

the New Testament. The great lawgiver of the Jews takes up the glowing language of Israel's departing patriarch concerning the Messiah "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet till Shiloh come; and to Him shall the gathering of the people be." "A prophet shall your God raise up of your brethren like unto me, Him shall ye hear." The false prophet is compelled to testify of the coming one: "I shall see Him but not now, I shall behold him but not nigh, there shall come a Star out of Jacob and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel." The prophecies so dwell upon the advent and reign of the Desire and Deliverer of all nations that "the testimony of Jesus is spirit of prophecy" the soul that animates them all, bereft of which they are meaningless, lifeless; whilst the New Testament commences with the clear ring of angelic harmony,—the strain is prolonged by Jesus and the apostles to its heavenly close, announcing as the prelude,

Glory to God in the highest,
And on earth peace;
God will to men;

as the central melody, the magnificent epitome "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life;" and the benediction, "Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and hath made us kings and priests to God and His father, to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen."

Equally clear is the Scripture as to the manner of obtaining this salvation as of making it our own. To what purpose is a feast spread for the starving multitudes if they know not when or where to apply? How perplexing to the famishing if they might but stumble upon it by chance! Here again is the Psalmist's declaration every way correct. The lamp of God is hung out to indicate and to allure. The precise spot is pointed out, every avenue thrown open, every obstruction removed. The king's messengers are evermore crying, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come ye, buy and eat, yea come buy wine and milk without money and without price." "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved."

(Conclusion in our next.)

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visit to Rev. Charles Tupper, D. D., in the 50th Anniversary of his Ordination.

Dear Editor,—

It was my privilege to attend the Donation Visit to the Rev. Dr. Tupper, which was made according to announcement on the 17th inst.—the 50th anniversary of his Ordination; and as it impressed me as being a remarkably interesting occasion and as your readers will doubtless be glad to hear of it I cheerfully furnish the following particulars. The attendance was very large and the whole arrangement a decided success. The sumptuous tea was served about 3½ o'clock, P. M., under awnings stretched in front of the parsonage, and reflected much credit upon the taste and generosity of the sisterhood of Aylesford. Tea being over the Rev. H. Saunders was called to the chair and after singing the jubilee hymn and prayer the purse was presented in behalf of the donors by Dea. Leason Baker accompanied by an address expressive of affection for their worthy minister and gratitude to God for the success which had attended his labors. In connexion with this address Bro. A. T. Baker read the following statistics:—

"Statistics of the Baptist Church, Lower Aylesford and Upper Wilmot during 16 years of the pastorate of Rev. C. Tupper, namely, from July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1867. The number of members July 1, 1851, was 214. There have been subsequently added—by baptism, 399, by letter 182 by restoration 16. The diminutions have been—by dismission, 115, by exclusion 74, by death, 83.—The present number is 539. Consequently the net increase is 325: which is a fraction over 20 annually as the average increase." The amount contributed was \$168—a large sum considering the pressure of the times. The venerable Pastor then replies in a very appropriate and touching address. He remarked that in view of whatsoever success had attended his lengthy ministry he felt humbled under a sense of his unworthiness, and wished all the glory given to God alone. When he referred to the fact that owing to his advanced age, soon a gathering similar to the present would assemble at his residence with a different object in view, namely, their Pastor's funeral, many eyes were filled with tears. He closed his remarks by reading a deeply interesting document which I am permitted to transcribe:

STATISTICS OF MINISTERIAL LABORS PERFORMED BY C. TUPPER.

As nearly as can be conveniently ascertained, while a Licentiate, from March 24, 1816, to July 17, 1817—1 year, 3 months, and 24 days,—I travelled 4000 miles, preached 350 sermons, attended 70 other religious or benevolent meetings, and made 750 family visits, usually reading the Scriptures, and admonishing the families, or such as were present, and always praying with them. Since my Ordination, July 17, 1817, to July 17, 1867—50 years—by estimation founded an extensive *Memoranda* carefully noted, I have travelled—nearly all on horseback or in a common carriage—146,000 miles, preached 6,750 sermons, attended 3,430 other meetings, (almost invariably taking an active part in each,) and made 11,250 family visits: making since my entrance on the ministry 150,000 miles travelled, 7,000 sermons preached, 4,000 other meetings attended, and 12,000 family visits made. I have also in the 50 years, married 338 couples, delivered funeral discourses—numbered with the others—at or after the burial of 542 persons, and administered baptism to 552.

Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Avery (Episcopalian), Rev. Mr. Barrat (Methodist), Revs. Isa. Wallace, S. T. Rand, W. G. Parker, A. Stronach, (Baptist). In these addresses there were expressions of great veneration and love for Dr. Tupper, admiration of his self-denying and abundant labours and gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, who had so signally blessed the labours of His servant. Bro. Barrat referred very happily to his having heard Dr. T. some 27 years ago in Fredericton, and to his having been interested in the discourse as "a plain presentation of truth with an earnest desire to profit the people." In fact this has been a prominent characteristic of his ministry and here may be seen one secret of his success.

After prayer and the Benediction the assembly dispersed about 6 o'clock, all doubtless pleased and profited.

It was delightful to witness this praiseworthy exhibition of attachment on the part of the Church at Aylesford toward their faithful Pastor. I learn that at the expiration of the 16th year of his pastorate, the church unanimously requested the continuance of his labours. I regret to say that Sister Tupper's health is extremely feeble. She suffers much, but enjoys the presence of her Saviour, and is remarkably submissive to the Divine Will.

Yours truly,

ISA. WALLACE.

Lower Granville, 25th July, 1867.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JULY 31, 1867.

What is to be done?

This enquiry appears to have become a very general and serious one, in consideration of the crying necessity for ministers. The want is not confined to one denomination nor to one country. Every where the complaint is heard that the demand far exceeds the supply. The Episcopalian and Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist, all alike regard the paucity of candidates for the ministry as a subject of lamentation and serious enquiry. The church of Christ doubtless has other wants, but this is the great need, and unless men are supplied who shall become standard-bearers in the kingdom of Christ, serious damage must result to the churches, and eventually to the interests of Christ's kingdom. The command "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature" calls for an enlarged view of the condition of mankind, and requires Christians to look, not only on the world of the present time, and do what they can on its behalf, but to consider our relation to future generations, and invites us to put in operation whatever measures will, with the divine blessing, have the effect of supplying the future wants of the church as well. An article in a recent number of a Boston Baptist contemporary would almost appear to have been written for this province:

"It is evident to all thoughtful observers, that a large portion of our people are not reached by the ministry of the Word. The churches are ill supplied with efficient pastors. Vacant pulpits are found in our large cities, and in important towns, and it is difficult to obtain suitable men to fill them. Pastors are called from one church to another, and a gap is filled by creating a new gap elsewhere. Every year the demand increases for able and thoroughly trained men, and the supply furnished by all our theological schools is wholly inadequate to meet the call. There is need of a large and rapid increase of students for the ministry, who, with well

disciplined minds and hearts, can lead the Christian host in this age when great leaders are required."

The following from an article in the N. Y. *Examiner* also, is of similar character:

"The first force in the instrumentalities for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ is, and must be always, men. This idea was paramount in the mind of our Lord. He called and trained disciples, and sent them forth in his name. The spread of Apostolic Christianity was the result of preaching—the Reformation was the triumph of preaching—the Great Awakening was again the testimony that preaching is God's ordinance for saving men. Preaching implies an order of men who make their vocation, and so excel in it; and it is adapted to those traits and habits of men which lead them to listen, and make them impressive in crowds. Behind all other instrumentalities, originating them, directing them, giving them whatever of consequence they may possess, there must be men called of God, apt to teach, and actually teaching, or all the frame-work of Christian agencies becomes feeble and ineffective. Houses of worship, churches, societies, all go for comparatively little, except as there is behind them, and ever pushing them forward, living and earnest men, working in the ministry of the Lord Jesus.

These statements, we have no doubt, will command universal acquiescence, and yet singularly enough, it is exactly at this point that our denominational interest and activity are least aroused. We are contributing to the cause of Christ anything but men. Two hundred and sixty-eight candidates for the ministry in the Baptist seminaries, would require, in the same ratio to our membership here, about fifteen hundred in the United States. The only estimate of our candidates which we have seen, and which from the absence of statistical information, must be largely conjectured and liable to be overstated, is five hundred—a number which can give us an annual increase of not over fifty."

"The Baptists of the United States are not supine inactive, or going to decay. Witness Chicago for that. Rather, in the stimulus and energy of their work, they are forgetful that the present race of ministers must die, and that all which they achieve while living will demand fresh recruits to hold and occupy. Second, with this knowledge gained, we need prayer for multiplied laborers; for only so will those whom God calls be found. Third, we need to remember that the duty to preach, like all other duties, may remain unfulfilled; and our churches should, therefore, see to it that there is nothing, either in the difficulty of procuring an education, or in the inadequate support of pastors, which talented and energetic young men, whom God's Spirit urges to the ministry, can construe into an excuse for neglecting to preach the gospel."

Two causes may exist which operate, humanly speaking, to diminish the number of ministerial students. One is the demand for superior School teachers. This profession, second only to the ministry of the gospel, is, at least in this province, everywhere presenting wide and attractive fields of usefulness; and many, who, unless they have the burden of souls resting heavily upon them, would prefer it to the more responsible office of a spiritual guide, and religious teacher. The other cause which probably hinders men from coming into the office of the christian ministry is the small remuneration it offers. The salaries of former times must be increased. Not only are provisions higher, but books and all such necessities are dearer than they were, and unless the remuneration is made to compare somewhat with other professions it is unreasonable to expect that young able men will enter into the work in numbers sufficient to supply the demand arising from the vacancies by death and by the multiplication of churches. A greater degree of liberality must pervade the churches so as to make the pastoral office, one which reflects credit on the people, as well as afford sustenance to the minister himself.

We might venture another thought. That it is necessary for the membership of churches to employ more active effort themselves in promoting the spread of Christian truth.—Around every church, in town or country, there are numbers who are neglecting religion, and rarely, if ever, found in the house of God. Whilst this state of thing continues there is work for the people as well as for the pastor. Let both co-operate in bringing christian influences to bear upon those around, not forgetting to "Pray the Lord the harvest that he would send forth laborers," and doubtless men will be found amongst the laborers who will give themselves wholly to the work.

The modes of operation are various, and must be adapted to places and circumstances, but with a wise application of all the church's resources the blessing will not be withheld, men will be thrust out into the vineyard to gather in the fruits for the Master, and both sower and reaper will rejoice together.

Sons of Temperance.

The Grand Division of Nova Scotia held its quarterly session at New Glasgow, last week, commencing on Tuesday evening, and closing on Thursday just before noon. The G. W. Patriarch, G. Soribe, G. Conductor, and G. Chaplain, with about 100 delegates

were present. Thirty-five new members were initiated. About 20 went from Halifax. Some excitement was anticipated from the expectation that the unfortunate affairs of the Howard Division would be brought forward for adjudication. A deputation of the former members of that Division with their advocate, appeared before the Grand Division, by permission, for the purpose of influencing its decision. Certain proposals were made as a basis on which the late members might return, founded as we understand, on concession they had verbally made. They were, however, unwilling to give written obligations, and asked a month to consider the matter,—which was granted.

A public meeting was held in their fine Hall, on Wednesday evening. The Band of Hope numbering nearly 200 were present, and, accompanied by an excellent Cabinet Organ, sung some select pieces of music in capital style. The Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars joined in sustaining the meeting. T. M. King, G. W. P. presided with his usual dignity and efficiency.

Good speeches were given by Revs. J. E. Balcom, Scott, Kent, and Ray, and Messrs. J. F. L. Parsons, Stubbart and McDonald.

After the adjournment of the public meeting the delegates retired for the purpose of prosecuting the business of the Session, and continued until an hour or two after midnight.

The G. W. P.'s Report was an interesting document. The Grand Scribes' report gave some gratifying intelligence from the National Division. Nova Scotia is one of the leading Grand Divisions of the order—there being but one or two in the United States or British Provinces having a larger number of Divisions, or of members. The trip by railway was greatly enjoyed by the delegates,—the railway from Truro to Pictou appears to be far ahead of that from Halifax to either Windsor or Truro, both in the beauty of the scenery through which it runs, and the smoothness of the rails. The circumstance of the Grand Division holding its last sitting on Thursday morning and reaching Halifax in the evening, shows the great advantages afforded in the present day over the past. On the occasion of the first session of the Grand Division at New Glasgow we have the recollection of pretty close quarters on the road.

SOMETHING NEW.—On Sunday last a lady calling herself Catherine Schertz, from New York, preached to a large concourse of people on the Grand Parade, on, "The ingathering of Israel for the redemption of soul and body."

Alderman Ackhurst, Mayor *pro tem.* was present, and enjoined orderly conduct on the people. But on the lady preacher offering her books for sale at the close of her discourse he very properly interposed and informed her that such a proceeding was contrary to law. Having given her permission to preach in the afternoon, she inquired if she might preach again in the evening. The Alderman indicated that not being in his office on the Lord's Day, it would be necessary for her to come to him in office hours, on the next day, before he could reply to her question.

The New Church edifice for the North Baptist Church is making good progress. The frame is erected and has a fine appearance.—It will be quite an addition to the church accommodation in Halifax.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Late cable despatches state that there is imminent danger of war between France and Prussia. The immediate cause of such an event is not mentioned, but if the report be correct, it will no doubt arise from the late Luxemburg question, with the adjustment of which at the late diplomatic Conference in London, neither party was satisfied. Now that Prussia has been so much enlarged both in territory and population, by the results of the war with Austria, there is a strong national feeling to measure their strength with their powerful neighbour. A strong antagonistic feeling towards Prussia on the part of France has, on the other hand, existed ever since the occupation of Paris by the Allies in 1815. The same feeling indeed as respects England still prevails pretty extensively among the French, but has been of late greatly modified by their Alliance in the Crimean War, and by the intimate commercial relations that are yearly increasing between the two countries. It is devoutly to be hoped that some satisfactory adjustment may be arrived at between the parties, before plunging Europe into a war, the consequences of which cannot be contemplated without the deepest apprehension.

Garibaldi is said to be still intent on an immediate attempt to rescue Rome from the