

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.

McMASTER HALL, TORONTO.

OPENING LECTURE BY REV. DR. WELTON.

The opening of the term took place on Friday evening, 6th inst. Rev. Dr. Castle occupied the chair.

After the opening prayer by Rev. Dr. DeWart, Dr. Castle gave a brief address. He tendered the students a hearty welcome back to the college from their vacation, during which, he said, the majority of them had been engaged in active missionary work.

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 MINISTRY CALLED OF GOD.

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.

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.

AN IMPORTED MINISTRY.

He thought he would be agreed with in the main, when he said as a rule it should not be imported from abroad. In other words, the Churches and Theological Schools outside the Dominion should not be made the chief sources of its supply.

coming a means of blessing to others. Canada needed nothing of the natural 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.

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.

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 at 5.30 a. m.

in a lukewarm way and refuses to slake the thirst.

Out of doors the heat is terrible. As the day drags 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 flame-like waves.

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.

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.

All this time the glare of the sunshine on the bare, parched ground, dusty streets, and white walls is frightful. The eyes ache and smart.

As the sun declines and evening draws on all eyes anxiously search the horizon for clouds. Only a shower can break this terrible heat and bring relief to the over-taxed system.

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.

MISS STARK sailed from Halifax last month in company with Rev. W. F. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong. The October Helping Hand gives an account 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.

Miss E. Lawrence, who went to 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.

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 Kemedine 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 Mrs. Douglass.

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.

Visit of the Governor-General.

The Marquis and Marchioness of 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.

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

His Worship then read the following address:

To His Excellency, the Most Honorable Sir HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY-FITZMAURICE, Marquis of Lansdowne in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calstone, 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.

MAY I 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.

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 Nova Scotia.

Our forests are far from being exhausted. Our coasts and contiguous waters teem with an almost inexhaustible 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 Excellency 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 the pleasure of welcoming Your Excellency 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 God may be vouchsafed to you and to your Marchioness.

We have the honor to be on behalf of the Corporation and citizens of Halifax,

J. C. MACKINTOSH, Mayor.

THOS. RHIND, City Clerk.

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 assurance 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

Sovereign under whose rule Great Britain and Canada are united. But, gentlemen, that feeling of loyalty, or, rather, that group of feelings, which the word loyalty is the most convenient expression, springs not only from the attachment with which you regard a Sovereign who has endeared himself to her subjects during a long and honorable reign; not only from your affection to the home of your forefathers, 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, 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 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 mother countries and the colony are not only absolutely unclouded by suspicion 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 I 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. In connection to one who, though not now a member of the Canadian Ministry, occupies 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 Halifax—the 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 interesting 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 to the residence of Lord Russel, the uncle of the Marchioness.

REV. HENRY CROSS the pastor of German 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