

The real efficiency of prayer harmonises completely with the entire scope of the Gospel. The Gospel is as much a revelation of man's dignity as of man's fall. His true worth appears as clearly as his miserable offences. And if the words of the Lord Jesus comprise the philosophy of human nature, man occupies a place in the scheme of all things which not only admits but demands the power of prayer. The issues should be well understood. The Gospel, man's spiritual dignity, prayer, must stand and fall together. If man is worth dying for, if man is worth the gift of eternal life, if man is worth the friendship of Heaven, as the manger, the cross, and the vacant tomb show that he is, then a poor feckless girl or a wild scapegrace of a lad, touched with a longing after God, shall be heard of Him; and the bedridden and decrepit old saints shall sweeten the wards of the hospital with their prayers, and assuage the pangs of the stricken with their supplications.—The Baptist.

For the Christian Messenger.

THE LORD'S SUPPER AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Editor,

Permit me to address the Baptist public, briefly, on this solemn subject, viz., the Administration of the Lord's Supper. What is the formula if any that ought to be used by the administrator, when he breaks the bread, and pours the wine?

Need I say, that my feelings have been painfully exercised, again and again, when an administrator has commenced a long dissertation on the subject of the sufferings of the Redeemer, the locality of the more tender and sensitive nerves, &c., &c., and in witnessing an attempt to excite sympathy by high sounding phrases, and a show of learning.

Some of our Baptist Ministers on the contrary in solemn silence, leaving each member to the contemplation of the sad scene in their own way, break the bread after giving thanks, and pour the wine, in like manner.

What authority has any minister, or what example can we find for these wearisome speeches, and attempts to improve upon what is written?

Matt. xxvi. 26 informs us, that the Saviour "took the bread and blessed it" &c., and "he took the cup and gave thanks."

Mark xiv. 22, "Jesus took the bread and blessed and brake it, &c. &c., and he took the cup, and when he had given thanks he gave it them."

Luke xxii. 19, "And he took the bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, &c. &c., likewise also the cup after supper, &c."

But the Apostle Paul, 1 Cor. xi. 23, gives us by direct revelation how this ordinance should be administered:

"For I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you. That the Lord Jesus the same night in which he was betrayed, took bread, and when he had given thanks, he brake it, and said, Take eat, this is my body, which is broken for you, this do in remembrance of me. After the same manner, also, he took the cup, when he had supped saying, this cup is the New Testament in my blood; this do ye in remembrance of me. For as often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come."

Surely having read one or all of these passages, the church is as well prepared, aye much better to enter into deep and silent, solemn meditation, of the transactions of that ever memorable night and what followed, and the purposes for which the ordinance was instituted, than after listening to any thing human, however grand.

I do hope, those of our Ministers who have been practising otherwise, will consider well and seriously whether any thing they can say, is not adapted rather to disturb the devotions of members than to increase them. Such is the opinion, and a well matured one, of a correspondent and a

DEACON.

For the Christian Messenger.

OUR HOME MISSIONS.

Dear Editor,—

In the absence of Rev. W. H. Porter, our Recording Secretary, it becomes my duty to announce that our Board have appointed Rev. E. N. Archibald to Shelburne and vicinity, for one year at a salary of \$600. Bro. Archibald enters at once upon his labors there.

Rev. L. B. Gates was appointed to Argyle and Pubnico, with a view to settle with those churches. He has labored with them four weeks, and it is

likely that his stay will be permanent.

Bro. Raleigh Bishop has accepted a mission of 12 weeks to Falmouth village and Waterville. He labors under the immediate direction of Rev. Jos. Murray, of Hantsport.

Pending negotiations with certain parties about acting as our General Agent, the Rev. J. H. Saunders was urged to visit the Counties of Shelburne, Queen's and Annapolis. He has entered upon his work, and already he reports encouragingly. He informs us that the Church at Lockport have nobly pledged \$60 towards the support of the Shelburne Mission. We believe our good brethren at Lockport will raise \$100 for this object. We hope that all the Pastors and Churches that Bro. Saunders may visit, will aid him in his work to the best of their ability.

The Board found it necessary to transfer Bro. N. C. Saunders from Argyle, to supply the pulpit of Rev. J. H. Saunders, while he visits the places named before.

The General Agent will soon be appointed and at work. One or two Colporteurs will be early in the field. We hope the Churches will contribute liberally for Home Missions. We need \$17,000 this year to carry out fully our programme. We cannot be satisfied with less than \$10,000. The Lord requires much of the Baptists of this Province, for they have received much from him. Let us act wisely and give liberally, for in his presence we stand, and before the Judge we must soon appear.

G. E. DAY, Cor. Sec. of Union. Yarmouth, Aug. 1, 1873.

For the Christian Messenger.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

QUARTERLY SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance held their Quarterly Session last week in Hillsburgh, Digby Co., commencing Tuesday evening, and closing Wednesday evening.

G. W. P.—J. Parsons, G. Treas.—H. A. Taylor, G. S.—P. Monaghan, were present, with several other brethren from the city, and a number of representatives from different parts of the jurisdiction.

Ten representatives were initiated. The session was held in "Royal" Division Room, and the members from a distance welcomed to the homes of the brethren.

The occasion was rendered more interesting by the presence of William Burrill, Esq., first Grand Worthy Patriarch, and Mr. Budd, of Digby, the first W. P. of Digby County. A Brother Hutchinson, also present, who had joined the Order in the United States in the year 1845, was the oldest Son of Temperance in our Grand Division.

The reports of the Grand Officers and the various Committees showed satisfactory advancement during the quarter and the good standing of the Order in this province. Seven Divisions had been organized, and five inactive ones re-suscitated, giving an increased membership from these alone of 257. The committee on youthful Temperance Societies reported the formation of a number of Bands of Hope and Cadets of Temperance, and further stated that the young are again receiving the attention from the Sons of Temperance which should never have been withdrawn.

A committee specially appointed reported in favor of petitioning the Dominion Parliament for a Prohibitory Liquor Bill, which was adopted by the Grand Division; also in favor of having the "Destruction" clause at present applied only to proclaimed Gold Districts made general by having it applied to Liquors kept for sale in any polling district where licenses are not granted. The Grand Lodge of British Templars two weeks ago in annual convention voted very positively in favor of this same "Destruction" clause; and the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T., a few weeks ago in session at Londonderry, it is reported passed in favor of a similar amendment. It is only fair to state that our G. W. P., Bro. Parsons, in his report to the Grand Division in April last, spoke strongly in favor of this clause, which, in the State of Maine, has been the direct means of putting the liquor selling down and keeping it out of hundreds of districts. The Temperance people, it seems, are uniting now to ask for this short, effective, and common sense amendment from our Local Legislature, and it is essential that every Temperance man and woman, as

well as Society, shall use every effort to procure the change.

It was announced that the National Division in recent convention had declined to grant a separation so that the Divisions in British America might have their own National Division: Notice was given of moving at the annual session in October for a renewal of the request. It was also unanimously resolved that the Grand Scribe be instructed to send a circular to Subordinate Divisions asking them to decide upon the desirability of a new National Division for British America, and to report through their representatives at this ensuing annual meeting.

A public Temperance meeting was held in the Baptist meeting-house, William Nicholl, Esq., presiding, at which interesting addresses were heard from Messrs. Hutchings, H. A. Taylor, Rev. T. O. DeWitt, and Grand Worthy Patriarch Parsons. A collection was taken in aid of the Agency Fund.

By special request the G. W. P. devotes a week to Temperance work in different parts of Digby County.

For the Christian Messenger.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

I would suggest, and, if necessary, will be prepared at the Convention to move the following changes in the constitution:

Art. 2 to read thus:—"to maintain the educational interests of the body, especially Acadia College; as also, &c., and to advance Home Mission work and the general interests." &c.

Art. 3, 2nd and 3rd clauses, before "objects" insert special; 3rd and 4th clauses, after "churches" insert if in attendance; 4th clause, ten instead of "five dollars annually," or, if this be not accepted, read "towards either of the special objects," &c.

I would also recommend the appointment of a Ministerial Education Board for New Brunswick, and an Infirmary Ministers' Board or Boards for the Convention; and that "Act 14 Vic. of the Legislature," or so much of it as relates to the appointment of Governors, be published.

July 31, 1873. A MEMBER.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6, 1873.

The following article, is one of a series, which it was desired by the writer might appear before the approaching sitting of the Convention. We can but commend its spirit, and so here we allow it to take the place of editorial matter already prepared. We reserve our view of the whole until we see at what more definite object they aim:

CO-OPERATION.

As we glance abroad, and strive to gain an adequate idea of the work committed to the churches, we are amazed at its extent and magnitude. Apart from the many calls upon Christians in their individual and church capacity, coming to them from their immediate midst, there are great general objects to support—objects which extend beyond the limits of any single community, and reach out the strong arms of their influence toward the ends of the earth.

In the brains of the thousands of our young men and women there are the germs of the highest of all natural powers. If expanded by culture, and properly directed, they, in their combined strength, will wield an influence for good which will act with telling force upon the coming generation and future ages. If their germs are left undeveloped, there will be a loss of power which our denomination and the world cannot afford. If allowed to receive a bias to evil, the influence which if applied to good, would result in untold blessing, will be as great an injury to mankind, if not a positive curse. Our educational scheme seeks both to obviate the danger, and ensure the largest good to mankind, from the mental resources of the youth of our people. It is its aim to afford such encouragements and facilities as shall both develop the power of the denominational mind, as much as possible, and at the same time, influence it most strongly in a right direction. The extent and importance of this general object therefore cannot be over-estimated. It calls loudly upon our people for the most strenuous, in order that the prince among man's natural powers may not be left to comparative weakness, or be prostituted to evil; but

may become grand in its might, and grand in its might for good.

All around us there are churches by the score which to all human foresight must lose their visibility, unless aid come to them from without. In our own Provinces there are whole counties and extensive sections which are almost altogether destitute of the means of grace. To the eastward there is a large Province which is left to spiritual darkness, as far as we are concerned. In the North-west there is a vast region which is being rapidly overflowed with rich streams of human life, but which is almost entirely without christian and saving influences. Unless these weak churches be revived; unless these destitute fields in our own and in the sister provinces be supplied with the gospel; the broad current of human existence which is sweeping along from them toward the great and awful future, will carry its precious freightage of boundless possibilities down to where they will be realized only in despair, and not in eternal joy. All the great work just suggested is included in our Home Missionary enterprise, which thus assumes grand proportions, and presents its claims with pressing urgency.

Scattered thickly over the immense regions which lie out beyond the limits of christendom are the countless myriads of the heathen world. These, from their far off cities and plains and wilds, as they are perishing for the bread of life which christians alone can supply, make an appeal, which, though mute, should stir the deepest sympathies of our hearts, and electrify the most sluggish into an earnest activity. All this mighty work of sending the gospel to the thousand millions of heathendom is comprised in the Foreign Mission enterprise, in which we, in these Provinces, are called by providence to do a noble part.

Besides all this, if we are sincere in our belief that we hold to a system of truth less adulterated than that of any other religious body; and if we believe, as we must, that truth blesses in proportion to its purity; we, as the custodians and propagators of such purer truth, must feel ourselves under all the greater obligation to labor earnestly to make it known. Especially are we called upon to do our best to cast in the seed of our superior doctrines before the ground is sown for an inferior harvest, to take every care that our principles be not supplanted where they have taken root, and to leave as few as possible, be they of what name they may, unacquainted with this purer system of truth, which, to be consistent, we think we hold.

Thus it will be seen that the work which is rolled upon us as a denomination is great and urgent. It demands the most taxing expenditure of the best directed efforts,—just such a taxing expenditure as the great motive of love to Christ should lead us to wish to supply,—just such a taxing as our redemption by our Lord, by which we are no longer our own, should make us feel in duty bound to support.

A question of the greatest moment here arises: As the work is so great, how can our people be induced and be able to do the most? The reply, generally, will, perhaps, be included in the proper answer to two other queries, How can our people be made most generally and most deeply interested in our denominational work? and how can the greater efforts thus drawn forth be made to contribute most largely toward the desired results?

While the whole scope suggested by these questions is of vital importance and should be gravely considered, it is our purpose, in succeeding articles, to attempt to show only how general co-operation among our people and a recognition of the connection between the different departments of our denominational work, would prepare for such more earnest and better directed effort.

UNITAS.

ARRIVAL OF EARL DUFFERIN.

Notwithstanding the foggy weather on Tuesday of last week, the "Druid," steamed up the harbor about noon as appointed. The Earl and Countess of Dufferin, landed on Wednesday at the Dockyard. The Mayor and Corporation received His Excellency and presented an address of welcome. There had been some want of arrangement, occasioned by the doubtful state of the weather, and it was not generally understood where the landing would take place. This occasioned a smaller attendance than there would otherwise have been. Still quite a number of

the more prominent men in Church and State, and of the press, were present.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor introduced His Excellency to His Worship the Mayor. After which the City Recorder read the following

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward, Vice-Admiral of the Dominion of Canada, and of the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax, on behalf of our fellow-citizens, approach Your Lordship with the assurance that the visit to our shores of a British Statesman so distinguished for talent and administrative ability as Your Excellency, affords to the residents of Halifax sincere gratification; and we most cordially welcome to Nova Scotia Lady Dufferin and Your Lordship, who holds the exalted position of representative of our beloved Queen over this noble Dominion of Canada.

The inhabitants of this Province are fully sensible of the advantages of living under British institutions, by which perfect liberty in political and religious rights are secured to each person, and all enjoy true and rational freedom. No people are more happy nor more prosperous than those of Nova Scotia; and no subjects of our Sovereign in any part of her extensive Empire can be more loyal.

We venture to trust that Your Lordship will remain sufficiently long in our Province to enable you to become acquainted with the importance of our mineral wealth, our natural advantages, and the other great resources and elements of prosperity which a kind Providence has been pleased to bestow upon our country; and we are persuaded Your Excellency will deem that this Province will in the future hold no second place in the Dominion of Canada.

We most sincerely desire that Your Lordship and Lady Dufferin will enjoy an agreeable visit, and be restored to your homes in health; and that Your Excellency may be long spared to serve our illustrious Queen in those useful and exalted positions to which your eminent abilities render you so remarkably fitted.

On behalf of the Corporation and citizens, (Signed) JAMES DUGGAN, Mayor.

To which Earl Dufferin gave an extemporary reply, as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

I beg to return you my best thanks for the kind Address which you have presented to me. I can assure you that it has afforded me much gratification to set foot on your hospitable shores. Exulting as I do in everything that can promote the prosperity of the Dominion, I am delighted to see your beautiful city, situated on the borders of one of the most magnificent harbors in the world, and surrounded with so many fine villas; and I can well understand that you should be proud of it, and of the great Province of which it is the worthy centre and capital.

Having in my voyage along the coast touched at several points, I have become partially acquainted with the great mineral resources of your Province. At Pictou I descended into one of the coal mines and was shown a seam of coal forty feet in thickness, the largest I believe, known to geological discovery. At Sydney I saw seven or eight large steamers receiving cargoes of coal from mines almost at the water's edge. At other places also I saw evidences of Nova Scotia's vast mineral wealth. I can well believe that you have all the elements required to make a prosperous and contented people, and I sympathize heartily in the aspirations you all have of your country's future.

I am glad to learn that every year the advantages you derive from your incorporation with the Dominion are being more appreciated, and though my personal opinion may not be worth much, I may say that I think the gentlemen chosen to represent Nova Scotia in the Central Parliament have shewn themselves competent to perform that duty well.

The loyalty of the people of Nova Scotia in common with the citizens of other parts of the Dominion has long been noted, and has been exemplified by the cordial reception you have given to the Queen's representative.

For the personal expressions of regard for Lady Dufferin and myself I return you our sincere thanks. I have anticipated with pleasure my visit to your city, and I look forward to as long a stay as my public duties will allow.

A few minutes were occupied in introducing the Aldermen and the other dignitaries present, and then Governor Archibald and lady invited His Excellency and the Countess to seats in their carriage, and drove to Government House. Earl Dufferin is a man of probably 45 or 50 years, one who does not appear to be accustomed to depend on others for his information, but who sees whatever is passing, and