

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

HOLD FAST THE FORM OF SOUND WORDS—Paul.

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CHRISTIAN VISITOR OFFICE:
No. 99 Germain Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

MONUMENTA.
DELIVERED BY O. T.
AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF
ALMA COLLEGE, JUNE
2, 1881.

It is natural to man to be interested
in that which pertains to man. This
interest is widened and deepened by
the histories of the heroes
of the ages. Their advocacy of
liberal principles, their
in the face of persistent
opposition, their hope-
ful defeat, their ever
spontaneous homage of
admiring hearts.
continued and fierce have
conflicts of liberty with des-
potic rule in which inter-
ested with interest all the "pomp
and circumstance of war" ever wide-
spread, and the nations portion in
the waves of popular fury
spent themselves against
the ignorance and tyrannical
rule of a few, who had
the power of the people, and
the progress of the race. Once
invested with mystery
and "bated breath,"
they are objects of panegyric or
of governments were hedged
with Machiavelian cunning, now
open to the scrutiny of the
citizen; once political be-
liever and fashioned by
designing men, now they
maxims and postulates
of society, and endorsed
public opinion. But ages
to elapse and generation
to pass away before
the noble was recognized among
highly civilized portions of
the world that all rightful civil
liberty emanates from the people;
and the history is consonant
sentiment of Tennyson:

Freedom broadens slowly down
precedent to precedent."
Public sentiment has
become wide-spread, and
directed by the heroes
of liberty, controls the
and legislative departments
of the state.
The people have been the
power in establishing the prin-
ciple of liberty yet their germ has
fruitful train of thinkers.
The great events is, that
forth great men; another
that great men are the
centre of great events. If
Bonaparte had not appear-
ed, the arena of European poli-
tics in every direction, the
and the first two decades
of the century would not be
what it is in history. To bend
the will in the right direction,
the discordant and jarring
of nations, to reconstruct
the state of society, this
fourth men of rare and noble
character, men heretofore
unknown, have stepped
forth in the world, and
scattered the fragments of

deavors to rid their land of fetters
crushing and galling their unalterable
resolve to die with the expiring lib-
erties of their country stand as the
guarantee and bulwark of civil free-
dom. That liberty cherished by the
free and independent states of anti-
quity cropping out amid the darkness
of the middle ages the support of the
British Throne and the rich heritage
of the Anglo-Saxon, was achieved by
the unbending courage and martyr
blood of patriotic heroes.

Nor in the department of govern-
ment alone have they left imper-
ishable legacies. Poetry has been en-
livened and eloquence doubly animat-
ed by the magic power of the patriot.
The tender allusions of Shakespeare
to his own "Sea girl" are happy
and beautiful while the charming and
brilliant passages of the magnanimous
Chatham sparkle with the honor and
glory of England. Ransack the ar-
chives of American oratory and where
will you find in them anything com-
parable to the brilliant and univers-
ally admired bursts of Patrick Henry—
a man snarling under British wrongs
and panting for the untrammelled in-
dependence of his land.

Refreshing and life-giving it is to
peruse the history of those who boldly
and stoutly supported the principles
of right and freedom. An oasis in
the desert is not more welcome to
the thirsty traveller than such perusal
to the student often weary because
of the bleakness and barrenness of his-
tory. He drinks of the refreshing
streams and is made glad and hope-
ful by the inspiring memories of the
Patriots' achievements.

Man lives not in the present mere-
ly. He is so constituted that his
thoughts and sympathies are linked
with the past. He becomes a sharer
in all that has been achieved. Thus
his whole being is quickened and he
is made strong and willing for the
duties of life. The future too is his
by hope and anticipation and many
of his thoughts rough and shapeless
now will hereafter assume form and
crystallize in beauty. Thus our in-
tellectual enjoyments are limited
neither by space nor time. We are
but links in the great chain of being
which began with the origin of the
race and runs on through successive
generations binding together the
past, the present and the future.

Conscious of this relationship it be-
comes us to record our homage and
gratitude for the noble deeds and
memorable self-denial of those whose
names were "not for myself but for
my country" whose sympathies were
as wide as the wants of humanity,
our admiration of their virtues we
readily and heartily express, "our
attachment to the precious principles
they fought for and established we
are willing ever eagerly to avow.
Nor can we forget that these tri-
umphs of right over might were often
won in face of the greatest perils and
sometimes by the sacrifice of life.

Over such deeds as these death has
no power. They become part and
parcel of the national life. Fragrant
with immortality they live on in the
common recollection of mankind. The
constancy and fortitude of Pym and
Hampden, the integrity and liberal-
ism of Washington and Franklin are
known and admired by everyone,
whose heart beats to the transports
of liberty? Few there are, but re-
member with pride and gratitude the
patriotic daring of Joseph Howe to
win for Nova Scotia the boon of Res-
ponsible government. Beaconsfield
and Carlyle, Goethe and Schiller,
Voltaire and Victor Hugo, Prescott
and Bryant are the common property
of mankind; and it is the peculiar
province of the historian to record of
men and events whatever is worthy
of remembrance. Monuments, there-
fore, are not reared to disseminate
knowledge. Their erection is found
in higher and nobler motives. They
attest a deep sense of the value of
particular achievements and of the
untold benefit memorable crisis have
conferred upon mankind. They pro-
claim their magnitude and importance
to every class and every age. They
divulge the principles that actuated
men, and speak in the language of
sentiment. Sentiment is part of the
compound man. Proper springs
of feeling in the heart mark the
highest type; and that should not
be discarded, which tends to the
right direction and preservation of
sentiment.

Their great utility, however, is in
a national point of view. Nations
are great and happy in proportion as
the people are contained and devo-
ted to the public weal. England,
for example, heard the booming of Dutel
cannon in the Thames. England, per-
haps, scattered the fragments of

Spain. A pride and love of country
are cherished by a continual reference
to the glories and sacrifices of the
past. Monuments and statues of
national heroes revive fading mem-
ories and infuse the spirit of liberty.
Decorated tombs and costly mausole-
ums disclose the confidence of a
nation's hope and speak in tongue-
less eloquence of the grandeur and
stability of its institutions. In days
when fated woe will visit nations and
despondency possess the public mind,
ingenious youth and weary age crowd
around and are solaced by the fact
that off in times of greatest gloom
unswerving patriots have saved the
national honors; and in the unborn
ages, they will stand as landmarks in
the course of empires, revealing
struggles crowned with success, and
foreshadowing the sweets of freedom,
illustrating page after page of history
and frowning upon every species of
tyranny, and the sentinels of the har-
mony and peace of nations.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for
the opinions of our correspondents.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

THE YOUNG LITERATURE AND THE CHURCHES.

How often do we hear the question
asked, what is the cause of so much
frivolity and lack of Christian know-
ledge among the young and especial-
ly among young ladies? The cause is
not hard to find. Formerly it was
expected that a young lady would at
least know something about what
was occurring outside of her immedi-
ate personal acquaintance. But now
the American young lady who has an
ordinary school-girl's proficiency is
considered quite well enough inform-
ed; and as for becoming acquainted
with religious history or things relat-
ing to the extension of Christ's king-
dom, the very thought seems to be a
burden. The truth is simply this; that
the average girl thinks her literary
education complete when she
leaves school, and her horizon is so
whirled around by the juggernaut of
of fashion that she does not have the
time to spend in the cultivation of
those mental qualities which create
true womanhood; and even the
knowledge imparted to her in the
skating rink or the ball-room concern-
ing the latest marriage or the choicest
acts of scandal, she knows little or
nothing of outside events. When a
girl does read a book it is likely to be
some trashy novel, more suited to
corrupt than to elevate, but in
which she finds the excitement
necessary to give zest to her already
perverted mind, and to fill her love-
sick brain with deluding romances
and adventures.

Another thing that strikes the eye, if
not to destroy her taste for deep
and substantial literature is the read-
ing of the weekly trash known as
"Family Story Papers." These
papers are to be found in nearly
every home in the land, and their
corrupting influence upon the minds
of the young is everywhere apparent.
It is indeed a sad thing to see a young
girl leaving the works of such au-
thors as Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne,
Mrs. Browning, &c., to unravel the
treasures of the "New York Weekly"
or the "Saturday Night." Nor can it
be said that it is because good read-
ing costs so much as to put it beyond
the reach of any. The cost of any of
these papers for a year would pay the
annual admission fee to a library
with thousands of volumes to choose
from.

If the muscles of the body are left
long unused they become stiff and
comparatively useless, and if young
girls are allowed to go on day after
day indulging in dissipation—merely
living on the surface—without proper
attention to healthy literature, what
hope is there that their minds will
ever mature into the capacity for
better things. Rather is it more cer-
tain that they will go from bad to
worse, and having by neglect of cul-
tivation debared themselves from
thinking upon more important and
graver subjects, seek to derive stimu-
lus from sources that cannot but
serve to complete their mental ruin.
But this state of affairs is not con-
fined to young ladies alone. That it
prevails to a lamentable degree
among young men cannot be doubted
by any intelligent observer; and
while the business relations of the
young man, together with the reading
of the daily press, keeps him informed
on all current topics, still if you go

beyond these passing events it is
doubtful if he more than holds his
own against the opposite sex. Indeed
it is difficult to find a young man who
has more than a passing acquaintance
with the writings of Bacon, Macaulay,
Milton, Washington Irving, or even
Walter Scott; but on the other hand
the elevated sayings of the variety
theatre "Star," and such "authors"
find a ready resting place in the
hearts of thousands of young men
everywhere.

Scores of this class may be seen
every evening on the streets and
avenues of our cities, with canes,
gloves, bouquets and all the outside
paraphernalia, talking glibly on any
and every subject, who have no in-
dependence of thought whatever, but
who appear to have a kind of auction-
eers' business of parading the opinions
of other people.

What our American cities need to-
day more than anything else is the
creation of a higher moral and intel-
lectual tone among the young, so that
they may be more able to act inde-
pendently, have a truer and more ex-
acting idea of honesty and fidelity.

It is one of the most perplexing
questions a minister in these large
cities has to deal with, how to de-
velop the young, interest them in re-
ligious literature and make them ac-
tive members of the Church.

To this end the churches are more
and more bending their energies, to
see if something can not be done to
bring the youth of both sexes to
realize more their responsibility to
God, to themselves, to the church
and their fellows; of coming to a
higher plane of thought and action
and to throw off the careless indiffer-
ence which at present characterizes
so many, and to induce them to enter
into the spirit of holy things by ur-
ging them to stop reading poor books
and placing the very best literature
within their reach. Attention is,
therefore, being directed to our Sun-
day School Libraries, and Christian
workers are demanding that many of
the books now upon our shelves be
excluded on account of their evident
tendency to give the readers false
views of life and practice.

FARRAGUT.

On Wednesday afternoon, May
23rd, the statue of the first Admiral
of the United States, David Glas-
gow Farragut, was unveiled and
formerly presented to the city by the
Secretary of the Navy. The work is
pronounced by judges to be the best
piece of Statuary of the kind yet
produced by any American artist.
The figure is eight feet in height, and
stands on a semicircular pedestal
as high again, and he is supposed to
be standing on the deck of the vessel.
He is in uniform, his sword swinging
at his side, his left hand resting on a
glass. A great number of distinguish-
ed persons attended the ceremony,
including Mrs. Farragut, the Ad-
miral's widow, his son, Mr. Loyall
Farragut and wife, and four of the
crew of the Hartford, Farragut's
famous flagship, who were with him
at Mobile and New Orleans.

DECORATION DAY.

This day was observed this year in
a more than usual general way and
instead of dying out the day seems to
grow in favor. Thousands of people
thronged the cemeteries to witness the
decoration of the graves of the
nations dead.

The monuments of the immortal
Washington, Lincoln, Farragut,
Kossuth and others on Madison
and Union Squares, N. Y. were
profusely adorned with mottoes and
floral devices.

The day was warm and old Sol
played such havoc with the militia-
men that whole regiments had to be
dismissed in the height of the parade.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

The Reformed Episcopalians have
held their annual convention in Dr.
Sabine's Church, New York, which
was interesting because of what they
decided not to do. One of the brethren
desired the conference to add the
doctrine of eternal punishment to the
canons of the church, which provoked
a lively war of words and resulted in
its being referred to committee. On
Friday, May 27, Dr. Sabine intro-
duced a resolution in commendation
of the coming Temperance Conven-
tion at Saratoga, providing for the
sending of five delegates to represent
the Reformed Episcopal Church.
After a long discussion the resolutions
were adopted, after striking out the
part sending the five delegates. After
some other routine business, the con-
vention adjourned to meet next at
Baltimore.

NEW TESTAMENT.

Pulpit discussion of the new version
still continues. Dr. Talmage on last
Sabbath morning criticized the work
of the revisers very severely and de-
precated the Scholarship of the Amer-
ican Committee, and pronounced the
work a "literary botch" which would
never supplant the old Bible. He
declared there never was so inopport-
une a time for the revision, that
many of the alterations did not im-
prove, and the vast majority were
trivial and unimportant, and that the
gentlemen of the committee could
have been better employed than in
spending the best years of their lives
in "finkering" the word of God
by substituting the definite for the in-
definite article.

REVISION.
New York, June 8, 1881.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

TO REV. DR. CRAMP.—

Towards the end of March we got
our religious services and school work
into comparative order. We have
two weekly prayer meetings, one for
the Church generally, the other for
the women only. On Lord's day we
have Sunday School at 7.30 o'clock,
a. m. All on the compound are ex-
pected to attend, and they are divided
into five classes. Efficient teachers
are much needed. Two East Indian
ladies are kindly doing what they can
to assist. After the school, we have
service and again at 4 p. m., a pray-
er meeting, after which several go
outside to talk.

There are six young men at this
station, five of whom are promising.
I am sorry I cannot include the sixth.
He is a member of the church, but
there is a wide difference between him
and the other five.

These with two young women I
introduce in a daily Bible lesson, and I
believe we are all profited by it.
Their ages are between 14 and 22
years. One woman, however, is 25.
I hope that the Christian characters of
the class are being strengthened and
built up.

Two other young men, sons of my
cook, are also in this class, the young-
est of whom is, I hope, looking to-
wards the Saviour. The necessity of
bending the twig is very plainly seen
in this land. Here we have some
children, boys and girls, between 6
and 12 years, all of whom are doing
very well. Some give me pleasure.
One, a girl, eleven years of age,
Miriam by name, has by her increased
truthfulness, obedience and gentleness
afforded me much satisfaction of late.
As I was teaching a Bible lesson to
them yesterday morning I noticed
that she was unusually thoughtful.
Last evening she came very shyly
and said she wished to be baptized.
I talked to her a considerable time,
and she answered my questions very
well. She is still young, but I hope
that in deed and in truth she desires
to love the Lord.

All of these, with the exception of
that sixth boy, attend the day-school.
He taught a class in it for a time,
but I could not trust him. He would
not do his work well and he conduct-
ed himself improperly. I dismissed
him and now he receives no mission
work. He could attend school as a
pupil if he desired, but he does not.

The new teacher I employed when
I dismissed the other schools is a
good Christian man. His influence
on the compound differs widely from
that of the heathen teachers. Our
school is small, averaging about 20
scholars, but I like it much better
than I did the larger one and I hope
the change made is pleasing to the
Lord. Now the question is, will hea-
then girls and boys to come a Chris-
tian teacher. Thus far they have
not done so, but I hope for better
things. In relation to all my endeav-
ors, I may say that the two preachers,
and the boy mentioned, son of one of
them, have always given and are still
giving the least satisfaction, and the
most trouble and care.

Their caste sticks to them, or
rather they stick to it with a wilful-
ness and tenacity that is extremely
trying. They refuse to mingle socially
with the other Christians and are
constantly ridiculing them because of
their lower caste. Yet they will
enter the house of God and preach
to those with whom they will not
speak outside.

The Arustrongs battled in vain
against the matter. I think that
shortly there will be a change.
They will likely be required to put
their caste prejudice down or leave
the compound. I cannot believe that
God will bless such work or workers.

Certain it is, that they have given
me more trouble than I could bear
again.

I earnestly desire that the Lord of
Hosts should visit us and dwell here,
but I fear there is so much contrary
to His will, that there is little room
for His Holy Spirit. How I wish I
could now ask and obtain your advice
respecting this and many other mat-
ters.

I expect a visit from Mr. Sanford
in a few days, and I hope the Lord
will teach us how to act for Him.

I would like much to know how
Mission matters are at home to-day.
If there is just cause for trouble I
have not yet seen it, but great and
serious trouble is being made and its
results do not fall lightly upon me.

It is not at all wonderful that no
one comes forward to engage in the
Foreign Mission work. With the
present shadow upon us, from the
home side, the enterprise may look
doubtful. Should a family not be
sent out this autumn, I sincerely trust
that a lady may be. The field needs
the gospel. A man must preach it.
Before he can do so, the language
must be learned, and that is no small
labor.

April 17.—You will see that the
boys have not gone to Cocanada to
study theology under Mr. Timpany's
care. When a school is established,
they may do so; but at present Mr.
Timpany's hands are full, he having
both the English and Telugu work of
the station to perform. A school, I
trust will be established, but I hope
the call to the ministry will be divinely
given.

If I mistake not there is an A. B.
C. of Christianity as well as in other
things, and I do not care to hear
Hindu boys of 14 talk of the holy
work of preaching the gospel in the
same manner as they would of a
fishing excursion. I have frequently
spoken of this. The height, depth,
length and breadth of the work, its
sacredness and their unfitness for it
in themselves, seem thoughts to
which they are strangers.

David is 14. If the Lord calls him
to preach the gospel, I shall be very
glad and will trust that his efforts
may be abundantly blessed.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

At a recent meeting of the Foreign
Mission Board, it was resolved that
Bro. J. R. Hutchinson, our mission-
ary elect, be requested to visit as
many of the Associational Sessions
as may be found practicable, and that
he is daily authorized to receive con-
tributions from churches and individ-
uals with the understanding that the
amounts so received shall be account-
ed for to the Convention Finance
Committee in the usual way.

The Secretary Treasurer was also
instructed to publicly announce what
any special contributions which
churches or individuals may desire to
make towards the outfit of our mis-
sionary elect, will be thankfully re-
ceived by the Board; and further-
more, that any persons who desire to
aid in contributing clothing, books or
goods of any description to any of
our missionaries now on the field will
please communicate with the Secy. of
the Board and forward the articles to
St. John, on or before the 25th of
July next, so that they may be prop-
erly packed to be forwarded to India
in the care of Bro. Hutchinson.

W. P. KNEBETT,
Secy. Treas. F. M. B.
St. John N. B., June 10, 1881.

Sunday-School Libraries.

Baptist Sunday-Schools that
wish to have only reliable
books can now be guarded
against books that are worth-
less or that teach what we
believe to be error. We have
secured a catalogue of books
which have all been read by a
competent Committee of Bap-
tists, and are prepared to sup-
ply them at less than publish-
ers prices, duty paid. We are
now keeping a larger stock of
Sunday-School material than
any other house in the city.
We make this business a speci-
ality. All orders sent us will be
promptly filled, and any books
or material not wanted can be
returned, and others will be
sent in their place.

99 GERMAIN ST., ST. JOHN.