#### MESSENGER.

# The Christian Messenger.

### Halifax, N. S., October 15, 1884.

### CONCERNING UNION.

In all matters of Union it is well to "make haste slowly" and to guard against any precipitate action or attempt to bind together those between whom but little or no real union exists. The letter of our brother Kempton on the approach made, by direction of our Convention, will be a subject for much reflection and discussion before any thing beneficial can be really effected. There are, we believe, at present, differences between the two or three bodies concerned on matters of doctrine, of communion, and of church independence, beside the necessity for legislation respectingthe holding of property, which require as yet to be better understood. How an amalgamation is to be effected as such shall be a source of strength and not o weakness will be a problem that we think must occupy two or three years al least to develop and mature. We must look at the question calmly but earnestly, prayerfully and dispassionately, and we shall doubtless be directed into the path which will be wise and for the glory ot God, and calculated to promote the best interests of Christ's kingdom on earth.

# McMASTER HALL, TORONTO.

The essential work of gospel ministry was not so changed with the lapse of time as to render unnecessary a divine call to those who would engage in it. Now, as well as in the apostolic age, the true minister was called by the Lord Jesus. No ecclesiastical machinery however perfect would of itself suffice to produce the class of men that were needed to preach the Gospel. It seemed to him that the man who habitually doubted whether he had been called to preach, furnished in this very doubting an argument to the contrary. Certain it was that doubting was an element of weakness. The man who doubted whether he was doing the work God would have him to do would not accomplish much, for he was weak at the very point, or one of the very points, where he should be strong. Among the strongest, most heroic natures of the world must be reckoned those who carried in their souls a deep, unshaken conviction that they were filling the place and doing the work to which God had called them. It should also be a ministry composed of men of good natural understanding, of sound judgment, in a word, of sterling common sense. The importance of this quality could hardly be exaggerated. It was important in all professions, but in none more than in the ministerial. A considerable proportion of the troubles and disorders that had arisen in churches, leading oftentimes to the sundering of the pastoral relation, had resulted from the unskilful and impolitic way in which their affairs had been managed. Ministers who had showed themselves apt students of literature, science, and theology, had yet lamentably failed in the study of

A MINISTRY CALLED OF GOD.

Canada needed nothing of the natural the thirst. material; nothing of the heart and brain fibre necessary to the highest forms of human progress. Properly trained and encouraged her own sons and daughters might, under this Divine blessing, work out for, her the grandest political and religious destiny. To the question then, whence shall our ministers come, and how shall they be obtained? he would answer, from our churches, and as the result of our carrying out the instructions from the great Head of the Church in this matter. As might be expected, head reels. The hands and feet swell. to whatever extent the Church at any time in her history had failed duly to recognize the Saviour's prerogative in calling and commissioning men to preach the Gospel; in other words, to whatever extent she had arrogated prerogative to herself and by mere human appliances alone had sought to produce workers for the Lord's vineyard, to the same extent had she been secularized and shorn of her power as an instrument of the world's good. Human appliances in the form of schools of Theology and beneficiary aids were excellent in their place but they were not everything. It was possible indeed to make these so large and to promise their benefits on such easy terms, that some should be tempted to enter the ministry who ought ever to stay out of it. A true ministry-a ministry answering to the divine conception, was God-made as well as man-made. And yet it might be said of this ministry that it was man-made as well as Godmade. Various explanations had been attempted of the fact that comparatively speaking, few young men were entering the Christian ministry. It had been said human nature. It was not surprising that many were deterred by the small human brother Pariah, who, later on that a distinguished theological teacher salaries that were paid. Again it was in the day, when the fat Brahmin (Dr. Dwight), in sending forth his urged that though the compensation clerks have had their nap, presents offered was sufficient to keep want away the tail at the Municipal Office and that if they wanted more knowledge of yet it was in many cases below that which might be obtained in other less spiritual callings and hence the latter were often preferred ; while yet others affirmed as to the true explanation, that the ministry, as a profession, did not stand as high in itself or in public estimation as formerly, and that the power of the pulpit had declined. But all these explanations were really resolvable into the one just hinted at, namely that which makes the necessary supply of ministers, and of the right kind of ministers, dependent upon certain spirit. a dip and cool themselves in the shady ual conditions in the church let these banyan near by. conditions be what they should, and All this time the glare of the sunmen would not hesitate to enter the shine on the bare, parched ground, ministry, though a life of poverty and dusty streets, and white walls is frightself-denial was before them. What ful. The eyes ache and smart. The were the spiritual conditions, it might direct outside light is excluded from be asked, under which ministers of the the house as much as possible. Even true type were begotten in the Church with the eyes closed one is sensible of and sent forth? They were, he be- the glare. lieved, these :- First, right conceptions As the sun declines and evening of the ministry; second, faith in the draws on all eyes anxiously search the divinely-established method of obtain- horizon for clouds. Only a shower can ing ministers, namely by prayer to the break this terrible heat and bring Head of the Church; and third, the relief to the over-taxed system. But employment of suitable means, as the no clouds appear. The sun sinks as voluntary giving to the Lord by the he has sunk every evening for months parents of their sons to this work, and -fiery red. The air grows still and the seeking out in the Church of suit- stiflingly hot; and the night with its able talent therefore, and giving it the thick breath, broken sleep, and delirious needed encouragement. In conclusion, dreams creeps over the land once more Dr. Welton referred to the munificent and brings the certainty of another gift to the Baptists of Canada of the terrible day. McMaster Hall by Mr. McMaster, to be used by them in all time to come as a school of training for their ministers and missionaries.

coming a means of blessing to others. in a lukewarm way and refuses to slake

Out of doors the heat is terrible. As the day drage its fiery length along the air becomes like the breath of a furnace. One can feel it surge up from the heated ground in great flamelike waves. Sometimes he catches himself snuffing to see if his hair has not been singed. Protected by felt helmet and umbrella one forgets the sun's direct rays in the greater fierceness of his reflected ones. Walking for any distance is impossible. The The perspiration runs down even into the shoes through which the swollen feet are blistered.

At such a time but little life is seen out of doors. A few natives clank by on wooden shoes or limp gingerly along with blistered feet. The trees hang dusty and lifeless. The thirsty crows gasp with open bills and half-raised wings under the limp leaves, taking themselves off now and then to the nearest water for a bath. The spiny lizards even sit panting on some shady branch. The great, ungainly waterbuffaloes wallow in the tanks-the only creatures, apparently, that enjoy existence in this hot weather.

In the hot streets of the town the vendors of various goods seek the shady edge and nod over their fly-covered wares. The stifling shops close and the sleek merchant goes off to his meal and nap. Even the mangy pariah dog -the wretchedest and least susceptible creature existent - lolls languidly. Sometimes one goes mad and runs a-muck through the town, biting every other dog he can seize, until, exhausted, he drops and is despatched by some

After singing, by a quartette of young ladies, Miss Stark said a few words of her purpose and her joy in giving herself to mission work. Mrs. Whiting then gave her a loving farewell address, asking all to rise who would pledge to Miss Stark their support and prayers; and she closed with an earnest prayer. After singing, "Oh, could we speak the matchless worth !" Rev. Mr. Mallory pronounced the benediction. Miss Stark sails for Halifax September 8, in company with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Armstrong.

# Visit of the Governor-General.

The Marquis and Marchioness Lansdowne arrived in Halifax on Saturday morning about 11 o'clock, and came direct to the Legislative Council Chamber, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled. His Worship the Mayor, in his robes of office, and City Council, stood in the centre, surrounded by Naval and Military officers, clergymen and civil officials,-the whole presenting a very imposing scene.

On His Excellency's arrival, he was escorted to the throne. A young Lady presented Lady Lansdowne with handsome bouquet of flowers.

His Worship then read the following address :

in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calnstone, in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks in the Peerage of Great Britain ; Earl of Kerry and Earl. of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George ; Governor General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

Sovereign under whose rule Great Britain and Canada are united. But. gentlemen, that feeling of loyalty, or, rather, that group of feelings for which the word loyalty is the most convenient expression, springs only from the attachment with which you regard a Sovereign who has endeared herself to her subjects during a long and honorable reign; not only from your affection to the home of your fore. fathers, but from the fact that the personality of the Queen stands forth in your eyes as that of the head of the greatest and most wisely administered colonial empire which the world has ever seen-an empire of which the Dominion of Canada is proud, and will. I believe, as far as our limited powers of forecasting enable us to judge, long continue to be proud to be a member. That thought is one which is, I believe, never absent from your minds when you speak or think of the Sovereign, and it is perhaps for that reason that in spite of the distance which separates her from you, in spite of the fact that she has never set her foot on Canadian soil. you look on her with a feeling of devotion, not less sincere than we in whose midst she has passed her long and useful life. I do not disguise from myself that

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your reception of me is due mainly to the fact that I have the honor to hold my commission from that Sovereign, But I cannot, nevertheless, deny myself the pleasure of accepting and thanking you for the personal good will which you have been good enough to express towards myself. Nothing encourages a public man so much; nothing renders his duty so agreeable as the knowledge that those with whom he is brought into contact are willing to give him credit for doing his best in the station to which he is called. I rejoice to reflect that I have assumed the office in the Dominion at a time when the relations of the To His Excellency, the Most Honorable mother countries and the colony are Sir HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY. not only absolutely unclouded by sus-FITZMAURICE, Marquis of Lansdowne picion or jealousy, at a moment when there is not only a complete absence of anything like indifference on the one side or the other, but when upon both shores of the Atlantic there seems to prevail in the minds of our people an earnest desire to scrutinize and examine the political system under which we are living, with the object of, if possible, giving additional strength and solidity to the ties with which we are united. Of the possibility of satisfying these aspirations, this is not the occasion to speak, but to my mind the fact that the desire should exist and should be as widely spread as it undoubtedly is, is a remarkable and satisfactory circumstance. Although I have not until now had an opportunity of making acquaintance with your province, I have had the pleasure of knowing many, I think J may say most of the public men, who represent Nova Scotia, in the Councils of the Dominion, and who have found in the Federal Parliament, a field for the exercise of their abilities, which the limited area of their own province was not sufficient to provide. I perhaps may refer specially in this connection to one who, though not now a member of the Canadian Ministry, occupys a position second to none, in public importance of its duties, I refer to the High Commissioner in London. It must be, I think, a source of gratification to the people of this province, to think that a Nova Scotia statesman, who has earned for himself an honorable reputation in his own country and in the Federal Council, should be the representative of this country, at London, where he has been able-notably in respect of the advantages obtained for the Canadian cattle trade-to promote most effectually the interests of the Dominion. It is with the utmost satisfaction, that I find myself in the city of Halifaxthe capital of a province, whose people have shown themselves so energetic in all peaceful pursuits and courageous in defence of popular liberties; as well as the principal Atlantic sea-port of the Dominion. As the head quarters of the military and naval resources of Great Britain-resources which. will be ungrudgingly made use of in your interests, should the necessity ever arise; as the centre of a district, whose natural resources are as remarkable for their variety as for their value, -as the Home for more than one educational institution, Halifax presents to those who visit it, an exceptional array of interest-

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OPENING LECTURE BY REV. DR. WELTON.

The opening of the term took place on Friday evening, 6th inst. Rev. Dr. Castle occupied the chair. On the platform were Professors Newman and and Welton, Senator McMaster and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. After the opening prayer by Rev. Dr. DeWart, Dr. Castle gave a brief address. He tendered the students hearty welcome back to the college from their vacation, during which, he said, the majority of them had been engaged in active missionary work. This year, he said, McMaster Hall would be quite filled when they had all their students in. They had had to decline applications from some who had sought entrance to the College. To the College Library, he said, since January last very nearly the sum of \$4.000 had been added, including the munificent donation of Senator Mc-Master. They had now about 6,000 selected volumes on its shelves, but still it needed a large expenditure of money to make it efficient.

Dr. Castle then introduced Dr. WELTON, Professor in Old Testament interpretation and of pastoral theology, who delivered the opening lecture on THE MINISTRY WE NEED AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

He said he would direct the attention of the audience to the question of the ministry that was needed for their churches and mission fields and the means to be employed in obtaining it. It would not be denied that they needed ministers-more ministers. A glance at the largeness of the field and the inadequacy of the present force would make this apparent. In the Maritime Provinces there were 352 Baptist churches, but only 192 ordained Baptist ministers. That was 160 more churches than ministers, but some of the ministers had charge of more than one church each. In the Provinces of Quebec Ontario, and Manitoba, the excess of churches over ministers was nearly as great. The last year book gave the total number of ministers in these provinces as 234, and the total number of churches 356. The portion of these Provinces needing purely a missionary labour was very large. In Quebec es- rule it should not be imported from pecially they needed the enlightened zeal abroad. In other words, the Churches and self-sacrificing effort of the Christian missionary. In Ontario also scores of Christian workers were needed while in Manitoba and the North-West. -a country nearly as large as Europe, and doubtless soon to be peopled by had come to them from beyond the sea. millions, they had as yet only ten The indebtness of the churches, their churches, and these were not all sup- educational institutions, and their misplied with pastors. In British Colum- sionary and benevolent enterprises, to bia there was only one Baptist church that help was very great. But as with its pastor. In attempting to sketch rule, as a general principle and policy the character of the ministry demanded to be acted upon, he thought the ministhe Baptists of Canada for the work to carry on their principles and plant now before them, he did not certainly churches of the faith throughout Canamean to reflect upon the noble men da should principally come from Canatry, or to imply that the qualifications this might be made to appear. On the needed by them should differ essentially ground, too that according to the nature from those required by Baptists the of Christianity churches were to grow

classes, was accustomed to say to them science they might obtain it from the scientific books, if they wanted more theology they might gain it from the study of the Bible, the great text-book of theology, but if they wanted more common-sense he hoped the Lord would have mercy on them. Why should less intelligence, sagacity, and prudence, he asked, be needed for the pulpit than was required for courts of justice or legislative halls?

#### **GENUINE PIETY**

was the third characteristic of the ministry. Nothing could take its place. The ministry that lacked this qualification, whatever others it possessed, was radically defective and might be positively harmful in its influence. Baptists had always properly insisted upon piety as essential to ministerial character and usefulness. They had looked to their ministers for higher attainments in piety, for stronger faith, profounder humility, more glowing love, in a word, for larger experience in all the graces of a perfect Christian character and life than had been required for a simple membership in a church. It should be a thoroughly educated ministry. He did not mean to say that men should preach the Gospel and become pastors of churches who had not enjoyed the benefits of a collegiate training, for many ministers who could not avail themselves of these benefits had yet attained to great eminence in their profession. It should be an earnest ministry; not noise and bustle. The shallow streams ever babble the loudest, and the thunder jars the earth while the lightning kills. Earnestness was the natural language of feeling, the most essential condition of persuasion. The ministry, he need not say, should be a deeply sympathetic ministry. As the last characteristic of the ministry he named that which he said, was to be summed up and best

expressed by the word "character." As had been truly said by another. " Behind the palpable, tangible man stands something invisible, intangible," that is greater-bis character." Rather the man, when truly revealed and found out, was just his character, no better and no more. Character was a man's real weight-his specific gravity or levity, his proper worth or worthlessness. The question arose, how was this ministry to be obtained?

The meeting closed with the singing of the Doxology, and the Benediction by President Castle.

THE following description of "A HOT DAY IN INDIA " is given by Rev. J. R. Hutchinson in the Missionary Link. It is dated Chicacole, India, July, 1884: For several days the heat has been intense. It culminates to-day at 107° in our coolest room. One seems to live in a hideous nightmare. The early riser finds the sun on the horizon the Society from April 1 to September at 5 30 a. m. A light, suffocating 1 had been \$16,158.99, an increase of mist hangs about the river, upon the groves of dusty palm and mango trees, and almost hides the distant hills. In an hour this has disappeared and the sun is up in his strength. By seven o'clock the early walker begins to feel He thought he would be agreed that he has had enough of it and hurries homeward. Exertion throws him into a profuse perspiration, which becomes worse on entering the house. This is followed by that peculiar condition of the skip called prickly heat-a red. tormenting rash with an irritating electrical sensation. Livid with this rash and frantic efforts to ease the irritation, drenched in a perspiration so profuse that it renders frequent change of clothing necessary, the poor sufferer tries to keep cool under the mocking punkahs. As the heat creeps up towards 100° one dries and the body feels parched and fevered. Exersleep impossible. The mind becomes oppressed as with some indefinable comb. The whole body seems charged with electricity for which every separ-

draws the munificent sum of two annas (a good day's earnings) as bounty.

The bathing tanks are by no means deserted. A motley crowd is gathered there. Some catch up a hasty mouthful as they plunge in. Others pour koondahs of water upon themselves. Women wet their cloths and placing them about their shoulders walk off reluctant wih other koondahs filled upon their heads. Pigs, buffaloes and boys splash or wallow in the thick, pea-green fluid. Even the birds take

MISS STARK sailed from Halifax last month in company with Rev. W. F Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong. The October Helping Hand gives an account Nova Scotia. The Annapolis Valley of the meeting held for giving farewell to Miss Stark on her going to Burmah under the auspices of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society. It was held in the Branch. Street Church, Lowell. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Whiting. Mrs. H. F. Colby, of Dayton, Ohio, offered prayer. Miss Clarke announced that the receipts of

### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax, on our own behalf, and as representatives of the citizens of the Metropolis of Nova Scotia, beg to tender to Your Excellency and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, a cordial welcome, on your first visit to this, the most Eastern City of the Dominion of Canada.

Dwelling serenely under the British flag and enjoying all the honor and privileges of citizenship, together with the full protection of the Mighty Empire of Great Britain, of which our wide Dominion forms so important a part, we are ever ready to welcome the representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign. And as Her Majesty is represented in

this Dominion by so eminent a statesman and legislator as your Excellency. one whose valued services have been so pointedly recognized by the Queen, we would accept your appointment to the exalted station of Governor-General of Canada as another evidence of the great importance attached by the Mother Country to our Dominion.

While our Province cannot point to boundless prairies, such as our Great West enjoys as its noble heritage, it has many and valuable resources-our coal, iron, gold, copper and manganese mines, our gypsum, marble and freestone quarries testify to the mineral wealth of with its almost incomparable fruit ; the great marshes and fertile uplands of Cumberland, Colchester, Hants, Pictou and Antigonish Counties and the Island of Cape Breton testify to our agricultural capabilities.

Our forests are far from being exhausted. Our coasts and contiguous waters teem with an almost inexhausti ble supply of fish. The towns and villages of our seaside counties are the homes of many thousands of hardy men, who man the fishing fleets and who sail the ships of Nova Scotia on every sea. We regret that the stay of Your Ex cellency in this City and Province will be so brief as to preclude an extended visit to the most interesting portions of our Province and becoming acquainted with our people ; but, we trust, at some future time our citizens will again have Miss E. Lawrence, who went to the pleasure of welcoming Your Excel lency and your amiable Marchioness to Nova Scotia. Trusting that Your Excellency's term of office as representative of Our Most Gracious Sovereign in the Dominion of Canada may be one mutually beneficial, and with the fervent wish that Your Excellency may be long spared to be increasingly useful to the Empire; and praying that the blessing of Almighty missionary work and her eager desire God may be vouchsafed to you and to your Marchioness. We have the honor to be on behalf Halifax.

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## AN IMPORTED MINISTRY.

with in the main when he said as a and Theological Schools outside the Dominion should not be made the chief sources of its supply. Not that he would utter a syllable in depreciation of the excellent ministerial help that by the times-the ministry needed by ters and missionaries that were needed tion becomes trying, work intolerable, found in the ranks of our present minis da herself. On the most politic grounds swollen. The hair crackles under the world over. As the first characteristic and prosper, not by what they gave, The covers of the books upon the tables ate point of the rash is a discharger. of the ministry for the times, and which not by what they appropriate from curl up. The walls of the house beit should be their aim under God to without, but by what they send torth come hot. And even the usually cool from within, being blessed thus by be- drinking water goes over to the enemy Mrs. Douglass.

\$6,300 over the receipts of the same time last year. The want of suitable candidates for missionary service is cause for deep anxiety.

Burmah in 1873, and has just returned for rest, spoke of her work of the last four years at Thatone, among the Toungthoos, twelve of whom have been converted. She portrayed the sadness and degradation of heathenism, but expressed the most earnest love for to return to it.

Prayer was then offered by Mrs. O. E. Mallory of Lowell for the missionaries abroad, for those at home for rest, and those who are going or returning.

Mrs. Cushing of Burma gave an account of the origin of the Kemendine girls' school. A normal department has been added to this school, supported by government funds, the Board providing for the necessary enlargement of buildings, along with accommodations for the medical work of

### J C. MACEINTOSH, Mayor.

THOS. RHIND. City Clerk. 1 634 16 35 × 65

To which His Excellency replied as follows:

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Agreeable as it is to me to receive your address, I do not need the assurances it contains to be convinced of the loyalty of the citizens of Halifax. There is, I believe, no part of the Dominion in which the people entertain more friendly sentiments towards the old country or respect more deeply the

ing and instructive features I am sorry with you, that my stay

must necessarily be a short one amongst your people, but I was anxious that my first year of office should not terminate before I set my foot within Nova Scotia. Your kind reception encourages us to hope that now we have found our way here, it will not be difficult for us to repeat the experiment.

In conclusion let me thank you for the kindly reference to Lady Lansdowne-It gives her great pleasure to be at my side this morning, and in her name I tender you her hearty thanks. We shall not in any case forget the kindness with which you have received us this morning.

The Mayor then introduced the Aldermen severally to the Marquis, after which the vice regal party drove of the Corporation and citizens of to the residence of Lord Russel, the uncle of the Marchioness.

> REV. HENRY CROSS the pastor of Germain Street Baptist Church, St. John, N. B., being on his wedding tour to Prince Edward Island and thence through Nova Scotia, arrived in Halifax on Friday last, and stayed till Monday when he and Mrs. Cross proceeded on their way by the Intercolonial Railway back to St. John Mr. Cross preached a very eloquent

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