The Christian Blessenger.

falifax, N. S., December 13, 1882.

THE Evangelistic Services in the North Baptist Church last week were of more than usual interest. The weather was empleasant and the walking bad-but notwithstanding the many drawbacks the church was well filled every evening, and at the close of the preaching services many repaired to the vestry for prayer and inquiry. On Friday evening at the regular conference of the church seven candidates for baptism and church membership were received. On Sabbath evening the pastor administered the ordinance of Christian Baptism to ten happy be lievers, in the presence of a large congregation-among the number haptized were the two daughters of our beloved bro. Rev. R. R. Philp. At the close of the service the hand of church fellowship was extended to twenty-one believers. A large number sat down to the table of the Lord to commemorate His dying love.

The meetings are being held in the Tabernacle, Brunswick Street this week. Mr. Chubbuck preached there on Sunday to crowded audiences.

The congregation in the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon was immense, every seat occupied and standing room was all filled, and hundreds had to go away who wished to attend. Mr. C. preaches the gospel with all faithful. ness. When he states the views and statements of unbelievers for the purpose of attacking them, he gives them with force and freedom, such as many in these parts are unaccustomed to hear, and they become startling, and he thus gives a piquancy to his utterances that attracts persons who are not accustomed to hear the gospel from the ordinary pulpits, as well as persons belonging to all the denominations. Carrying on an argument with an atheist, or an infidel, and stating their views for the purpose of refuting them, is often exciting, and regard to their being published, and 8, 1874, only about eight years ago. keeps the hearer on the qui vive, in a results in many of the churches receivstate of expectation that makes them hold their breath almost the same as they would if they saw a man walking on the edge of a precipice. And yet a large amount of gospel truth is presented, in such a manner that it will perhaps never be forgotten. The teachings of the Scriptures on doctrine, ordinances, and morality are boldly presented, and the consequences of their rejection clearly shown, so that all are without excuse,

Mr. Chubbuck will preach again next Sunday in the Academy of Music, The notice given intimated that it might be for the last time,

SIR HUGH ALLAN

Died in Edinburg, on Saturday morn ing. His death is a great blow to Montreal, where he usually resided, and for which city he has done so much, Sir Hugh was either president of twenty-three public companies, to the interests of which he devoted a great deal of time. He was knighted in 1872 by the Queen for his efforts in establishing steam communication between the mother country and Canada. He was an uncomprising adherent of the old Kirk of Scotland and an opponent of the union. He married early in life a Miss Smith, daughter of a Montreal merchant, and had thirteen children, twelve of whom survive, Four are now grown up young men. There are eight daughters, four of whom are married. Sir Hugh has rejected all offers to enter public life, sbeing devoted to business pursuits Although probably the richest man in the Dominion, he never took any rest from labor, unless in crossing the Atlantic, which he prized much.

Sir Hugh Allan was born at Saltin Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 29th of the new province of Manitoba. We little over seventy-two years of age at the time of his death. In April, 1826 with our worthy brother. he emigrated to Canada in the ship Favorite, commanded by Allan the elder, and landed in Montreal in the following month. Soon after landing he found employment in the establishment of Messrs. Wm, Kerr & Co., dry goods and small-wares, of Montreal. Three years were spent with this firm, He subsequently entered the shipping firm of Miller & Co. After five years he was taken into a junior partnership, of the University.

nd after various changes in the name of the firm it assumed its present style, Hugh & Andrew Allan. The firm began to build iron screw steamships in 1851, Canadian being launched and making her trial trip in 1853. The Allan lines comprise twenty-six ocean steamships, as follows: The Parisian, Polynesian, Moravian, Sarmatian, Circassian, Sardinian and Peruvian, of the Liverpool mail line; the Prussian Grecian, Scandinavian. Waldensian' Buenos Ayrian, Manitoban, Phoenician Nestorian, Hanoverian, and Canadian of the Glasgow line; the Hibernian, Caspian and Nova Scotian of the St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore line; the Austrian, Corinthian and Lucerne of the Boston line; and the Corean, Newfoundland and Acadian, employed in special service, valued at about \$4,200,000. In addition to these the firm owns fourteen iron sailing ships, aggregating 20,000 tons probably worth another million dollars. Sir Hugh was interested in several Nova Scotia enterprises, among which we may mention the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway Company, the Mulgrave Gold Mining Company and the Vale Coal Company, of all of which he was

FROM the Visitor we learn respecting the Minutes of Associations that "the Eastern N. B. Minutes are not printed, and are not authorized to be printed, nor are sufficient funds provided to print them, so we learn. This will be an answer to enquiries.

The Southern and Western Minutes weere mailed at the time when publish ed to the clerk or pastor of every church contributing for their publica-

It appears evident that the plan of the churches being required to raise money specially for the publication of the Minutes, gives a great deal of trouble and occasions much uncertainty with ing none at all. Thus the statistics are but imperfectly preserved, and the obligation of sending letters on to the Association is less cared for by the churches, and general laxity follows.

who attend the Association and some who do not, to speak disparagingly of Minutes and statistics; the former disappointed in Halifax, and, indeed, in perhaps, because they were present all these eastern parts of Canada, by and know beforehand all that appears the heavy rain that fell, and the cloudy in them when published, but the latter atmosphere all through the day. because they are careless about the great deal of small poetry has been whole matter. But we consider that wasted over this fact. Many young the preservation of such documents one of the important duties of the eyes spared the straining they might Associations. There is, we believe, have endured if it had been a clear no literature that can go into the bright day. Perhaps some of the same families of church members that would young astronomers may have become be as beneficial if properly used and discouraged in pursuing this science by carefully considered. Those who are the disappointment. most deeply interested in these matters, and who give them the most attention are among the best and most useful of duced as near a resemblance as we our church members

the Association, as much as missionary future, and should be paid for out of the first funds in the hands of the Associations. Any course that encourages a slip-shod concern for the past history of the churches is to be deprecated, and whatever encourages attention to the importance of these annual gatherings should be encouraged.

J. E. Wells, Esq., late professor at Woodstock Baptist College, sends us a copy of the Rapid City Standard, of which he is the Editor and Publisher. It is a respectable sheet and will, doubtless, exercise considerable coats, a seaport on the Firth of Clyde, influence in moulding the destinies of United States Government appointed readily accept the proposal to exchange

> WE are glad to learn that the reported illness of Mr. Moody the evangelist was either wholly false or greatly exaggerated. After his visit with Mr. Sankey to France and labors in Paris, they returned to England, and, after holding meetings in Cambridge, went the last week of November to Oxford for a week's mission among the students

OBSERVE!

We have sent off a large number of Dr. Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his diseases,' to those who have sent their subscription for the Christian Messenger for 1883, but we have some of these yet to send, and are doing so as fast as we can get them entered on our books. We have still a good supply o the books, and have concluded to Ex-TEND OUR PROPOSAL, and to send the book to any other persons who forward all arrears, if any, and their advance payment for 1883, before the 25th o Dec , and who express a wish to have it

THE SAME TO NEW SUBSCRIBER UP TO THAT DATE!

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The astronomers of the world wer busy last week making use of the ap pliances that had been a long time in course of preparation for seeing the planet Venus pass across the sun's disc -or between the earth and the sun is a direct line. It is not a rare thing for a planet to cross the sun's face-but for Venus, one of the nearer and most conspicuous and beautiful of the planets, to do this has been looked torward to wi deep interest, as an event which wi not occur again for more than a hundre years, and, therefore, all that it might teach was wished to be known by those interested in the matter.

To many it may not be known t Venus has its phases like the new ar full moon, and, by means of a good telescope may be seen, either as full or as a crescent or gibbous, at different tlmes of the year-

Venus completes her revolution around the sun in about 224 days. might therefore be supposed that there would be a transit of the planet across the face of the sun more frequently than once in a hundred years or so, and so there has, for there was one on Dec. But there will not be another before June 7th, 2004, then again on June 5th, 2012, so it may be seen that Venus is not very regular in her behaviour as regards her appearance before the sun's disc. The transit of Wednesday last It is the habit of a few individuals might have been seen by the naked eye if protected with smoked glass, if it had been a clear, bright day. We were astronomers. doubtless, have had their

We have, however, tried to make up for the disappointment and have procould of the transit of last week and The circulation of the Minutes should | the one in 1874, although that was not be regarded as the legitimate work of visible in America, for the help of those of our readers who must have been so work. It should be regarded as sowing much disappointed. The Shows the seed for missionary work in the the direction the planet took in its journey in each of these transits noticed.



The measuring of the distance the sun from the earth is one of the objects of taking these observations. It will be sufficient to shew the interest taken in this event to mention that the astronomers to go to eight different transit-four in the Southern, and fou in the Northern hemisphere:

Cape Town, Africa; Santa Cruz, Patagonia; New Zesland; Santiago, Fla.; Fort Selden, N. M.

West Indies.

York, at Portsmouth and other places in England, and in Wales, at Cork, in Ireland; at Durban and Cape Town, in South Africa, good observations were taken.

So we may now expect to be enriched by finding out more correctly how far the earth is from the sun, and we ought to be happy.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Delegations to Ottawa, on this subject, had an interview with members of the government on Thursday last and presented to them the following

" Resolved. That in order the better to prevent disease and preserve human lite, it is advisable that the Dominion Government should organize and sustain a uniform system of vital statistics for the Dominion.

" Resolved. That as immediate action is necessary, the Federal Government be invited to initiate at once a system of vital statistics where organized local Boards of Health are established, so that statistical information may be utilized by these bodies;

" Resolved, That as Provincial legislative action is necessary, it is suggested to the Federal Government that it communicate with and secure the co-operation of the Provincial Governments to pass such legislation as will harmonize with and obtain the object of the preceding resolutions;

" Resolved. That it is desirable that a central bureau of Vital Statistics be established, and if found to be within the province of the Federal Government a comprehensive system of health

" Resolved, That inasmuch as i appears by the British North America Act matters of public health are regulated by the Local Governments, this delegation has not included it with the subject of vital statistics, nevertheless they are of opinion that it would have been better had it been placed under the direction of the Federal Government, and beg to suggest that an effort be made to obtain an amendment to the Constitution in that direction.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed him ell favorable to the views of the delegates, and said he thought the Governent would do even more than promised, as the subject was a very important one

It is rumored that the Government will order an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the purpose forming a Bureau of Health for th collection of Vital Statistics.

CHURCHES without settled pastors are often designated "vacant churches." This is hardly a correct definition, but it is not infrequent that it is the precursor of their becoming vacant churches, if allowed long to remain pastorless. The sustaining of the gospel ministry is a matter of the utmost importance in the formation and continuance of a christian church, and the time of such an imperfect condition of things as being without the regular ministry of the Word should be made as short as possible. When there are ministers without pastorates, and churches without pastors, it naturally raises a serious

OUR English exchanges give a fuller account than the telegrams report of the Queen reviewing the troops and awarding to them medals in commemoration of the Egyptain campaign. The Indian troops also received decorations. About four hundred were given. General Sir Garnet Wolsely. was the first to receive the medal, and when Her Majesty decorated her son, the Duke of Connaught, she kissed him. It is pleasing to recognize the woman and the mother, in this act of maternal affection.

THE moral condition of Egypt, is in as much need of improvement as the H. Spurgeon. political. The condition of the people September, 1810, and was therefore a keep our exchange list quite select but stations to take observations of this is such that it will need all the effort Britain can make for a good while to come, and all the influence she can exert to raise the people to a condition of self-government and to an apprecia Chili; San Antonio, Tex.; Cedar Keys, tion of the relief they may now obtain from their oppressors. In the matter The British government also had of absolute slavery it has been discoversons appointed in many different ered that the country is down far below places in Africa, South America and the present standard of civilized countries. Mahommedanism has here had By telegrams from many places it its full-swing and has produced as much appears that they were more favored of good as it is capable. The present an we were. At Ottawa, Winnipeg, conflict is doubtless that of, at least, a

Boston, New Haven, Washington, New professedly Christian Nation, with Mahomedanism, and we may hope that author, Dr Pusey has passed away. A the superstition in which the land is meeting of his admirers was held last enveloped will be gradually dispersed month, for the purpose of promoting the and light be made to shine upon the proposed memorial of him. At this thick darkness and open up the way meeting expression was given of regard for gospel traching.

tones, which, if it could but get the ear of the British Government would Dr. Liddon said, "If Dr. Pusey had speedily effect a change :-

It is credibly reported that no less than 40,000 slaves annually cross from the Soudan into Egypt proper for Egypt and Turkey in Asia, while Mr. Forster tells us, forty years ago the number was only from 20,000 to 30,00. The horrors of their transportation are almost equal in cruelty to those of the "middle passage" in the worst days of the slave trade, whilst the slaughter of the aged and decrepid weeded out of the general mass of cap tures, is a tale of infamy scarcely tolerable to relate. All this is going on under the sufferance, if not the direct protection, of a Power whose tottering throne is only even momentarily preserved from its final fall by the costly support of the British Government. few years ago a British officer of some skill and enterprize was lent to the service of the Khedive for the express purpose of putting down the desert slave trade, and in 1876 a Cenvention was ment for its entire suppression. It is not a little disappointing to find Colonel Gordon's labors have proved a failure and to hear the Convention of 1876. described as a dead letter. There are principally two causes for this. One trol in the Soudan, and the other that slavery seems to be inseparably identified with the voluptuousness of the Egyptian as of the Turkish Pachas. A time has arrived for dealing effectually with both these obstructions. The only difficulty in either case is to find in the whole round of Egyptian officialism hands sufficiently clean to use the beson by which the Augean stable is to be purged. But on this account there is the less reason for squeamishness in dealing with either the offence or the offenders. Where all have sunk in common pit of shame there is less need for a nice discrimination in apportioning the punishment. Civilized governments and peoples must be taught that there is an indellible shame in trampling under foot the common rights o humanity, though only represented in

The matter now lies wholly in the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers. By efficacious arrangement or tacit consent it will receive just the shape which i in accordance with their sentiments The Convention of 1876 gives them right to speak, and the great services this country has rendered to Egypt putting down the military insurrection entitles them to speak with authority The Khedive and his Pachas are powerless to resist their will. A timid remonstrance will not be enough. The work must be effectually done. The moral influence acquired by Great Britain in Egypt must not be thrown

the person of the slave.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON is again at Mentone, in the south of France, seeking by a few weeks of rest, and the change to a warmer climate to regain health and vigour to enable him to pursue his multitudinous labors. Al. honor, whose reputation in this comthough absent, he does not forget his munity was deservedly high. He will people in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. be much missed by his friends, but his The following is one of his characteristic letters to them. It was read to the congregation on Sunday the 19th ult: -" Dear Friends,-I desire to be remembered in the loving prayers of my from Egypt at St. James's Park, faithful people. God has been very merciful to me on my journey hither. I have for some time felt jaded and worn, but here I have laid aside all It is through tears our spirits grow; care, and I feel that the refreshment is If it but teaches us to go giving me back tone and force. I am laying by in store for the months to come. Pray that I may be preparing to do better for my Lord. Keep everything going at its best. Let no man say that you depend upon me in any way. Specially keep up the prayermeeting and the offerings for the college.-Yours, with great affection, C.

> THE French are using great efforts to get back possession of what they formerly held on the Island of Madagascar. It will be seen by an article on another page how this is viewed from an English stand point. There is also a disposition on the part of certain persons of influence in that country to get hold of Central Africa. If they should succeed, it would probably interfere with he Mission work of our brethren in gland, who are prosecuting so vig-

PUSEYISM is not dead, although its for the movement which he inaugurated. The London Freeman speaks out in | The antipathy against Low Churchism, was expressed by several gentlemen. not stood firm to the Church, and by his actions determined the religious conduct of hundreds and thousands of his generation, the Church of England might have dwindled down to something like the proportions of a Puritan sect." It might have been better for the Church to have been so.

Arrangements have been made by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to illuminate their cathedral with the electric light during the winter months.

A novel committee for the erection of a mission church has been formed at Northampton. It consists of 300 working men. It is to be called St. Crispin's, in consideration of the trade of the majority of the committeemen.

Several incidents respecting the lost entered into by the Egyptian Govern- steamer 'Cedar Grove' have been been brought to light since our last. An investigation has been held betore Capt. Scott. The general facts regarding the loss of the ship as first given are corroborated, no blame seems to attach to any parties concerned. The loss of Miss Fairall seems rather to have been the result of the terrible storm and the regard of all hands for ber safety rather than to any want of attention on the part of any parties con-

The following statement respecting the faithful master of the ship, Captain Fritz, will be read with interest. We copy it from our St. John contemporary

For more than forty years Captain Fritz has followed the sea and seen all kinds of weather, storms and dangers. During all this long term of service, most of it as master, he never lost a man, a vessel, or made a claim for insurance. This singularly successful career ended last Thursday morning in the loss of his own life with that of some four others, and the wreck of his steamship. This occurred before his eye had grown dim, or his right hand had forgotten its cunning, as he was still in the full strength of life being only 59 years old.

Captain Fritz was a pew holder in the Brussel St. Baptist Church from its organization in 1850, and while several of his family are professors he never made a public and formal profession of religion, but he filled his place in the house of God regularly, and manifested that respect for worship which often caused his pastor to say that he had no more devout and intelligent listener to the preaching of the Word than

he. He was a man of honesty and widow and three sons and daughters for many a day will sigh for the noble form, thoughtful kindness and affection of one of the best of husbands and fathers. Some of them know upon whom to lean in their hour of grief, and the others, we trust, will find Him who bore our sorrows and carried our griefs. To Him who holds it in His hand Oh, welcome, then the stormy blast! Oh, welcome, then, the ocean's roar!

Our trembling bark to Heaven's bright The body of Capt. Fritz was recovered on Wednesday morning in the hold of the ship. Divers have been unable to work much at the ship in consequence of the heavy sea and dense log. About five hundred packages have been saved from the wreck, but no bodies have been seen

e only drive more sure and fast

WE have received from the North West Territory copies of the Prince Albert Times and Saskatchewan Re-Nov. 1, under the editorial management of Mr. Fitzgerald Cochrane, formerly of Halifax, who some time ince removed to the North West. It is a respectable sheet for that distant part of the Dominion, Mr. Cochrane has our best wishes for success in this as well as in the legal profession, of ously the evangelization of the tribes which he is a member. Messrs. prink and Maviety are the proprietors.