SITOR.

HOLD FAST THE FORM OF SOUND WORDS"-2d Timothy, i. 13.

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Contributions.

HY MNOLOGY.

districts of Lancashire, England, the fol-lowing, from Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, was often sung at the close of prayer meet-

> Who would true valor see Let him come hither. One here will constant be Come wind, come weather There's no discouragement Can make him once relent, His first avowed intent To be a pilgrim.

Whose beset him round, With dismal stories, Do but themselves confound
His strength the more is.
No lion can him fright,
He'll with a giant fight,
And he will have a right To be a pilgrim.

Hobgoblin nor foul fiend Can daunt his spirit; He knows he at the end Shall life inherit. The fancies fly away. He'll not fear what men say, But labor night and day To be a pilgrim.

So popular was this hymn and its quaint old tune among the working people, that the Rev. Joseph Harbettle, uncle of the present distinguished Dr. Joseph Angus, of London, then paster of the Baptist Church at Accordance of the Baptist Church at Accrington, wrote the following farewell hymn for the close of a prayer meeting, which soon became as popular as the

> Farewell dear friends beloved, Time passes fleetly; When moments are improved Time passes sweetly.
> In Jesus we are one,
> When our few years are gone,
> Before our Father's throne
> We'll meet in glory.

Hail lovely Sabbath morn,
Our glad hearts greet thee,
As at thy early dawn
We rise to meet thee.

Now free from earthly care, To Zion we repair, And taste his mercies there. Who gave the Sabbath.

Oh that this day may bring Times of refreshing, While from our gracious king Come showers of blessing. On all who seek his face, May his abundant grace, Vouchsafed in every place, Make glad the Sabbath.

Lord, to all Thy word with might This day proclaimed; Let darkness yield to light, Where Christ is named. Let sinners hearing live Let drooping saints revive, And joyful witness give On this blessed Sabbath.

Now Lord thy gracious ear In mercy lending; Accept our morning prayer, Rich answers sending. And may the daywe love, Which lifts our hearts above, To all who seek Thee prove, A blessed Sabbath.

Should you see fit to publish these humble specimens of quaint hymnology, they may interest some of your readers, and with its happy experiences, I should re- by his love and care.

For the Visitor.

CHICACOLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Miss Hammond of Chicacole, India, in making an order for 20 copies of our Youth's Visitor says: "Some of our boys of the language, the better I can teach speak and read English to a small extent, them, and I hope some of them are learnand are anxious to learn farther. I know that the illustrations and simple stories will please them much, I believe there is very frosty, for I put the thermometer in nothing like good reading for our Christian the sun to-day and it soon marked 100 deboys, and shall endeavor to put into their grees. On the table beside me it will stand hands all they can master.

The period in which we live is remark- me satisfaction, because a visible improve- preachers are carrying the gospel to many able for its progressiveness in many things, ment is marked thereon. Every day I feel villages, where a Saviour's name was never and not least in its Hymnology, much to the alarm and distress of some of our Scotch brethren, who feel as if the "Psalms" that this New Year as it grows old, will bring to us the impress of the Hand which were in danger. To me, however, the history of some hymns is very interesting. is able to turn darkness to light. Oh that name.

Almost every one is familiar with Bunyan's He who is mighty to save, would come Since poetry, though not much found in our among this people, disrobe them of their hymn books. At the beginning of this self-righteousness, and for their present hymn books. At the beginning of this self-righteousness, and for their present century in some of the old non-conforming indifference, put into their hearts the cry, districts of Lancashire, England, the following from Brayen's Progress of Salvation, and it was for the first time. My dear prayer is, "More love to thee O Christ." We need an abundant and ever fresh supings to a tune which somebody made him- ply of that love, to help us to overcome people, but for their too often willing and strength for my work; that in my loneis uncivilized and unchristian.

> even a slow and small improvement is a the everlasting God will be the strength of thankfully and hope, pray, and work for prayer of your friend and sister,

"To you there and to me here it seems that a man is needed at Chicacole. All resources are in the hands of God; he can raise up, and I hope that ere long the right man will be found. A man is needed at every station, and I cannot hope to do the work of two. Until he is found I must use my little strength and knowledge as best I can, and call upon God, who in these things as in all else is infinite." Yours very sincerely,

C. A. HAMMOND.

LETTER FROM MISS HAMMOND TO TH CHURCH AT ANDOVER N. B.

unbeginning, endless sea of time, I feel a month. desire in my heart to write to my far distant Andover friends. That desire is often felt but cannot always be gratified; there is so much to be attended to, before I can take up my pen. I have had no news of any kind from my old home, for months; how warmly a letter from any one of you

Would be welcomed.

How is the Master's work prospering mong you? He has blessed you during the tempetations;

Our propersistions.

Our would be welcomed. How is the Master's work prospering

and felt his presence in my work, I have felt like saying, "Sing praises unto the Lord with understanding." We must know how we have been helped, in order to praise understandingly. I have seen times since I came here, when I thought I could go no should they lead to the revival of the old farther; then He who knows everything Sabbath morning early prayer meetings has come in, and lightened the dark place

> I have in my schools about 100 children and 7 teachers. I superintend the whole, teach the Bible daily to a class of boys and another of girls; usually teach some English lessons, besides teaching sewing to the girls an hour every day. I have several boarders, boys and girls, and it is here that improvement is most manifest. The more I learn

ing the way of salvation. It is our cool weather now, though not 75 degrees. Still, it is our cool weather; "Some phases of my work are affording the time for work on the field. My native

Since I wrote that sentence two of my preachers have been in to give their refriends, I long to see you to participate in your Christian sympathy, but I do not want to give my work up yet. Will you the natural dislike we have, not for the pray for me, that I may have the wisdom ignorance, their superstition, their indiffer- liness and isolation from friends, that the ence, their filthliness, their everything that loving Father will be all and in all, that he will bless the children I have under "Other departments of my work are not my care, and raise from their numbers what I desire; indeed none of it is; but men and women to work for him. That great encouragement. I accept a little both pastor and people, is then the earnest CARRIE HAMMOND.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM MISS NORWOOD SWATOW.

Chicacole, India Jan. 4th. 1881.

Yesterday was our Communion Sunday, closing a busy week. You will be glad to know that five more of my school girls they speak of baptism as an "unpleasant confessed Christ during the last fifteen mersion (remarks Mr. Watson) is certainmonths. There is only one left and she ly right, but sprinkling and pouring, are would long ago have been an applicant for not wrong. I would not "substitute" the baptism had her mother, a Bible woman, latter for the former but I plead for libolder. I am sure you will rejoice with me theological latitudinarianism something field of activity, and that special adaptaover the signal blessing that has been grant- startling. Baptists discussing in their MY DEAR BRETHEEN AND SISTERS,-As ed me in this department of my work. denominational organs the mode of bapanother year has dropped away into the Mrs. Partridge takes the school in another

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.-NO 32.

YORK TOWN, SURREY, Feb. 19th. 1881.

PROGRESS OF THE IRISH PRIOECTION BILL

it in all this world. A missionary's life Members who strongly object to the prin- prised to find that there has been so little contains many and deeper discouragements | ciple of coercion, to give his proposals the falling off either in the number of schools, than you at home ever knew, but if God sanction of their support; feeling that the or of pupils. The truth is, the fathers and gives these with one hand, He holds to their power which they confer will only be used lips with the other, the sweetest cup of when necessity compels its exercise. It is feel more and more, that their sons and happiness that mortal lips ever knew. The true the most effectual way of treating the daughters must have educational advanformer comes in the wide separation from disease which afflicts Ireland is to remove tages—that however great the sacrifice, their loved ones; isolation from English society; from those who are discontented, the cause | children must go to school. Thanks to the as for instance there is not another English of their discontent; but the primary func- discussions and to the educational law, that lady within 30 miles of me; I hear the tion of Government is the maintainance of have contributed so largely towards the Telugu more than the English language. order; and it is felt that the present law- formation of this sentiment. Then it comes again from the heavy re- lessness must be put down, before the responsibilities of our work, and in number- medial work can be undertaken with a fair to study this interesting Report, without less ways from the people, who are like prospect of success. That there should be feeling that the government and people of children, although their heads be crowned neccessity for this measure is a cause of in- this country are highly favored, in having with gray hairs. The latter comes with finite regret but dislike to a remedy is not at the head of the educational department the knowledge, that God condescends to a sufficient reason for its application to be a gentleman, who by careful observation, use us, even us who are the least of all His abandoned. One of our Comit papers re- close study, and long practical experience, children, to help to scatter the dense dark- presents Dr. Gladstone and a youthful Irish has become so eminently qualified to give ness and to diffuse the light of the cross. patient, the Doctor is handing a mixture guidance in all the various measures adapt-You are all aware that I have been here out of Coercion Bottle, but holds sugar ed to carry forward successfully the great alone for some months. Let not alone for behind him in the form of a Land Bill, the work he has in charge. He looks at this the Lord has fulfilled His promise to me, Irish lad wants the sugar, but the Doctor important subject of education, from a and been about me on every side. As the insists that the physic must be first swal- broad and elevated stand-point, and deals year has drawn to a close and I have seen lowed. We are all looking forward to the with it accordingly. This fact comes out

LAND BILL FOR IRELAND.

We are assured that the Bill which the government will introduce will propose a thoroughly searching and comprehensive reform,—a reform which is intended to put the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, in such a position that the greatest reasons why Coercion Bills have been necessary may now forever be removed. The Protection Bill asks for power to maintain peace, liberty, and order in Ireland; and the Land Bill immediately to follow, to establish conditions of national prosperity, by removing the legitimate grievances of the people.

We rejoice to hear that Mr. Bright has expressed an opinion that the Land Bill will prove a most comprehensive measure, satisfactory to all parties, and commending itself to the approval of the nation. When we hear Mr. Bright speak thus confidently, our confidence in his good judgement inthat the Land Bill for Ireland is before outline course :rliament.

On Monday Evening when Mr. Gladstmoves his resolution which will terminate the debate in Committee, on the Protection Bill we propose being in the House of Commons. Having obtained the necessary introduction through our excellent Baptist duties." Brother, Alderman Barren M. P. for Leeds we propose spending the evening, and the night, if necessary, in the gallery of the House, and giving the readers of the Visfrom in our next article some results of personal observation, to be followed by some brief sketches of leading members of the English House of Commons.

WHAT ARE THE BAPTISTS OF ENGLAND ABOUT?

Two letters have appeared in our Freeman and Baptist newspapers, from the pen of Mr. Samuel Watson, Solicitor for the Baptist Building Fund, the son and grandson of honored Baptists, the object of these letters being to raise a question, whether immersion is the only mode of baptism? We hold our breath and wonder what next! The Editors of the Freeman while expressing their dissent from the views of the writer, are willing to open their columns to the discussion of the subject. Then follows a number of letters, some from professed Baptists who evidently are not worthy of the honored name, for were baptized, making thirteen who have ordeal!" Alas, has it come to this? "Imbeen willing. She wishes her to wait until erty." Liberty! Is not the spread of tism! We have not yet sufficiently recovered from suprise to write calmly on the subject. Do the words " Buried with Him in Baptism" admit of any discussion? If Baptism is not immersion, or is anything else beside immersion, what is it? Can we be "buried with Him in pouring" or "buried with Him in sprinkling?" If it were ied with Him in sprinkling? the matter to be discussed. Surely while the mental faculties of childhood and of the Protection Bill for Ireland was read never be asked, why Baptists do not But the climactical qualification in our

It is impossible, for an intelligent mind, plainly, in the course of instructions, as marked out by him-as based upon the following assumptions:-

1st. "That the public school is primarily an agency for the general education of all classes of youth; a school designed to impart a common education, useful to all and open to all."

2nd. "That the comprehensive and practical aim of the public school, is to prepare the child to discharge the duties, and meet the obligations of coming manhood, including his relations to the family, society, and the state, relations involving the highest and most important activities of civilized life."

3rd. "That the elements in this elementary training are physical health, intelligence, (intellectual furnishing and force) and character."

Examination will further show, that, on its intellectual side, the following prinspires us with hope. We are anxiously ciples, among others, have controlled the waiting for the time when we can report selection, and ordered the subjects of the

> 1st. "That the aim of the education conemplated is two fold: the full developthe acquisition of such knowledge as shall be of the greatest value in the ordinary vocations, and in the discharge of daily

> 2nd. "That all the faculties of the mind should be cultivated in every department of school-work in the order of the growth and relative activity of each faculty."

> 3rd. "That the observing powers are most active in childhood, and that observation should be made the basis of all primary school work."

> 4th. "That the object-studies, employed for the development of the observing faculties, should be so arranged as, by natural and progressive steps, to lead directly into the elements of natural science."

> 5th "That the subjects of each standard should be so co-ordinate, that each one shall be complementary of the others, thus promoting harmony of development, and intensity of impression."

> 6th. "That natural and invariable relations exist between the different departments of thought, by which one is subordinate to the other; and this order of dependence determines the time and the manner of the introduction into the school

> 7th. "That the application to be made of the knowledge gained-utility in its broadest sense-should be recognized, thus preserving the links between use and knowledge."

8th. "That the course of study for general education is of equal utility for all pupils, irrespective of their future work or tions for professional purposes should be made only in the standards of the high school course."

It will be seen by the above quotations from the Report under consideration, that the Chief Superintendent, understands not only the magnitude but the minutia of the business he has in charge. He not only grapples with fundamental principles but shows how these are to be unfolded and apnot serious it would be ludicrous, yet this is plied in the training and development of