

CONFIRMATION.

ITS SEVERAL NAMES.

1. "Confirmation," referring to what is done.
2. "Laying on of hands," referring to the manner in which it is administered.
3. "Principle of the doctrine of Christ," referring to its authority.
4. "Foundation," referring to its place in the Christian System.

SOME OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

"I'm not good enough."—*Grace* will now be given to change you.

"I cannot be consistent."—Trust God; not yourself.

"I am not prepared."—*Now* is the accepted time."

"I'll wait till next time."—Will another opportunity ever come?

"Church members are not consistent."—Follow CHRIST, not man.

"I do not see the necessity." The *Apostles* did; the *Church* does.

"I do not care."—If we deny Him, He will also deny us."

METHODIST TESTIMONY.

"I was determined not to be without it, and therefore went and *received* Confirmation—even since I became a Methodist, preacher."—*Dr Adam Clark*.

BAPTIST TESTIMONY.

"We believe that *Laying on of Hands*, with prayer, upon baptized believers as such, is an ordinance of Christ, and ought to be submitted unto by all such persons to partake of the Lord's supper."—*Baptist Association, Sept. 25, 1742*.

CONGREGATIONAL TESTIMONY.

"The confession of the name of Christ is, after all, very lame, and will be so, till the discipline which Christ ordained be restored and the

rite of Confirmation be recovered to its full use and solemnity."—*Dr. Coleman, Boston*.

PRESBYTERIAN TESTIMONY.

"The rite of Confirmation, thus administered to baptized children, when arrived at competent years—shows clearly that the Primitive Church in her purest days, exercised the authority of a mother over her baptised children."—

Committee of the Gen. Assembly.

"This custom is frequently mentioned by the ancient writers. Such imposition of hands as is simply connected with the benediction, I highly approve, and wish it were now restored to its primitive use unconnected by superstition."—*John Calvin*.

From a lecture given by a celebrated Presbyterian divine, Professor E. C. Smythe of Andover, we clip the following: "For myself, I am free to say that many years of study of the history of the Church, leaves little doubt in my mind that a distinction of office or function between Bishops and Presbyters has its root in the Apostolic age, and appears in the history of the Church of Jerusalem almost from the beginning, and elsewhere so close upon the same formative period as to imply a beginning within it. The institution of the Episcopate, moreover, is not only thus venerable, but it is the distinctive mark of a type of polity which can claim beyond all others steadfastness, continuity, power of survival, and of adaptation."

The Sahara, the largest desert in the world, is about 3000 miles in length, average breadth about 900 miles, and area about 2,000,000 square miles.