecture. Its ~~monuments~~
 in monuments, statues ^{fountains}
 and fountains. The people look on
 of pleasure as much as ~~business~~
 has the purpose of their lives.
 One sees at once that Paris
 must be the ~~elgium~~ ^{paradise} of the
 idle and the gay, their castles
 in paradise. The city is intersected in
 by streets of broad avenues and
 boulevards planted with trees, ~~the~~
~~abundant in strong public gardens~~
 which with its compact form and
 the excellent arrangements of its public

convergences, under every part
you reach and every avenue. The
~~landscape~~ immense range of immense piles
comprised in the Galleries and the
source of a century ^{with their trees kept gardens} the very castle bridge near
and of the imagination poured over them and may take a bridge near
the city to the north, of the in the Park,
Rue de Rivoli and the Palais Royal
is a magnificent unity of all sorts
of top, general & shots of taste, beyond
which ~~is~~ ^{stretches} a dense people's luxury, grand
but dotted with squares, monuments & the
public buildings all the way to the Bois
of Montmartre which limits the city in this
direction. From the west is the
rue de la Concorde with its huge
arcade the Luxor obelisk, and its
two grand fountains; beyond this the wide
tree-lined avenue of the Champs Elysees,
terminating in the finest triumphal arch
arch in Europe - beyond which is
the structure and beautiful park
known as the Bois de Boulogne. From
the East the eye ranges over the
Hotel de Ville and a number of churches
and Theatres & the celebrated St
Chutome quarter, in the midst of which
stands the column of July, a ~~monument~~
corresponding piece in position to the
Arch de l'Étoile on the other side, the
one a monument of domestic the other
of foreign wars, and beyond we have
the model cemetery of Pere la Chaise
& further the chateau & part of Vincennes

turning to the south, in an island
 in the river we ~~have~~ the Cathedral
 of the same, the Palace de Justice,
 and several other public buildings of
 imposing size and appearance, and
 from there ~~as on~~ ^{with its many bridges} ~~on~~ the side the
 Seine ^{levels} like a bow, half
 covering the southern quarter of the
 city, where we have in the center
 the Palace of Justice of the Supreme
 Court, and on one side of it the
 Legislative Hall the Hotel des Invalides
^{with its great domes} ~~the~~ the ashes of Napoleon ~~under~~
^{covered} ~~the~~ the great military school,
 the ~~closter~~ the Institute, and on
 the banks of the river, hospitals and
 multitude of churches, hospitals and
 educational institutions, on the
 other side the Pantheon the Sorbonne,
 more churches, hospitals and schools,
 and the headquarters of various
 sciences in the Jardin des Plantes.
 Such is a bird's eye view of
 the city which for compactness
 grandeur and beauty is second to
 none in the world, and which
 perhaps more than any other
 modern city resembles the great
 cities of the ancient ~~times~~ in its
 abundance of works of art and
 the magnificence of its public buildings
 & spectacles.

(over)

Few cities have more changed
their aspect in recent times than
Paris. The present Emperor has
almost remodelled the city, opening
up numerous new thoroughfares, planting
and decorating, until the antiquaries
begin to wonder that nothing will be
left of the squares, grained, fifth
and eccentricities of old Paris, which
nuclei and dramatic of ~~the old~~ ^{former}
times loved to delineate. All the
great public buildings however still
remain, and there is enough
and to spare of old historical and
societies connected with them. But
there can be no doubt that
the sumptuous ornament of the city
and its facilities for the use
and enjoyment of life have vastly
increased by the changes which
have been made. There is also
quite enough remains of poverty and
filth to please those who have a taste
for such things, and to excite the sympathy
and efforts of the benevolent, or as benevolent
like every else in Paris seems to be
monopolised by the paternal government, the
excite the attention & energies of the Emperor
and the city authorities.

5.

I intend to hope. I attempt
 a half a lecture to give any minute
 description of Paris. I propose merely
 to put out a few points which
 specially attract by my ~~attention~~ ^{attention}, and
 may possibly be of interest to my hearers.
 I shall begin with that
 which Paris seems most black,
 religion. Paris seems to be
 marked a ~~city~~ ^{city} in its
 relation to ~~first~~ ^{and} ~~eternity~~ ^{eternity},
 all cities have in them two and
 of this purchase heathenism, and
 Paris seems eminent in this
 respect. The faith to Romanism
 shaken its foundation in the
 great revolution has not been
 restored and

(over)

~~and~~
been restored and the injuries of
the ultra-montane clergy seen & the
fast society out the little that
remains ^{among the more intelligent} of it. Protestantism, though
neglectfully growing, is an influence
so small as the scar of a wound
and the heart is eaten out
of much of it by a moraine, and
aggressive saturation, more pleasing
than that of Germany, but on
that account all the more ^{disputable} ~~disputable~~
and ~~dangerous~~ seductive.

Spent a Sunday in Paris,
of that can be called Sunday
which differs little from any
other day except in being
^{syncretist} ~~little~~ more gay and idle. I
went to the La Touche chapel, and
heard a sermon by Edmond de Puységur.
One of the lights of the evangelical church.
It was clear, able and unprejudiced; the
subject the prayer of that poor father
of a demoniac child who said a Lord
I believe - help their mine unbelief. The
congregation was not large nor enthusiastic,
but marked calm, self-possessed and devout.
We became the disciples of the Unit of
prejudiced opponents, and the representatives
of Protestantism in a nation regarded
as ~~infidel~~ ^{volunteer} and puritan, but which requires
as the light of the Gospel to become

one of the first in the Kingdom of God as
 it is in many ^{other things} more. The Sunday
 before I had been in the Spurgeon
 Tabernacle in London, the greatest in
 some respects of the sights of that great
 city, and had seen some six thousand
 people hanging in most attention on the
 words of the preacher and joining with one
 voice in a hymn overpowering in its volume
 of sound, as the voice of many waters
 as the voice of a great thunder. The
 little Parson's church was a great
 contrast to this assembly of the
 smallness of God's little flock in this
 great city ~~which is much more than~~
~~any other in Western Europe~~ ~~recalls~~
~~the in its art its pleasures and its~~
~~shows the great and improving cities~~
~~of antiquity.~~ I had seen ^{the great and improving cities} ~~another~~
 but a few days before at Paris
 in a grand Roman Catholic ceremony
 in the cathedral attended by all
 the higher clergy of the diocese, and
 performed in the mosque of the cathedral
 in the dim twilight of a summer
 evening, scores of candles of a brilliant
 glow of a multitude of wax tapers,
 the Archbishop of Lyons, a magnificent
 old man, with white and down, and
 resplendent in silk and gold, delivered
 a long and oratorical speech, bearing
 the influence of the times, and
 inspiring the clergy and people I observed
 acting in the cause of Rome & ^{and they were} ~~planning~~
 the suppression of a grand ^{one of these} ~~later~~ ^{beginning}
 of the suppression of the ^{circumstances of Rome which he} ~~circumstances~~
 of the suppression of the ^{circumstances of Rome which he} ~~circumstances~~

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But in the midst of all these diversities and
inconveniences,
& who protestant can learn anything
of the present labors & struggles
of the ^{protestant} churches in France without
saying that God's blessing may
well descend on them; and
it is a most useful thing that
the present movement allows
to the protestants the most
full equality with catholics
in so far as the cause is
concerned.

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How strange the unhooks of the
curved ladder totem while with
its bold and energetic orator, the
small remnant of old head hunters,
living & a color gospel exponent, the
imposing ceremonial of dance, and
yet by different parties all these things
are called christianity. Phrases
of christianity or of anti-christianity,
two things so strongly mixed up in
the volumes and practice of the
~~very~~ critical yet ^{strange} inconsistent ages.
~~that the Paris has must educate. No~~
~~manner and its study are objects of~~
~~attention in the part of the~~
~~government and people and while~~
~~Paris the ground ceremony of the~~
~~distinction of prizes to the pupils of the~~
~~higher schools took place in the old~~
~~submerged cathedral of the city, the large clerical~~
~~of public instruction the University which~~
as much as the occasion
was much caused by some of the
public prints & criticisms of this
as unbecomingly much or too little
of the spirit of progress. All the great
people of the city lay and church
were also present. The Schools of Science
are also of a high order, and the
unravelling galleries of art and arms
reputable with the ramp-holders (sculptors)
in the Institut des Hautes Etudes
of study and means of instruction (over)

While I was in Paris the grand annual
ceremonial of the distribution of Bures
to the pupils of the Higher Schools took
place ^{in the suburbs} it was attended by all the deputies
of the city lay and cleric, and the
Minister of Public Instruction delivered on the
occasion an able speech in which he entered
at great length into questions of educational improvement.

He insisted on the importance of
absolutely free schools as the means
of securing the universal diffusion
of education — on the necessity
of better remuneration for teachers,
and on the value of the
Superior's suggestion that the ap-
proaching industrial exhibition in
Paris should include a display
of means and results of education
in different countries. I trust
that should this be done Canada
will send a competent body
of commissioners to study and
report on this part of the
exhibition for the benefit
of our schools here.

Other things as well

The head of the ~~French~~ ^{in Paris} educational system is the University of France, which is not a teaching body, but rather a general Council of Public Instruction and Board of University, presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction. The actual teaching bodies ~~are~~ ^{are} in higher and special education are too numerous to be even mentioned. The Academy ^{or University College} embraces five faculties, Science, Letters, Law, Medicine and Theology. Of these the departments of Science has about 18 professors, that of Letters about 44 and Literature has not about eighteen professors. In addition to these there are more than 1000 professors attached to the Museum of Natural History. The School of Medicine has twenty six professors. There are also several immense colleges or high schools. Some of them have each 1000 pupils. The schools of practical mathematics, Engineering, and arts and manufactures are on the grandest scale, and the School of Mines for which new buildings are in progress, has the most perfect arrangements for teaching in all that relates to this branch of industry. There are also ^{excellent} schools of art and design, and on the best extensive scale.

(over)

An educational institute also
~~be named~~ ^{be named} ~~regard~~ ^{with} popular and
for special students, we must
when the almost universal skill
of antique sculpture and painting
in the same, and the grand
collections in Britain, such as the
parade among & sculpture in the
Jardin des Plantes. Each of these
institutes is a most comprehensive
collection, the one of natural the
other of art objects. All are free
to the public, and in all
the utmost facilities ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~to~~ ^{to} be
seen & those who wish ~~to~~ ^{to} learn
as well as those who wish ~~to~~ ^{to} know
them & see, any one of
its departments. There ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~great~~ ^{great} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ
statues might find ~~much~~ ^{much} ~~even~~ ^{even} ~~more~~ ^{more} ~~of~~ ^{of}
in a lecture, in relation ~~to~~ ^{to} the ~~man-~~
to men and modes of arrangement,
I may well say that in Paris as
compared with London there is more
concentration in the ~~institutes~~ ^{institutes} ~~of~~ ^{of}
kinds of objects in the ~~institutes~~ ^{institutes} ~~as~~ ^{as}
and that in both cities ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~as~~ ^{as}
to disposed of under the small
facilities comparing for ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~visit~~ ^{visit}
amusement and scientific study
enjoyed by the people of
cities in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~scale~~ ^{scale} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Atlantic~~ ^{Atlantic},
British America.

every department of nature seems
 as something remarkable in its
 nature is the Great School of Nature, the school
 of Manufacturers and the Polytechnic & Engineering Schools
 for as well as the schools of art & design,
 Paris is very remarkable a
 military city. Almost every French
 man you meet is a soldier,
 and the variety of his uniforms
 is ~~something~~ ^{quite} astonishing. The French
 soldier too is something unique and
 admirable of his kind. I saw
 within a few weeks, English, Swiss, Austrian,
 Russian & Belgian soldiers, but none
 of them is to be compared with
 the Frenchman in his air of being
 the thing and being born to
 it. Our English soldier, with all
 his high qualities, has the air
 of a man who does what it
 is his duty to do. The French
 soldier looks as if the pomp
 and circumstance of war were
 his delight and as if nothing
 would give him greater pleasure
 than to wear his bayonet with
 you on the spot. The fact that
 the French are as military as
 you is as potent now as it
 was when their torquent anast
 sucked Rome. This military air
 of the soldier is a striking contrast

& the subdued quiet ^{aspect} of the
 Parisian workman, ^{he} looks on
 of life had many ^{blanks} and few
 pures, as if accustomed to dulcet
 and the thought of no account,
 and is quite different in the
 study independence of the English
 working man, ~~state of mind~~
~~Perceived that Paris was all~~
~~over a cheerful ^{softer} air and~~
~~that there is in it less of the~~
~~sternness of real hard work than~~
~~than in London where even the~~
~~more fashionable parts of the city~~
~~have an air of stern respectability~~
~~grandeur and the business places~~
~~are very earnestly busy.~~

But perhaps nothing strikes me
 so much in Paris as the contrast
 between its present life and society
 and its past memories. In previous
 of them, we seem to be gathering flowers
 on the slopes of a volcano of late
 in destructive eruption. In the heart
 beautiful part of Paris stands the
 building to which was planned the
 marriage of St Bartholomew, and for
 when under Catherine de Medici and
 her son looked on the initiate scenes
 of the murder of 100 000 good subjects
 in time of peace by their own soldiers,
 an act unexampled elsewhere in
 the world's history. In the same

bulldozing for Napoleon's things the same ^{into which}
~~where~~ the triumphed French quarters
^{the whole of Paris} & die. The same group
of palaces is rendered meaningless
the terrible scenes of the first French
Revolution. Before it is the Place de
Carnot the scene of the execution
of Louis 16th & his Queen, and
of so many hundreds of other victims
of that terrible revolution. In the Place
de Carrousel in the same group of
palaces Napoleon reviewed that
great army which was to fight
mercilessly in the snows of Russia,
and near by the more fortunate
battalions of the allies were received
after the capture of the city in 1814.
Still later there beautiful streets
has there been redolent with
the blood of their inhabitants
shed in mortal conflict, and
in the Place de la Bastille stands
the great stone pillar one of the
grandest monuments in Europe, about
marks the victory place of the
victims of two of the most terrible
struggles. None of the last one will
have no monument till the
present dynasty falls, if they
shall survive it even then, even
the most sacred places in Paris
are not free from these stains
of blood. Among the ruins in the
church of St. Genevieve are a
part of the remains of that church.

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few human victims in
slap case, a stark relic of that
epoch of Paris who was
slain by the mob in 1848 while
trying to restrain their
violence; and close by is the
hung up the vestment of his
sweep still redolent with
the blood shed by the slayer
of his opium. What a strange
evidence of the movement of Paris
society that the in our own times
the two sweeping occupants of the
highest ecclesiastical dignities in the
dominant church should thus
have perished. It is perhaps
still more startling that in a
city of so much taste and
refinement such relics of their
men should be preserved
and exhibited. But we need
not go to Paris to learn that
high external culture may
coexist with the most degrading
superstition; and that the then
~~assumed of refinement is a poor~~
~~covering for the longing of unfeeling~~
~~careless esteem. Many were stark~~
~~and aged figures. Gentle memories.~~
The present observer has
carried out his many and great
reflections with a prudent eye to
the preservation of past and if

The passions are again & by them
 old game of overthrowing the power
 that by direct ~~and~~ campaigns, they
 will have to pursue themselves with
 activities and to change their
 tactics. So far, there are in
 the great salaried, constant man
 turned to the city and in its
 strong fortifications there are motives
 of not much guarantee for
 the peace of the city and
 which claims to be the master
 power of the modern ~~European~~
 world, at least the fashionable
 world.

behave than the hills of
Canada, though it has far
outgrown them in height. The
some tall stupor who looks from
on the head of a man who might
be his grandfather; and on the flanks
of Mt. Blane, ^{also} the botanist may
gather many of the same alpine
plants that flourish in Labrador
and on the White Mountains, testifying
in these distant places to the unity
of the plan of nature and the
all pervading power of the creator.
Such links of connection unite to the
mind of the naturalist ^{as a mental photograph} the most widely
separated places, and raise up in
connection with every new scene a host
of pleasing associations which people
the solitudes with familiar forms, and
invest the strange lands with the
atmosphere of home.

My first personal acquaintance with
Mt. Blane was formed at Geneva two miles
distant from the base of European mountains.
At the close of a sunny day the sun burst
forth and chased away the clouds that
had hung over the mountains, and there
beyond the long flank of the Mt. Blane
Mt. Saline the summits of the Mt. Blane
range show forth in clear white light
with a slight pinkish tinge which long
prevented them from looking as cold as
the peaks of a distant iceberg. It was
near sundown and the mountains
suddenly faded away in the gray evening.

My next view of the mountain
^{obtained} was at St. Martins, eighteen miles distant,
~~After~~ ^{after} riding in the greater part of a
 warm day down along the steep
 winding valley of the tributary little
 stream, with its cottons, orchards, vine
 yards, and pastures, ^{clings} to the steep
 hill sides, above which ^{rise} still
 higher ^{with} marked mountains. ^{The}
^{On reaching St. Martins} ~~view of~~ Mr. Hane looks on the sudden
 at the head of the valley, ~~the~~ and the
 view is exceedingly grand, not ^{surprising} ~~surprised~~ ^{than}
 I think of any ^{afterward} ^{obtaining}.
 This low level the ^{great} plateau of
 snow surrounding the central peak ^{appears}
 fears by high and its brilliant
 whiteness shines out ^{clear} ~~entirely~~ ^{clear}
 and cold above the green ⁱⁿ
 and the dark pine clad hills in
 the foreground. ~~the center of these~~
~~mountains also as seen here were~~
~~in profile than further on is very~~
~~fine.~~

From St. Martins the road rapidly
 ascends the valley of the stream, now
 bedded in a profound channel amidst
 high hills, which are abruptly on
 either side, and present many
 examples of these crumpled and
 folded rocks which abound in the
 Alps and suggest ideas of ^{the}
 channel given such as ^{eroded}
 fine deep. The magnitudes of

continents and seas ~~and~~ ^{the}
 dimensions and movements ^{of} the
 moving bodies are too ^{incomprehensibly} ~~impress~~ ^{impress}
 stupor, but the pieces which
 must have been created & crumpled
 like sheets of thin paper there had
 with thousands of feet in thickness, being
 very freely before us the strength of
 an Almighty hand. Here and there
 in ascending the valley the attention is
 drawn from the grandeur of the
 nearer hills and the cascades of
 the passing river to new glimpses of
 the great white mountains and their
 glaciers, which are already beginning to
 scrutinize with curious eyes, ~~shall the~~
~~the~~ and I wonder ~~to~~ what power
 within these power of these great
 ice currents begotten of the little
 drops of water, may bear to that
 of the pure internal fires that have
 thrown up the mountains themselves. In
 both we read that—

"With God's own majesty
 are marked the features of the earth"
~~as in the simplest language of God's own~~
~~book we may find as much as a sermon~~
~~in the simplest language of God's own~~
~~book~~ — "The Lord is a great God and
 above all gods. In his hand are the
 deep depths of the earth, the strength of hills
 is his also — the sea is his, for he made it,
 and his hands formed the dry land"

yesterday and then could we
 flound by the ~~solitary~~ ^{regions} of the western
 oceans. Is do them justice, the
 sea never belied indifference & the
 change, surely no doubt that they
 can bite their little mountain jaws
 and eat their ~~body~~ ^{large} head and
pour and of crushed voluents
 as secure under their as under
glacial dominion, and as under
^{any opportunity of seeing} ~~here for~~ the 16th of August, this
 sea & every as much the
 fate of the superior connection and &
~~for off the ground~~ exposed as
 much surprised in the ocean,
 as if it were the authority of
 their Victor Emmanuel. Still ~~at~~
 one now and then hears a murmur
 & the effect that they sent them
 men & fight for their legitimate
 king and for National liberty, and
 that it is hard & he given away
 so strange. One need not be
 surprised if, in the next revolution
 that sweeps over France, there
 mountains should again resort to
 their original allegiance, & should
 slip into what seems their natural
 connection with Switzerland. Perhaps
 the change that has taken place is
 connected in fact's Providence with

Paris is far superior to the great
 cities of Britain in the matters
 of fountains, trees, fountains statues
 and monuments; but it is ad-
 mitted to be inferior in the sub-
 stantials of domestic comfort,
 especially in the dwellings of
 the middle and poor classes.
 Most efficient steps are however
 taken to remedy this evil. Since
 1830 there has existed a public
 body under the curious name
 of "Commissaire des Logemens Populaires"
 which has charge of all matters relating to
 dwellings, and oversees the
 extent of inter-
 dicting the occupation of any
 buildings ascertained to be
 unsound with proper drains,
 water and other appliances
 necessary to health and clean-
 liness. It is a very influential
 body, consisting of Government officers
 superintending public works, and
 of medical men, engineers, chemists

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and other competent persons
appointed by the Municipal
Council. No action seems
to be most energetic and
effective, and it may cost
war against the great and
stop the evil of filth, insuffi-
cient light, want of air, want
of space, sleeping in cellars, bad
drainage, damp and over-
crowding. With our independent
virtues as I perceived lately, we
would be shelt rather subvert,
as we do in Montreal, to
~~our~~ ~~become~~ an amount of
shame and mortification which
might be easily be humiliated,
than place ourselves under
an arbitrary ~~consequence~~ of this
kind but it is much to
be shelted whether a little
of the paternal despotism of France
could not in this matter
be of service to us.

But we must not notice
the beautiful Paris or we shall
have no time for little Geneva.

Leaving Paris we were whirled
in the comfortable Grand railway
cars, of which I had say something
in a future lecture, & continued
on our way to Geneva. The country
near Paris is beautiful and
full of quaint & lucky villages
which, in their middle-age
aspect, are quite a contrast
to the modern Paris, though
on the whole clean and
cheerful. With the exception

of the great of Fontainebleau and a
few other spots, the aspect of
the country is marked by the
habit of topping and cropping
the trees for vine stocks and
figs, so that it often appears
that for miles one does not
see an uncut tree. The
atmosphere and soil too have
a much drier look than those
of England, more like those of
America in summer. But last summer
was bad & the unusually dry-
ness no great distance south of
Paris the culture of the vine
begins to prevail. At first
the vineyards are covered over

The sunny sides of hills, but gradually
 they descend to the plains; and
 at length when the land has
 popped through the low of the higher hills,
 type hills, which near Dijon France
 the connection between the Vosges
 and Morvan ranges; in the
 great Burgundian plain, where external
 as far as the eye can reach, water
 spread with patches of green corn
 But I have much to say
 on the vines and vines of
 France - a subject true and
 and in the mean time we
 must say action to the means
 of the Cole d'Or and Saône,
 and saying that a magnificent
 depth of the pure mountains,
 with immense folds of proper
 limestone rising on either hand,
 we emerge in the wild rocky
 valley of

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~~and emerged in the last night rally~~
 of the turbulent Alsace, passed along
 to another land and entered
 the city of Geneva, under the
 bright moon of a summer night,
 and were deposited in Geneva,
 the largest town of Switzerland but
 a joyous comparison with Paris,
 and only half as populous
 as our own Manchester.

Though France is so enormous
 an ambitious and unletting nation,
 or perhaps because it is so, it
 has strangely happened that
 that its language has ex-
 tended itself more widely
 than its political power,
 more especially it has an ^{et}
~~fructus~~ the states of Belgium ^{& the Grand Duchy of}
~~and~~ ^{Certain countries of} Switzerland and within
 lots of Savoy, in which the
 French language is largely a
 principle spoken; but what
^{are under} ~~have~~ ^{these} distinct governments,
 But Savoy has been annexed to
 France, and it presents few distinctive
 features except these special
 mountain districts. French Belgium
 is an extension of France, and
 Brussels with all its beauty and
 prosperity, is a miniature Paris.

But Geneva, though French in language
and to a large extent in laws,
has been so completely separated
from France in its historical, political
and religious aspects, that it presents
the somewhat strange ^{phenomenon} of Paris
minute recollections of Paris
in some things and extreme
difference in others; and shows
in what under very different
circumstances France might
be, on its largest national
scale.

X The aspect of Geneva is
very striking. There is always something
strange to the imagination in the
outlook of a river from its parent
spring or lake, in its first exit
into the great sea, and Geneva
stands just at the point where
the pure green waters of the
Rhône, purged of their ^{alpine} ~~alpine~~
mud, first impetuously pour
the most beautiful lakes in the
world, and ~~and~~ rush grandly
onward in their career to the
Mediterranean. Geneva bestrewn
the stream with its bridges, ~~and~~
on the swells ^{summer} ~~summer~~ of the
bank, ~~and~~ occupies also the
little islands in the river, and
extends its beautiful suburbs of

Country houses and gardens along
 the shores of the lake as they
 gradually change for the east of
 the river. Close by on the west
 rises the big range of the Green,
 with its dark rounded summits
 still nearer and ^{the} last is the big ridge
 of Mount Solene, behind which
 the snow-clad Sney Alps,
 whose summits are visible any fine
 day for the streets of the ^{city} ~~the~~
 The older part of the town ^{on the East side of the River} ~~the~~ ^{Snowells}
 is a maze of narrow streets and
 lanes up a steep ascent, at the
 top of which stands the church
 of St. Peter, and a little beyond
 this the rising ground falls suddenly
 down into the deep valley of
 the foot of Mt. Solene. Along
 the river side are ranges of
 fine modern buildings used as shops
 and hotels, and a number
 of public gardens. Altogether the
 place has a singular mixture
 of middle-age grandeur and
 modern business which it, and
 they by virtue in ~~its~~ its
 surroundings, reminds a stranger
 of some ^{other} parts by streets of
 Edinburgh. Still it would be
 very difficult to point out any
 one feature of actual resemblance
 between the old capital of Scotland
 and the city of Lake Geneva.

Geneva though a small state has ~~not~~
 a population of 84,000 ~~inhabitants~~ ^{and} many
 strong points of interest in Politics, Science,
 Literature & Religion. Its hard = headed,
 energetic and clear intelligent
 have managed to pursue some
 measure of freedom ever since
 Geneva was, in Caesar's time, the
 last city of the Helvetians, and
 on the borders of the available
~~Swiss~~ Helvetia. The "libel =
 tota Civitatis Genevensis" were
 maintained stoutly and stubbornly
 through all the middle ages,
 and the plucky little city
 still preserves its republican
 institutions. All along too it
 has maintained itself as a
 place of trade and various
 fortunes, and its watches and
 jewelry still ~~maintain~~ ^{support} a large
 portion of its people. It
 has also produced a ~~great~~ ^{shattering} ~~number~~
 number of able men, ~~and~~
 Beside a very long list of eminent
 theologians and literary men, it
 can boast of such names in
 Science as De Saussure, Kramh, &c.

See, Bonnet, Huber, the De Coudelles,
and Putet, and at this day
many of the Savans of Geneva,
as Putet and others, are men
of high standing. On the whole
Geneva has thus been highly
furnished & intellectual and
commercial activity, and that
~~is~~ along with a certain noble
independence of the common people,
which is perfect manifest to
the most curious observer. The
business having a free resolute
air quite different from the
robust aspect of the French
natives, and more like
that of the French colonies.
Education is well provided for
in Geneva. There are 72 free
public ^{elementary} schools with about 5000
pupils — The next grade of
education is ~~provided~~ ^{furnished} for by two
colleges, each having a commercial &
a classical department, an in-
dustrial school, two schools of
house and a ~~grammar~~ ^{grammar} school
preparing for the academy

What gives what may be
properly called a University
education; and it is satisfactory
to find that in Geneva as in
the United States ^{higher} this kind
of education is not subverted
or impaired ^{but rather encouraged} by deliberate de-
votion. The Academy, established
at the time of the Reformation,
and supported by the State,
has Faculties of Theology, of
Law, of Science and of Letters,
with 24 Professorial chairs,
and possesses a Library which
is public, a museum, a Botani-
cal Garden and an
Observatory. The Museum is
small compared with the great
Museum of London & Paris,
but has some interesting col-
lections of natural ^{importance} ~~interest~~, as
for example the Alpine col-
lection of De Saussure the father
of Swiss Geology and it has
^{good} means of attracting students
in Natural History. There are
also ^{in this museum} some very interesting local antiquities.

The Botanical garden, a little
 place about 300 feet ^{in length}
 is a model of neatness ^{in its}
 way, and is entirely for its
 connection with the ~~garden~~
 de Candolle. —

Paris many more institutions of
 an educational character, among
 mentioning the school for deaf mutes,
 the school of watchmaking and
 the school of design. The
 Geneva Institute, the society of
 arts & the societies of human
 charity, are also large and
 numerous for the size of the
 place, and some of them are
 provided with admirable buildings.
 In ~~Paris~~ there is a grand
 annual examination of the schools
^{when} ~~as~~ prizes are distributed
 to the scholars. These are said to
 be ^{great & popular} ~~great~~ occasions, and the
 expenses are all paid out
 of the public chest.
 Geneva is thus a story &
 evergreen little place; and it

appears to own this from its
superior position, its coal and
refuges. Alas, and the common
staves that like the British
islands it has been a host
for many refugees from other
lands. It is the observed of
that throughout the waters of
since there has been a change
a remarkable spirit of patriotism,
which has caused Protestant &
Catholic, liberal & conservative
British on all occasions in the
fence of the liberties of the
state; though when the danger
has passed away they have
been ready to fight at
them on mutual difference with
the spirit and energy

Rev

But the paramount interest of Geneva & any British or American Protestant lies in the fact that it sheltered our Protestant Refuges when in the sixteenth century the storm of Roman persecution drove out the British Gladiators, and that it proved the school from which ~~they~~ returned many of them learned men & theologians. In this way Geneva, though politically so small, is morally one of the greatest of states, and ~~thus~~ it is said an exaggeration to say, as many

French writers have said, that while Geneva is the school of the Reformation, it has been the school of the Revolution.

There has been a cultivation of this part of the Reformation

importance of Geneva however due chiefly to one of its citizens, John Calvin, not a Geneva man but a Frenchman, born in

Bray and educated in Paris, he driven to Geneva by persecution at home. If we measure men by the effects they have produced in the world, Calvin was undoubtedly the greatest Frenchman

eventually the greatest Frenchman

of modern times, but excepting even
the ^{fact} ~~fact~~ ^{fact} ~~fact~~, to some the
statement may seem strange,
but a very few historical facts
will suffice to establish it. In
the first place Calvin is now
generally the leading mind of
Reformed Protestantism in all its
phases past and present. In
the next place it is well known
that de Bess and other early
reformers of the Low Countries
learned their Protestantism of
Calvin, and knelt to William
that flame which led to
the establishment of a Protestant
nation in the United Provinces
and put such the power of
Spain and Austria. Again
John Knox, the reformer of
Scotland, was a pupil of
Calvin, and returned from
Geneva ~~to Scotland~~ & without
the reformation in Scotland, and
of the & the national church
of that country the cause which
it returns to this day. Further the
Englishmen who fled from the
persecution of Mary Queen of Scots

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refuge in Geneva, returned thence
with those principles which
lessened the great ~~mass~~ Puritan
party of England, and ultimately
overthrew the throne of the
Steuart Kings, and established
Protestantism under William the
Third. Surely it was the
reflex of that same
puritanism which colonized the
New England States and
led to the establishment of the
great American Republic, of
which it has been claimed
without question, that Colon
was the true founder. (over)

Independently altogether
of the views which any one
may entertain of the truth or
even of Collins's doctrine ^{of} ~~his~~ ^{Quinn's}
it seems a very worthy guide
from this man and several
came to create so great an in-
fluence, more especially on our
Protestant race. In many
of these are ~~also~~ obvious reasons
in that Colon was really a great
man. He left a man of action
than Luther ~~the~~ ^{the} far more in

I may add that
Even in Canada the early schemes
for colonizing New France and elsewhere
were most actively promoted by
the Huguenots; and the true
history of these early French settlements
remains, so far as treated by their
own government, remains to be
found. written, and will form one
of the most curious chapters in
the early history of America.

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man of profound thought and
insight into the scriptures and
into human nature, and he
possessed in an eminent degree
the power of so impressing his
own views on other men, that
they were forgot or smothered
from their thought life. —
Yet through his lifetime he
encouraged this influence, ~~from~~
~~men have been~~ and ~~that~~
he has left behind him the
most precise and voluminous
exposition of his doctrines, ~~from~~
men have by later writers
seen some running and kept
directly undisturbed and commented
on. To one class of opponents Calvin
appears as the supporter of certain
extreme doctrines of predestination,
negating in fact the and subversion
of the freedom of the human will.
To others he appears weak as
an advocate of constituted authority,
and an asserter of a liberty
unnecessary to human. The truth
is that the man took a wider
of grasp of both subjects than

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must either of this manner
or opponents could understand,
while holding in point of principle,
in the strongest possible manner
the ^{absolute} sovereignty of God, he held
at the same time that churches
as the children of God were
all kings and priests, and
therefore absolutely free. On as
he expresses it "In the Kingdom of
Christ it is only the new man that
flourishes and has any right
and whom we ought to take
into account." Now in the
pastoral development of such
a man's doctrine, it is evidently
the practical part that we are
not to look for; and when we
review the matter in this light,
we find that many of those who
must oppose a ridicule what they
call Calvinism are practically Calvinists
~~and the reverse~~

When the protestants ex-
manifested themselves for the
central of the Papacy, they all
maintained the ^{freedom of private judgment} and
headship of Christ ^{amongst the Christian people,} but in the
regard of the role of the
Church on earth, there were

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What held to

three different views — that
 of a sweep of clergy held a
 power delegated for spiritual
 times, that which referred the
 earthly headship to the Civil
 power ^{as claimed of God} and that which
 referred it to the common
 current of the Christian people,
 who were regarded as essentially
 the church. There were and
 are of course, many mistakes
 often principles, and attempts to
 harmonize them, but
 in various degrees they lay at
 the basis of all the political
 controversies about church polity.
 Now taken held to the third
 often views; and time in a
 free state he was able to see
 extent & value it to practice
 rather the citizens of Geneva
 reduced it to practice for him.
 This really the principle of
 democratic churches as they
 be called, which ~~has~~ at the
~~basis of the~~ ^{lies the} ~~principle~~ ^{of authority} which have
 been a principle of ~~the~~ ^{the} Presbyterian
 position independent of the power

of churches which have sprung from
Calvinism and which have been
connected with the old aristocracy
with popular belief and
democracy, and which has
been ~~connected~~ ^{connected} Calvinism to be
the most ~~dangerous~~ ^{dangerous} and
uncompromising opponent of Rome.
^{sup} Of course I need not say that
it would be injustice to Calvin
to separate this particular people
from the great evangelical churches
which he holds in common
with the protestants, and for
his own limitation, that only
the truth of God and the in-
fluence of ~~his~~ ^{his} spirit can
make man free; that true
liberty must ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~from~~ ^{from} within
the man not without. I only
assert that every system of churches
which ~~appeals~~ ^{requires} the people with
directly a strong representation as the
body the reins in the church, is
a so far from the system of Calvin
of freedom, and that it is in this
more than in any other respect that
Calvin has influenced the English
mind. It would be easy to show
that in many of the great struggles of
the present time, this principle is still
prominent and active.

on Monday 1st Dec.

[illegible]

sent forth the missionaries who preached
 the doctrines of the reformation among
 my ancestors in Semibarbarous Scotland,
 where in those days, the influence of
 that came over with the reformation
 green waves from Paris, and there that
 came over for Geneva with Bruce met
 in mortal conflict. Who strangely def-
 ferent viewed the wife's history have
 been, had not that little been
 for Geneva entered into the heart
 of England and Scotland in the
 days when Philip of Spain &
 Catherine de Medici sought
 to influence those lands with
 the principles which were
 dominant in France and Spain.
~~But for that little lesson~~
~~Philip of Spain a way of Scotland~~
~~might have ruled~~ whatever power may
 be ascribed to the influence it is almost
 certain that the reformation would have
 ruled in England as in Spain and
 that the doctrine of Aristotle would
 have ^{reigned} ~~reigned~~ as absolutely in Scotland as
 in France. But it pleased God that
 the law should not be of the swift
 in the battle of the stony, and
 that the weak things of this world
 should confound them that are
 mighty. May we not accept the
 history of those days as an argument

That it will be so ^{even} ~~at~~ ^{one} ~~the~~
 day ~~as well~~, when
 the sun spouts out of the
 mouth of the Dragon and
 the Beast and the False
 Prophet are so ~~impudently~~
 and ~~reviling~~ ^{speaking} themselves
 over the earth, and gathering
 the powers of darkness to
 a battle greater than there
 has ever ~~was~~ ^{was} that spurs
 for the ~~last~~ ^{not} ~~Scholar~~ ^{Philip} and
 Catharine, even
 battle of just strength. Let us
 hope that when that time comes England
 and France may be found on the
 right side, and ^{that of} the ~~Beast~~ ^{humble}
 shall be able to ~~with~~ ^{with} its ~~own~~
 head ~~at~~ ^{above} the ~~stars~~ ^{stars}, it
 may not forget its ^{old} ~~old~~ ^{obligations}
 to the little city of Lake Geneva.

Book
of
Journals
1884