

tant date, the enactment and enforcement of a Prohibitory Law, and the consequent deliverance of our fair Dominion from the terrible evils resulting from the Liquor Traffic.

Signed by order of the Executive. ALEXANDER VIDAL, President. THOMAS GALES, Secretary.

Persons willing to aid the Alliance in its important work are requested to forward their names to the Secretary, Rev. Thomas Gales, Toronto, stating under which sum in the foregoing Schedule they wish their names placed. Toronto, Oct. 4th, 1877.

For the Christian Messenger. Relief for the Starving.

Dear Bro. Selden,—

The painful intelligence of the devastating famine in India has given me much grief, and produced in me an earnest desire to aid, if it be but in a very small measure, in affording relief. Doubtless it has caused similar sensations in the hearts of many. The great distance of that country from us, the scarcity of money, (which alone can be sent thither to relieve the famishing,) the overwhelming thought of the immense numbers of sufferers, and the apparent want of any direct and safe channel of conveyance, &c. have seemed to present insuperable obstacles. But our Missionaries in Telooquo Land, in whom all have full confidence, now inform us, that they are surrounded with starving people, to whom they impart help as far as they can. They will most gladly and thankfully receive contributions, and frugally employ them for the relief of the perishing. Our Foreign Missionary Board will promptly remit any sums contributed for this object. These may be forwarded to T. P. Davis, Esq., Treasurer, 16 Charlotte Street, or Rev. W. P. Everett, Secretary, St. John, N. B., or, if more convenient, to the subscriber.

Aware that example is more efficacious than a precept, I most cheerfully forward to the Treasurer \$5.00 for this object. May there be an extensive, speedy, and generous response to this very urgent call for the relief of those perishing for the want of food! Ps. xxxvii. 3; Prov. xix. 17.

Yours very truly, CHARLES TUPPER. Aylesford, Oct. 22, 1877.

For the Christian Messenger. The Famine in India.

CORRECTION.

My Dear Sir,—

An unfortunate omission occurred in the paper on the Indian famine, in your last number. It was stated that the contributions at the Mansion House produced three hundred pounds sterling; the word "thousand" was omitted; the exact amount, reported Oct. 10, was three hundred and forty-seven thousand pounds. It is one of the largest collections ever made in England. At the same time Punch was right in representing John Bull as saying, "Yes, this is very creditable, as far as it goes but it's a mere drop in the ocean, make it a government matter, and I'll back you up!"

Yours, J. M. C.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., October 31st, 1877.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1878.

Please send on your address and subscription at once, and we will forward the CHRISTIAN MESSENGER, from the date of receiving it to Dec. 31, 1878 for the price of one year!

Never was it so necessary as it is now that active effort should be made for the spread of Truth. The most effectual means of doing this, next to the living voice of the preacher of the Gospel, is the weekly religious press.

We would respectfully ask each one of the thousands of our respected readers, Do you wish to benefit your neighbor and his family? Do you desire to help your minister? Do you aim at promoting Education, Temperance, Sabbath Schools, and all good institutions in your neighborhood? Try and get every family to take the Christian Messenger. We know of no way in which so much good may be done by you, so cheaply, and with such far-reaching results as by getting all your neighbors to become readers of the Messenger.

We offer the above inducement and doubt not many who may be informed of it will at once become subscribers. Please try and let us hear from you soon, and you will greatly oblige THE PROPRIETOR.

We have been requested to insert in our columns the Report of the Committee on the State of the Denomination as presented to and adopted by the late Baptist Convention. We were fully under the impression that it had been placed before our readers before it was printed in the Year Book, the brother will please accept our thanks for calling our attention to this matter. It is a document of very great interest to all concerned in the progress of the Churches, as it gives in a condensed form, the results of the labors of the past year. The closing paragraphs in particular will well repay our attentive perusal.

We may add to the last paragraph that the Convention decided to appoint as a day of Special Thanksgiving, the day to be appointed by the Government as a day of General Thanksgiving. Consequently THURSDAY THE 22ND DAY OF NOVEMBER is recommended by the Convention to be observed as a Day of Special Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings bestowed on the Churches during the past year.

THANKSGIVING DAY is to be held on the 22nd of November. It has been suggested that on that day it would be highly appropriate to make collections for the relief of the sufferers from famine in India. We most heartily second the motion and hope timely notice may be given in the various churches, so that a large number may participate in this work of mercy and love. The help might go very direct Rev. Dr. Cramp, the Foreign Secretary of our Missionary Board, having offered to forward contribution or others as mentioned by Dr. Tupper to be administered by the hands of our missionaries there.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE

had its formal opening for the Winter Session on Friday last in the Legislative Assembly Room. In the absence of Principal Ross the chair was occupied by Sir William Young. Rev. Dr. Lyall offered prayer. Professor Lawson then gave the Opening Address in which he is reported to have said:—

"Fifty seven years ago the foundation stone of Dalhousie College had been laid, and in that period of time it was natural to expect that a college would have progressed and flourished, and during that time Dalhousie had gone through various experiences, passing from the stone-age, memorialized by the pile of buildings, through the cave age of alternations of life and death, and the middle age, when the college was not a college, to the Renaissance in 1863, when the history of the present college commences. Looking back over these fourteen years they had reason to be satisfied but not satisfied so as to stop but on the contrary to go on with renewed vigor. He would impress upon the students beginning their college career that college work differed from school work, even though the professors undertook, in addition to their duties, tutorial work. The student must work for himself; bodily activity combined with mental indolence is what a professor disliked to see in a lecture room. The lazy student must necessarily fall behind his comrades. On the list of the graduates and elective students were the names of men who had distinguished themselves in after life, and these names read with pride by all friends of the college. Bayne, Mackenzie, and MacGregor were noteworthy in the list, as men who having fought their way to the top of the ladder here, proceeded to Berlin, Heidelberg, Leipzig and Edinburgh to prosecute their studies under the guidance of the masters of physical science.

All attempts to consolidate the several denominational Colleges of the Province with Dalhousie into one Provincial Teaching College have failed,—not, perhaps, because the denominational sentiment is dearer to our people than learning, but apparently because many believe the Denominational College capable of nursing both, and dislike giving up what has been to them in the past their tower of intellectual strength and a powerful auxiliary in their denominational work.

Dr. L. then dwelt at length on the many advantages of the technical education, which was but little attended to here, as was evidenced by the small number of young men who pursued scientific studies as their life work. The imperative duty of providing the means of acquiring a good technical education fell upon the Government, and ought to be discharged as soon as common school education was provided for."

Rev. G. M. Grant gave a sort of validatory speech from in which he passed a high eulogium on the City

Council, saying, "The gentlemen composing the City Council had invariably manifested a deep interest in all schools, great or small. He felt safe in asserting that in no city were more liberal-minded men to be found than in this, men who, when the question concerned the development of the country's resources, whether mental or material, would come promptly forward and avow themselves, first, Nova Scotians, second, members of a sect, whatever its name or tenets might be.

Dr. Mackenzie the new Professor of Natural Philosophy spoke briefly, and expressed a desire for more apparatus for the illustration of his lectures.

The chairman then called upon Judge Dwight Foster who reminded the audience that he was not accustomed in his position to making speeches. He said he heard them talk of the evil of denominationalism—which he failed to see. Small colleges they said were useless, but in the States they had small colleges which did the best work. It was not the size of a college which enabled it to work good, it was the fidelity and earnestness of its professors. If here good teachers could be got for one college and not for others, it would be a case of survival of the fittest, the good college lives and the others go down."

Mr. Dana, of the American counsel on the Fishery Question, was the next speaker. He regretted he knew so little about the college; since his arrival here, eight or ten weeks ago, the first intimation he had of the existence of the college was the invitation he had received to attend this ceremony. He would not go into the question of Denominational vs. State colleges, but he believed serious-minded and earnest parents would always pay great attention to the medium in which their children would be educated, and he would not care for a state in which parents did not pay this attention and cared not for religious training. He then dwelt at length on the paramount importance of education as a factor in the prosperity and progress of a country. Merchant Princes could find no better means of perpetuating their names than by endowing colleges. Education alone would make the Province—nothing else would.

Sir Wm. Young then addressed the meeting and referred to the disgraceful condition of the Parade as shewing the little regard had here for collegiate education; a fact which was to be regretted.

THE INEBRIATES' HOME.

is doing a vast amount of good in a quiet way on the other side of the harbor. The annual meeting was held on Tuesday last, and was attended by a large number of influential gentlemen.

The Annual Report showed that the labor put forth had not been without marked success.

The following is a statement of the number of cases treated since the last report:

Table with columns: Admitted and re-admitted for the year, Discharged, In the Home, Nativity, Denomination.

Table with columns: Married, Single.

Occupations. Lawyers, merchants, carpenters, printers, tailors, butchers, bakers, fishermen, stone-cutters, cooper, miners, farmers, tinsmiths, cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, saddlers, agents, book-keepers, sailors, photographers, telegraph operators, clerks and laborers.

The following is the Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditure:

Table with columns: THE INEBRIATES' HOME, In account with GEO. H. STARR, 1877, 1876, 1877, 1877.

Hon. P. C. Hill seconded the adoption of the reports.

Hon. Dr. Parker and Rev. G. M. Grant spoke of the good being done here and in the Reform Club as worthy of all praise and support.

The directors and officers were all re-appointed as follows:—

President—Hon. Dr. Parker. Directors—W. J. Coleman, J. Y. Payzant, J. Wesley Smith, D. Farrell, Chas. Robson, Edward Smith. Treasurer—G. H. Starr. Secretary—E. Loyd. Medical Officers—Dr. J. Lewis, Dr. Venables. Superintendent—H. S. K. Neal.

REV. ABRAM S. HUNT.

In our last we announced the illness of Rev. A. S. Hunt, and the opinion of his medical attendants that he would not be likely to recover. Shortly after we had gone to press, and before the issue of the paper, he had departed this life, having died about half-past six o'clock on Tuesday evening, of congestion—first of the liver, and subsequently of the lungs.

He was taken ill only on Saturday, the 13th inst., until which time he had continued his usual labors, and was expecting to preach on the following Lord's Day. It was, however, otherwise ordered, and he continued to grow weaker until within the last day or two, when he found it difficult to speak, yet otherwise, we believe, suffering but little pain.

Mr. Hunt was a native of New Brunswick, and a licentiate from the 1st Baptist Church in St. John. He graduated in the second class which came from Acadia College, and came to Dartmouth in 1844, when the present Baptist chapel was being erected. The church had just been formed there by dismissals mostly from Granville Street Church, Halifax. The house of worship was opened on the 8th September, 1844, and Mr. Hunt ordained as its pastor on the 10th of November of the same year. He labored there for two or three years, and then returned to Acadia College to take an additional year's study under the Rev. Dr. Crawley.

After this Mr. Hunt was invited to labor in conjunction with the Rev. Edward Manning, pastor of the large Baptist Church at Canard, Cornwallis. Mr. Manning was quite aged, and unable to supply all the pastoral work required in such an extensive field, and Mr. Hunt here had abundant scope for all his powers of mind and body. At Mr. Manning's death, Mr. Hunt assumed the pastorate, and was very successful in following up the labors of Father Manning. During his ministry there were several large congregations gathered in different parts of his field of operations, Canning and Pereaux became separate and distinct churches. In labors he was abundant, his usefulness being largely aided by his remarkable adaptation to visiting the sick and his activity and diligence as a pastor. He was very highly esteemed here by all denominations, and was the means of the conversion and gathering into the church of a large number of the people of that vast district. Having taken severe cold by exposure in travelling at night he had a severe illness about 1868, which left him in a condition of great weakness and prostration, under which he was unequal to the demands of the large church of which he was pastor.

He subsequently removed back again to Dartmouth that he might exercise his ministry without so much physical exertion. In 1870, the office of Superintendent of Education becoming vacant Mr. H. was invited to fill that office. At the solicitation of a number of his friends he, with some reluctance, we believe, accepted it. Mr. Hunt nevertheless continued his labors with the Baptist Church at Dartmouth, preaching regularly twice every Lord's Day. In addition to which he, on Sunday afternoons once a month, preached in the Mount Hope Asylum, and occasionally at other places in the vicinity; and this, we believe, without remuneration. His visits to the Asylum and his kind expressions of sympathy with the sick and suffering there were highly appreciated.

The Dartmouth Church will feel the loss of Mr. Hunt very keenly—all the more from their not having been called to sustain the ministry of the word for so long a time.

Mr. Hunt has left a widow, four sons and two daughters to mourn their irreparable loss. The youngest of the sons is taking the full course of study at Acadia College.

Mr. Hunt was, we believe, a most diligent and painstaking public officer

as Superintendent of Education. It will be difficult to secure a successor who will satisfy all the parties concerned.

On Sunday last Rev. Dr. Crawley preached a funeral sermon on Mr. Hunt's death in the Dartmouth Baptist Chapel which was crowded, and was insufficient to afford accommodation to all who sought to be present. Many had to go away because they could not get in. The sermon was from the 15th verse of the 116th Psalm "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." At the conclusion of the very able and touching sermon, the choir sang the very appropriate hymn "He is gone over the river of Death into the silent land."

The funeral was attended by a large number of the leading citizens from Halifax, members of the government, and the civic authorities. The day was exceedingly unpleasant the rain falling in torrents at the time, or there doubtless would have been many others. The last sad office were paid by the Revs. J. W. Manning, E. M. Saunders and John Miller, the two former participating in the services at the house and all three at the grave. All the company present seemed to feel deeply the affecting circumstances in the sudden bereavement of the family of an affectionate husband and father.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WEEK.

Table with columns: A. D., Oct. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

"AS OTHERS SEE US."—We do not always fully appreciate our situation and scenery. When strangers come to our city they find here, and in our suburbs points of beauty that we often pass over comparatively unnoticed. Rev. Dr. Emerson who was here a few weeks ago wrote home to the Universalist an account of his visit. In his description of our harbor, he says:

"As in the bright sunny morning—the atmosphere cleared by the copious rain of the night preceding—we stand upon the deck of the Falmouth, we are literally amazed at the spectacle. We recall no sight so entrancing since we bade adieu to Arthur's Seat, whence Scotland's grand city and bays spread out in 'gorgeous array'."

To the East on rising ground, is the city of Dartmouth—a sort of Brooklyn to Halifax, not indeed so large but far more lovely to the sight. To the North a narrow channel opens into a "Basin"—almost an inland lake, and in pretensions might not suffer in competition with Lake George. Before us to the West, rising very high, rising very precipitously, as Genoa, and more fragrant than Naples, is the Provincial capital, a city of thirty thousand—Halifax. The harbour is seemingly as broad as North River between New York and Jersey City. And dropped right into its centre is a round, precipitous hill, whereon the Government has placed a massive fortress: this island-height, green from base to summit, is simply a gem.

The city is like Portland, only its site is quite as steep, and we should say rises to three times its height. And the verdure of grass and tree as much excels that of Massachusetts, as that of Massachusetts does that of New York—the beauty incidental to the colder climates. Now for all this, beauty is no proper word. It does no manner of justice to the gorgeous subject.

We have said a thousand times, that for suburban beauty, charming resorts; with grove, and lake, and hill, Boston bears the palm before any other part of the globe we have yet looked upon. Must we now succumb to a solitary exception?"

Subscribers in arrears will much oblige by forwarding the amounts due without delay.

THE COMPLETE PREACHER, for October, published by the Religious Newspaper Agency, New York, has five excellent sermons, as follows:

- "The death of Abraham," by Joseph Parker, D. D. "The Rich Man and Lazarus," by T. Christlieb, D. D. "Divine Anatomy," by Thos. Armitage, D. D. "Respect for the Truth," by Pere Hyacinthe. "God in Natural Law," by Joseph Cook.