

The Christian Visitor.

Wednesday, August 3, 1881.

FOREIGN MISSION MATTERS.

In another column we give Bro. Saunderson's reply to our comments on the report of his speech furnished us. This report was prepared by a brother who is conversant with these matters, and competent, both by his position and ability, to correctly report the leading features of the speech which Bro. S. made on the occasion referred to. We considered the report correct for it was substantiated by another brother present. To be sure, if Bro. S. has been attending all the Associations in the interest of peace, his course is greatly to be commended, but it is unfortunate that his efforts in this regard should have been so misinterpreted by some of our best and most discerning brethren. We are glad to know that Bro. S. is not of the number who, to bolster up some, are ready to cast grave discredit on others of our missionary staff. We have heard statements and hold rejected MSS., which plainly reflect on the work and character of other missionaries. These reflections were made to support the cause of the returned missionary. We have withheld giving publicity to matters of this kind, and only now allow the ventilation of the question, because it has been stirred up at Associations, and in order to present some of the phases of the case on the eve of the meeting of Convention. Bro. S. says: "Mrs. A. did not reflect in any way on Miss Hammond. She is too noble for that—too great—that business belongs to contracted spirits—to little souls." We are glad to have this rebuke coming from Bro. S., to those who in endeavoring to effect their ends, have been willing to descend to the littleness specified. For ourselves, however, we are not satisfied with Bro. S.'s explanation of the School work at Chicacole. We think, even with his apology, that the work of the station was not, until Miss Hammond reorganized it, on such a basis as the Baptists of these Provinces desire to see it. Heathen schools, and preachers holding to caste, are not just what our churches are prepared to endorse and sustain.

Bro. S. says: "It is a question whether she, (Miss H.) should have been put in charge of a station." So doubtless the Board and everybody else thinks, but what could be done. Bro. A. instead of returning from England, (as did Bro. Clough, and most other missionaries in like circumstances,) to his post, came on home and remains home, a well man notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of the Board for his return. To put Miss H. in charge was the only thing that could be done, and the Board sought and found as soon as possible a missionary to relieve her. But we must say that Miss H. has done nobly at Chicacole and has effected needed reforms.

Bro. S. says he "sought to indicate a course that would result in harmony." As a member of the F. M. Board we know of no correspondence of Bro. S. with the Board breathing this desire. Some of his efforts ought to have been directed to the Board, unless he believes the missionaries to be entirely in the wrong. We have yet to learn that any of the champions of conciliation have expended any effort in correspondence or conversation to get it to see its faults as they conceive them. The better course, certainly, and most effective, would have been to direct effort to reconcile the parties themselves. We have little confidence in the wisdom of the course where personal labor with the parties is neglected and the matter is heralded before deliberative bodies. We cannot but think Bro. S. has chosen a singular way to work out the benevolent feelings of his heart. And in passing we remark further that the course of the brethren who are opposing the action of the Board with scarcely an exception, is a singular one. They manifest a desire for information, but they never write to the Board for it. If there be the desire for information or explanation which some brethren have expressed, it is passing strange they have not sought it, and if refused, complain, but if they get it they can use it in the interest of "harmony." To us the desire of certain brethren to complain seems stronger than the desire for peace.

We are confident we express the feeling of the Board when we say, that their desire has been to study the things that make for peace. Brethren from different quarters urged the publication of a full statement of the Armstrong difficulty. We opposed that from the first not because there was not an abundant justification of the acts of the Board, but because we did not wish to parade before the world matters which would seriously injure individuals and the F. M. cause. For a year the Board has endured a more or less continuous cross fire, and it has patiently waited the meeting of Convention to present its justification. We hope that all charges previously made will then have a definite presentation by those making them, and that in open Convention (not in midnight session) we shall have all matters fully and fairly discussed. It is not a pleasant matter for brethren to be put in a position by their brethren, and in it give much careful and prayerful attention to the subjects which arise for consideration, in short to do ones best in the discharge of duty, and then be persistently misrepresented and charged with courses of conduct which are more characteristic of heathen than of Christians. We do not hesitate to say that some have pursued the F. M. Board with an ignorance and an animus that betray a spirit unworthy of our Master, ruinous to the Mission work, and destructive of all united action. We rejoice that the Convention is so near that an appeal to it may be made, and a solution of difficulties secured.

QUERY No. 1.—How could Mrs. Armstrong reply to our remark in CHRISTIAN VISITOR, of July 20 about schools on a "Christian basis" in the meeting of the Central N. S. Association which met June 25th, a month previously. It looks to us that Bro. Saunders is trying to fasten the responsibility of his utterance upon another in Edenic style. "The woman, &c."

QUERY No. 2.—Why should Bro. McDonald say the Board is not "altogether to blame" unless Bro. Saunders had left the impression that it either was entirely or largely to blame, for the Armstrong difficulty.

A RAMBLE.

Last week we left our sanctum, bade good-bye to work and worry, and took the Western train for the famous watering place of the Dominion—St. Andrews. The St. John and Maine road now in first class condition and with two express trains a day, and a most gentlemanly and obliging staff of officials whose every duty is wisely scanned by Superintendent McLeod offers the best facilities for Western travel without any sea sickness. Reaching McAdam we found the number of our old friends and brethren according to the line of John the Baptist increased by the addition of the New Station master for the N. B. & C. R'y., Mr. Woodworth, who hereafter will, in obedience to his order, receive our weekly visits through the CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

On reaching St. Andrews we struck out boldly for the Argyle and who should we find accompanied by his dutiful son, Rollo, but that grave and reverend patriarch of the Hawkeye State, R. J. Burdette, shouting to us the warmest of western welcomes. At the hotel we found the rest of the Burdette family, where under British rule, and invigorating atmosphere and generous diet, our invalid friend Mrs. B. had somewhat improved in health, but was still like a brave little soldier "enduring hardness" and trustful of that hand which by ways we know, not and often are dark leads us to that home where the shadows flee away and there is no more pain, for the former light afflictions have wrought out the eternal weight of glory.

If the old saying be true many of our old Burlington parishioners' ears must have burned for we began at the list and went through it *seriatim* recounting the grave and gay that history has recorded for each since we left the dear old church.

The recall of the days of Auld Lang Syne in connection with our late church work made us think of our first charge, and now that we were so near St. Stephens we made it a hurried visit and partook of the hospitality of our old time friend C. B. Eaton, Esq. The church is now without a pastor, and a young man of piety and ability would find there a most desirable field for usefulness.

Through the courtesy of Rev. T. W. Crawley who supplied our pulpit at Brussel St., we were able to spend the Sabbath with the little Baptist

Church in St. Andrews. We preached twice and endeavored to encourage the feeble band who amidst difficulties manage to keep the doors of the neat little church open for the proclamation of the word. Brother Crawley ought to have a different field, and the church should enter into a compact with adjacent Baptist communities and secure with the help of the H. M. Board, a young man who is willing to travel and do the work of an evangelist in the South Western section of Charlotte County. The field ought speedily to have something done for it. In the days of Father Thompson the whole county was permeated with Baptist principles, doctrines and practices. The work so well begun should not be abandoned.

On Wednesday morning July 20th, at the residence of his son, H. S. Estey, Deacon Wm. S. Estey departed this life in the 85th year of his age, leaving a large family of children and grandchildren to mourn their loss.

He was for 59 years a member and for 56 years a deacon of the Baptist Church at Fredericton. He also served as a valued member of the Executive Committee of the Baptist Seminary, during all the years of its eventful history, and was in all respect closely identified with the great benevolent interests of the denomination. He was a good man, well established in the doctrines of Sovereign grace, and his kindly face and manly presence will be much missed by those who in former years were his true yokefellows. He finished the pilgrimage with joy and rests on high.

REV. C. GOODSPEED, A. M., has returned from Germany, and wishes correspondents to address him at Marysville, Y. Co., till the meeting of Convention. He hopes to be present at the meeting at Yarmouth. Bro. G. is one of the best thinkers, and scholars the Province has produced and it would be a splendid thing for Acadia to secure him. Would that we had the funds! What say our rich men?

By reference to another column it will be seen that full and satisfactory arrangements have been made for reduction of fares on Railroads and steamboats to delegates attending the convention at Yarmouth, N. S. We trust that the Island and N. B. will be well represented, as well as N. S. Important matters demand earnest deliberation.

WE are in receipt of another communication from Bro. Porter which adds nothing new to his letter of last week save that the certificates he refers to were given Bro. Boggs immediately after the meeting of the Convention at Fredericton.

PROF. HARPER's corresponding class in Hebrew, now numbers 300 students, and in addition to two of Acadia's sons now studying in Chicago Seminary, two more of our graduates are going to join them this winter.

On the 19th inst., we learn through our English correspondent that the Committee of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland passed a resolution of Sympathy for President Garfield.

MISSIONARY BAZAAR.

The following note of Sister Hammond stating the disposition she intends to make of the money obtained at a children's Bazaar held in this city, may stimulate others to put forth an effort to educate and Christianize the Telugus:—

MY DEAR SIR,—Will you please hand the enclosed note to any one or to all three of the little girls mentioned. Since writing it I have decided to spend their money on a boy who heretofore had neither secular nor religious advantages. His father is a Christian; lives a long way from here in the midst of heathenism. We have no difficulty in discovering that the boy is human. He will remain here as long as the little folk's money lasts. If the Master says "Stay longer," he will provide ways and means. I hope it will be his will to give him the best of his blessings—a new heart. Perhaps it would be better to say I hope he will make the boy willing to receive it.

If this way of spending their money meets the approbation of the little

girls, I trust they will think and talk about this David and pray for him every day. Only God can work the desired change. He may do so in answer to their prayers and send him back to his village by and bye to teach a Christian school.

We are all pretty well, busy, but not unhappy, looking forward with pleasure to the coming of the new missionaries. The work needs them now; yet there is the long hard pull of the language before them.

I hope the approaching Convention may be pleasant and profitable.

Sincerely yours,

C. A. HAMMOND.

MISSIONARY BOX RECEIVED.

DEAR VISITOR,—As you go about this week, should you fall into the hands of any one interested in that box, please say it arrived in safety on the 15th inst., contents in very good order indeed, considering its long voyage.

Of the pleasure it has given I will not tell the VISITOR, but friends in Canada will hear from friends in India ere long.

Truly Yours,

CARRIE HAMMOND.

Chicacole, June 29th, 1881.

HATING PEOPLE.

Hate not. It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill will or hard thoughts toward anyone. What if that man has cheated you, or that woman played you false? What if this friend has forsaken you in your time of need, or that one having won your utmost confidence, your warmest love, has concluded that he prefers to consider and treat you as a stranger? Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years, when you go hence to the "undiscovered country"? All who treat you wrong now will be more sorry for it then, than you, even in your deepest disappointment and grief, can be. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, a little longer hurrying and worrying in the world, some hasty greetings and abrupt farewells, and life will be over, and the injurer and the injured will be laid away and ere long forgotten. Is it worth while to hate each other?

For the Visitor.

DEAR EDITOR.—On Miss Hammond's account especially, I regret beyond anything I can now express, your misrepresentations and reckless writing in the VISITOR of the 20th inst. Far be it from me to say anything to mar the happiness or wound the feelings of a missionary on the Foreign field. Your writing will, I am sure, cause Miss Hammond pain. Had she heard my words of sympathy and great esteem, they would have caused her no pain; they would have given her comfort. How Christian men in this country could write or say anything to cause devoted brothers and sisters, living and laboring among the heathen, grief is now and has been to me a matter of simple amazement. Their lonely position, their heavy responsibilities, and their many cares, should make our words tender and kind towards them. Our kindest words our tenderest sympathies should be for them—for all of them.

You have stated in your paper that Miss Hammond had established the school in Chicacole on a "Christian basis." I make the italics. The people did not understand this dark saying. Mrs. Armstrong at the Central N. S. Association explained it. She did not reflect in any way on Miss Hammond. She is too noble for that—too great—that business belongs to contracted spirits—too little souls. I repeated at the P. E. I. Association Mrs. A.'s explanation. I did it that the people might know what was meant by a school changed to a "Christian basis." The explanation was to this effect:—Mrs. Armstrong had a large school of boys and girls, in which the secular branches were taught by heathen teachers, but Mrs. Armstrong gave a certain amount of time each day in the school to instruct both teachers and pupils in Bible knowledge. By this means she had also access to the heathen families to which the children of the school belonged. This gave her a fine field of labor. A good beginning of work for the heathen. Her long experience, her distinguished talents for aggressive work, and having a husband by her side, enabled her to control and work this school; but neither Miss Hammond alone, nor any other young lady, whatever her qualifications might be, could be expected to govern such a school as that was. Miss Hammond and the missionaries who advised her, did wisely to give up this school and organize one with Christian teachers, although but a handful of Christian children were there to take the advantage of it, and the heathen children being cut off in the nature of things from its privileges. As Miss Hammond could not be expected

to grapple with the difficulties of governing the school conducted by Mrs. Armstrong, she is to be commended for giving it up and organizing one which she can control. Miss H. has my sympathy and esteem, and so far as I know she has a large place in the esteem and affections of the whole denomination. It is a question in my mind, whether she should have been put in charge of a station—a position involving such heavy labor and so many pressing cares. But of this I will not judge. Her work is too much for a lady missionary.

You say brother Macdonald came to the rescue of the Board and pleaded its cause. Bro. Macdonald did plead for the Board; but in doing so blamed it in the Armstrong matter more than I did; for I studiously avoided attributing blame to any party, but Bro. Macdonald said the Board was not "altogether to blame." He intimated that brother Armstrong was also blameworthy. I advisedly refrained from any attempt to fix the wrong on any person or persons. I took what I then regarded as the wiser course. I sought to indicate a course that would result in harmony and success to our mission work. The people were entreated by me to pray and labour to bring about a reconciliation between the F. M. B. and the Armstrongs. I also represented the case as not hopeless. God is able to do everything. He can reconcile our Foreign Mission Board with our returned missionaries. It may be his will that the brother and sister should return to India and spend their lives in labouring under our Board. This is certainly more desirable than that permanent alienation should exist between the Board and brother and sister Armstrong; that discord and consequent weakness should be perpetuated among the Baptist Churches comprising the Convention. Trouble and bitter feelings have made their appearance. They have separated brethren and sisters in Christ. Is it well to accept this state of things as fixed? Are this brother and sister to leave their brethren and friends in these Provinces and because they can not work under them, and seek employment among strangers? This is a calamity from which a tender and thoughtful spirit starts back—one from which every pious person would seek deliverance.

My censuring the Board then consisted in stating the facts known, painfully known to the public, and exhorting all to labour and pray that the difficulties might be removed and the missionaries sent back to India having a united and happy body behind them on whom they could lean for sympathy and support. Twelve or more thousand dollars I said have already been expended in connection with their training and labours: they have large experience; they know the language, have good constitutions for the climate and withal their hearts are in the work. Let us then, I said, do all we can to get the bad feelings and the sore trouble between them and the Board removed. Let us seek heartily their re-employment as our missionaries, and if we fail let us accept it as another sad trial added to the many experienced in this life. Let us I said finally give the Board a loyal support.

By the way I did not "modify" my statement.

E. M. SAUNDERS.

(To be continued.)

NEWS FROM ENGLAND. NO 46.

York Town, Surrey.

July 18th 1881.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

All England may be said to be anxiously watching at the bedside of the President. Since the tidings of the atrocious crime reached this country, we have waited with eager anxiety for every telegram. The hopeful tone has filled us with joy and thankfulness, and praises have mingled with our prayers. Without a single exception at every service held in our chapel, since the sad occurrence, President Garfield has been specially named in the prayers of both minister and people;—and heartily shall we rejoice and unite with our friends in the States in joyful thanksgiving when all danger is past.

Yesterday at a meeting of the Court of Common Council of the City of London, which occupies the highest place in our municipal system, the following resolution was passed: "That this Council has heard with feelings of the utmost regret and indignation, of the dastardly attack on the President of the United States, and desires to express its abhorrence of a crime so detestable, as the attempted assassination of a statesman who is held in such great respect and admiration by the citizens of his country." This resolution embodies the sentiments which all classes of our countrymen feel at the present time towards the head of the Great Republic. Should President Garfield hereafter follow the example of General Grant by honoring us in this country with a visit, he may depend

upon as loyal a reception as he possibly meet with in his own country.

THE WEATHER.

We are reading that the temperature in America was so great last Saturday and Monday as almost to put us to outdoor work, and several from sunstroke are reported, think however the registering show we are "pretty warm" of side. At Wimbledon on Monday morning at nine o'clock the sun in vacuo was 123 degrees, the thermometer in the shade registering The temperature steadily throughout the forenoon till at day gun fire, the respective figures were 141 and 93. During the noon the heat kept on augmenting a degree which led certain suspicious souls speculating as to the of the prophecy attributed to Mr. Shipton and announcing the death of the world by fire during present year. By two o'clock sun's heat in vacuo was given as 145 and the thermometer screened its rays was recording 97 degrees. The hotter season previously known at Wimbledon was that of 1876 on that occasion the maximum heat was only 87.

In Paris on Tuesday the thermometer marked 87 in the shade, Rochefort and Biarritz on Wednesday it reached 95.

THE RAILWAY MURDER.

We have heard that Rail travelling in America is not much more agreeable but safer in England. Certain it is that a traveller is at the mercy of a murderer or madman with whom may unhappily be travelling confined within the narrow bow of the Railway Carriage. True that of the millions of persons travelling, we but rarely hear of a serious outrage; still it is an unpleasant reflection that such a fate is possible that which befell Mr. Gold on 27th June last. The alarm bell set to be useless to the unfortunate gentleman who it is supposed could teach it. Anyhow he was brutally murdered and it is a posed, while yet alive, was thrust out of the carriage when the train was passing through a tunnel.

The supposed murderer who the arrival of the train at Preston represented he was the victim, for a time at large, but is now in custody; and has been brought before the magistrates. Should he be proved guilty, of course, severest punishment will be given that is however, but poor satisfaction to the bereaved family of Mr. Gold for whom much sympathy is manifested. We must hope some measure will be devised for the protection of Railway passengers, and in the meantime console ourselves with the reflection that they "manage the things better in America."

JOHN EDMUND CRACKNELL.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Up to the present time it has been felt reasonably certain that the President would recover, but later bulletins from the Executive Mansion of an unfavorable character, have again raised the fears of the people as to the fate of their beloved President.

The attempt upon his life is specially endeared him to this people and should he get well and again appear among his countrymen he will have such an ovation as no American has ever received. Already in many places public meetings have been held to return thanks to Almighty God for thus far saving the life of the head of the nation. It is thought, should he recover, a special day of thanksgiving will be appointed in which the country may rejoice that the design of the assassin was frustrated. Of letters of sympathy received, none have touched the heart of the people more than the noble letter of Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, of Her Majesty's Government, to Mrs. Garfield.

THE MRS. GARFIELD FUND.

The effort to raise a fund of \$250,000 to present to Mrs. Garfield, started by Mr. Cyrus W. Field of New York, has reached nearly \$200,000 and next week will see it completed. Whether it will be accepted at the White House is a somewhat difficult question. If Mr. Garfield had died there could have been no objection to such a movement, but as he lives it is not so obvious why a fund should be subscribed for Mrs. Garfield. But probably before I write you again the subject will be definitely settled.

DEAN STANLEY.

Probably the works of no English writer, Charles Dickens excepted, have ever been better received in this country than those of the great man who has just passed away. Many of his books have passed through several American editions, the most popular being "The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D.D." "Sinai and Palestine in connection with their History," and