

## The Christian Visitor,

A Religious Family Newspaper, Pub-  
lished every WEDNESDAY, at 99 Ger-  
main Street, St. John, N. B.

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### EDITORS:

REV. J. E. HOPPER, - St. John, N. B.  
REV. E. M. SAUNDERS, - Halifax, N. S.

### NOTICE.

To Correspondents, Subscribers and Others.  
Items of Religious Intelligence are solicited from all parts of the world; also, communica-  
tions upon other subjects of interest, especial-  
ly educational, social, and industrial topics.  
Correspondents should write upon only one  
side of the paper, and make their letters as  
brief as the facts and circumstances will per-  
mit. As a rule, all matter, to ensure being  
published the week of issue, should reach us  
not later than Monday noon.  
When you desire to discontinue taking the  
VISITOR it is necessary to pay all arrears if  
any, and notify us by letter or post card. It  
is not enough to send back the paper marked  
refused, as in most instances we have no  
means of finding out the address without  
much searching.

The VISITOR is unsurpassed as an ad-  
vertising medium in the Maritime Provinces.

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POWERS, 99 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.,  
with whom special contracts for large ad-  
vertisements will be made. On all other mat-  
ters, subscriptions, correspondence, &c., ad-  
dress, J. E. HOPPER, Proprietor.

## The Christian Visitor.

Established 1848.

Wednesday, May 21, 1864.

We have been, and are, sending out  
statements to subscribers of the amount  
of indebtedness due the "VISITOR."  
Will those who receive them please do  
us the favor to remit at any early day,  
and thus help us to honorably meet  
our maturing liabilities on the paper.

### RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

On Friday the 16th inst., the Rev.  
George Churchill, wife and two child-  
ren, arrived at Halifax from Bobbilly,  
India, and proceeded to the old home  
of Mrs. Churchill, Deacon William  
Faulkner, at Truro.

Bro. Churchill was appointed a  
missionary of our Board in 1873, and  
so has been ten years in the Foreign  
field. He, first, with our other mis-  
sionaries went to Burmah, but when  
in 1875 our Board decided to locate  
its work in Teluguland, he crossed  
the Bay and began the work, which  
has up to this time, engaged his un-  
remitting care. In 1879 Bro. Church-  
ill founded the mission at Bobbilly.  
To it he has since given his best en-  
ergies and prayers. There our mis-  
sionaries saw affliction and buried  
one of their little ones in the garden  
of the Missionary Compound, a re-  
surrection bud to unfold at the coming  
of our God. Hitherto the work at  
this station has been hard, and re-  
sults, so far as they appear to the  
eye, have not been large; but founda-  
tions have been laid, in a hitherto  
un evangelized field, and the promise  
of the Lord is sure. Bro. Archibald  
and wife hold the station, in the ab-  
sence of our returned missionaries.  
The climate of India has told some-  
what on the health of our brother  
and sister Churchill, but we are glad  
to see that the ocean trip has given a  
measure of vigor to their wasted  
strength. It was our privilege to  
welcome them to their native land,  
and worship with them on Sunday  
last. We hoped to have heard the  
story of their mission life at one of  
the services, but Bro. C. was too  
weary from the long voyage to give  
it, till next Sunday evening, when he  
will address Bro. Goucher's congre-  
gation. The editor (J. E. H.) preach-  
ed for the Truro pastor on the even-  
ing of Sunday to a large congrega-  
tion. Bro. Goucher has enjoyed a  
year of blessing. Some 25 have been  
added to his church by baptism, and  
the brethren are contemplating the  
enlargement of their Sunday-School  
room, and also the church edifice in  
the near future.

Bro. Churchill expects soon to vis-  
it St. John, and his father's home in  
Yarmouth. As soon as he is suffi-  
ciently rested he will arrange with the  
Board for some home work, and it is  
needless to say that all our churches  
are waiting to welcome our brother  
and sister, and hear from their  
lips the story of the work of God  
among the heathen.

### THE ARTERIAL PULSATION OF RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Religious life, by common consent  
is placed above all other forms of life.  
Industrial life is everywhere watch-  
ed with intense interest; and  
rightly so, for on it depends the ma-  
terial prosperity of the world. The  
returns from the sea and the land,  
and the demand for them in the mar-  
ket of the world, is a matter of no  
common interest. Closely allied to  
this branch of industry, is the intel-  
lectual prosperity of the various  
countries. Neither is the social state  
of society a matter of indifference.  
On it man depends for his daily  
happiness. These various forms of  
life are diffused through all the busy  
hearts and brains of the millions now  
enjoying the civilization of the nine-  
teenth century. While the vitality  
appears on the sea, in the cities,  
towns, villages, and country, there  
are centres at which the forces cen-  
tralize and throb with concentrated  
power. The pulse of industry is in  
its greatest force at exhibitions, such  
as those held in Philadelphia, Paris,  
London and Australia. The intellec-  
tual activity of the race, under Chris-  
tian civilization, is found in its in-  
tensest forms at celebrations, such as  
the tercentenary gatherings of the  
Edinburgh University, and the meet-  
ings of the British Associations, an  
example of which Montreal is to en-  
joy during the coming summer. Vil-  
lage industrial shows, and common  
school exhibitions, are manifestations  
of the same life, but in weaker forms.

Religious life, too, pervades the  
communities, appearing in various  
degrees of strength. In households,  
in village and country churches, in  
associations, synods, conferences and  
conventions, the vital forces of reli-  
gion are seen and felt. Among Bap-  
tists the prayer meeting, the meeting  
for conference, the continued services  
in times of revival, and the gathering  
of the people on the Lord's day for  
worship, are centres of more or less  
power. Here religious life is culti-  
vated, studied and enjoyed. Those  
who have the Son of God have life,  
its mysteries, its hopes and pleasures.  
But there are meetings on a larger  
scale, to which the currents from the  
extremities are led, and where they  
unite in a grand stream, refreshing  
and beautifying the countries through  
which it flows, like the symbolic  
stream in Ezekiel's vision. It is  
at first only ankle deep, then to the  
knees, then to the loins, and at last a  
river to swim in, one on whose banks  
flourish all manner of vegetable life;  
and when it empties into the dead  
sea of human corruption, life is be-  
gotten, and fishermen ply their voca-  
tion and spread their nets. Over six  
hundred Baptist brethren from the  
south, lately assembled in Baltimore,  
and considered the work of the Lord  
under their charge, in the home and  
foreign fields. The Baptist Union of  
Great Britain and London have had  
their May meetings in Ireland, re-  
viewing their stewardship and re-  
counting the blessings received from  
God during the past year. Soon the  
May meetings of the Baptists of the  
Northern States of the Union will be  
held at Detroit. This is the yearly  
occasion of reviewing work done at  
home and abroad, for the Lord. Fol-  
lowing hard upon this meeting, will  
come the assembly of the Baptists of  
the Upper Provinces, at Brantford,  
Ontario. The fellowships and great  
interests of all these gatherings are  
alike.

Essentially the same are the meet-  
ings of the Presbyterians, Congrega-  
tionalists and Methodists. Year by  
year the religious life of the world  
finds throbbing expression in the as-  
semblies. Great is the joy, the hopes,  
the plans, and purposes in these re-  
unions of the brotherhood.

A new element on this side of the  
water has been introduced into the  
festivities. The women of the church-  
es are organized for work. They, too,  
have their anniversaries. The power  
is thereby increased, and the resour-  
ces of the churches are more thor-  
oughly developed. Like the flood in  
the human system, this life flows out  
from the divine centre and circulates  
through all the members, and returns  
back to the heart, to be kept  
perpetually circulating.

This life, however, does not ap-  
pear in all parts of the world. Take,

for instance, the Province of Quebec  
in this Canada of ours. Among the  
major part of the population there is  
no such exhibition of intelligent spir-  
itual life. The mass of the people  
pass their years in a dull round of  
ritualism, depending on sacramental  
grace and priestly intercession. The  
life is forceless and stagnant. Where-  
ever Roman Catholicism holds sway  
the phenomena is the same. One  
wing of the Episcopal Church is at-  
tempting to vie with Rome, in par-  
alyzing human hearts, and blinding  
human minds. In as far as they  
succeed does the result appear in re-  
presentative assemblies, and the work  
done by the people they represent.  
An open Bible, and the old time gos-  
pel preached, are still necessary, if  
the Saviour's great charge is to be  
obeyed and his mighty purpose fulfil-  
led.

### INTERPRETING PROVIDENCE.

The world has never lacked lineal  
descendants of the friends of Job,  
men who interpret the ways of God  
to men. The patriarch of Uz, in their  
judgment, had great calamities, be-  
cause he was a great transgressor.  
There never will be a revival of reli-  
gion in this church, said one of the  
offspring of Job's counsellors, while  
the minister now filling the pulpit,  
remains in his place. Unfortunately  
for this prophet, a very powerful re-  
vival soon came, and was success-  
fully carried on, under the leadership  
of the pastor in question.

A venerable deacon of one of our  
large churches replied, as he seemed  
to think, unanswerably, to some  
doubts expressed concerning a pas-  
tor's adaptiveness to the field, to which  
he was about to be called, by saying,  
that it must be the will of the Lord,  
for he came along providentially—  
just at the time a minister was want-  
ed. This sort of prophesying was  
not helped much in this case, for it  
turned out that the minister was ra-  
dically deficient in adaptation to the  
place and people.

Another one, and this one a min-  
ister of the gospel of long standing,  
gave it as his opinion, that a great  
revival came, as the result of exclud-  
ing a member from the church, al-  
though the church was sorely rent  
by the act, and good people were  
generally divided in their opinions  
in regard to the righteousness of the  
discipline.

It might be assumed, that the  
standing rebuke, given in the book  
of Job, to such attempts at interpret-  
ing providence, would bring the prac-  
tice to a perpetual end; but this is  
not so. Not rarely, but commonly,  
people attempt to expound the deal-  
ings of God with the world and the  
church, just as if they had had com-  
mitted to them the secret counsels of  
the Almighty. In olden times God  
did make known to the world, the  
causes of some of his acts, and the  
intentions of his government; but to  
do this, certain men were selected,  
and to them God gave his secrets,  
and also a commission to these elect-  
ed ones, to tell the people his will.  
Now, many speak who have no vi-  
sion; but prophesy in their own name.

For calling pastors, as well as for  
discharging all christian duties, God  
has sanctified the judgment of his  
people, and has given them his word  
and Spirit. In the use of these means,  
with a prayerful and trustful look-  
ing to the Head of the church for guid-  
ance, they may feel sure of the di-  
vine sanction; but if these common  
and reasonable means of ascertaining  
God's will are set aside, and the whims  
about accidental occurrences made to  
take their place, then the superstition  
of the human mind, and not the pro-  
vidence of God, should be blamed  
when the vision miscarries. For any-  
one, seriously with the Bible in his  
hands, to credit a revival of religion  
to an act of discipline, in the judg-  
ment of many good and impartial  
men misjudged and wrong, is to as-  
sume to go to heaven and bring  
back a revelation of secret things  
which belong only to God.

Indeed, there is a good deal of  
cheap cant retailed on this line. We  
have heard of a certain good, but in-  
discreetly zealous agent, appealing to  
persons and telling them that the  
Lord had sent him to them, and that  
the Lord required them to give fixed  
sums of money to a particular object.

Some of the persons, applied to in  
this way, have had the discernment  
and coolness to ask the agent for his  
heavenly commission. This is a sad  
method to adopt in advocating a good  
object. It is assumed infallibility, a  
pretention to knowledge which could  
be possessed only by those holding,  
like the prophets and apostles, direct  
revelations from God. The Holy  
Spirit is promised to christians for a  
guide—a guide unto all truth; but He  
confines himself to the revealed word—  
the Bible. Any attempt to inter-  
pret God's dealings and the incidents  
and phenomena of life is unwarranted  
and condemned, both by the Old  
and New Testament. Job was not  
wicked beyond others, because he  
suffered more than his neighbours;  
neither were those eighteen upon  
whom the tower of Silvam fell; and  
those whose blood Pilate mingled  
with their sacrifices, sinners above all  
others of their day.

### NATURAL LAW IN THE SPIRITUAL WORLD.

By Henry Drummond, F. R. S. E.;  
F. G. S. James Potts & Co., 112 Astor  
Place, New York Publishers.

On week-days Dr. Drummond  
lectures to classes on the Natural  
Sciences, and on Sundays to congre-  
gations of working men. At first he  
kept science and religion in two com-  
partments of his mind. At last the  
partition gave way and the two  
subjects became one. New channels  
opened for the expression of religious  
thought. On Sundays the people got  
the truth through the week-day  
outlets. The subject of religion  
found expression through law, carried  
into the spiritual world; or rather  
law found in the spiritual world. It  
is not simply, the illustration of re-  
vealed truth by facts called from the  
field of science, neither is it tracing  
analogies between the laws and  
facts of the spiritual and natural  
worlds; but it is the discovery of  
laws in the spiritual realm, whose  
identity with the laws of the natural  
world is proved.

The author has not given an ac-  
count of the reconstruction of his  
views of theology; but he has given  
samples of his religious teachings.  
This is very satisfactory. Both what  
he taught and how he taught are  
given at the same time. Others  
have gone before him, and carried  
natural law into the social and politi-  
cal world; he has carried it higher.  
This has been done by a discussion of  
the following subjects:—Biogenesis,  
Degeneration, Growth, Death, Morti-  
fication, Eternal Life, Environment,  
Conformity to type, Semi-Parasitism,  
Classification.

In an introduction of 57 pages,  
Dr. Drummond, traces the growth of  
the ideal of law and its gradual ex-  
tension throughout every department  
of knowledge except religion. Pre-  
vious attempts have been confined to  
pointing out analogies between the  
phenomena of the natural and spiri-  
tual spheres; analogies of law also  
have scientific value. This meets  
the scientific demand of the times;  
and greater clearness is introduced  
into religion practically, and it shows  
that theology rests on nature as well  
as on authority. Then follows the  
discovery, definition and application  
of law. The objection that the  
material of the two spheres, being  
different, require different laws, is  
next answered; and it is shown that  
the existence of laws in the spiritual  
world, other than natural laws, are  
improbable, unnecessary and un-  
known, and finally that the spiritual  
laws are not the projection upwards  
of the natural; but the natural the  
projection downwards of the spiri-  
tual.

Under the head—Biogenesis—the  
doctrine of spiritual life and life in  
the natural world are examined in  
the light of the theory announced;  
Degeneration in both spheres is ac-  
counted for by the violation of law.  
Each of the subjects is discussed in a  
vigorous and portly popular style.  
The author may have pushed his  
theory too far on some points, as he,  
himself, admits, but it must be con-  
ceded that he has opened up a new  
world of thought, which will be sure  
to become public property, and do  
much for establishing and advancing  
revealed truth in the world. Every  
minister of the gospel and teacher of

religion, especially, should possess a  
copy of this most interesting book  
of 414 pages.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are in receipt of a copy of the  
catalogue of Morgan Park Seminary.  
It will receive a fuller notice next  
week.

REV. JOSEPH COOK thinks Miss  
Fieldie, the Missionary to China,  
should give us a book of Autobiog-  
raphies and Sketches of Chinese life,  
and promises an introduction.

THE Union Baptist Education  
Society had a meeting yesterday for  
organization under the new Act of  
Assembly. A full notice of organi-  
zation and work will appear next  
week.

In the June Century the Rev. Dr.  
Charles S. Robinson will continue  
his series of open letters by a con-  
sideration of the subject on church  
music from the stand point of the  
choirs.

THE Baptist Union of Canada  
meets at Brantford Ont., on the 28th  
to 30th inst. The Grand Trunk  
Railway will give reduced rates and  
Brantford offers free entertainment.  
Our brethren hope to readjust their  
denominational work on a basis more  
similar to that of the Maritime  
Provinces.

BRO. D. L. CHUBBUCK expects to  
reach St. John about the 10th of  
June and will be glad to visit as  
many of our churches as may wish a  
little extra help. He will remain in  
the Provinces for the summer and  
does not wish to be idle. He may  
be addressed at the Visitor office  
St. John N. B.

THE Revd. Dr. Curry introduced a  
resolution into the Southern Baptist  
Convention, relative to the claims of  
the seven millions of Coloured people  
in the Southern States upon the Bap-  
tists among whom they live. The  
work of the Baptists of the north has  
resulted in awaking the Southern  
brethren to a sense of their obliga-  
tions. The resolution recommended  
that immediate help be extended to  
the Coloured people.

THE Southern Baptist Convention  
met in Baltimore this year and re-  
ports over 600 delegates. Dr. Mel-  
as usual presided, Dr. Boyce present-  
ed the report of the Southern Baptist  
Theological Seminary, which enrolled  
last year 113 students. The school  
has an endowment of \$206,000. The  
reports of the Foreign Mission  
Board, Home Missions and Church  
Edifice Boards, were most encour-  
aging, showing a larger work  
accomplished for Christ. The con-  
vention meets next year at Atlanta,  
Georgia.

A UNIQUE contribution so the his-  
tory of the war, in Egypt in 1882  
will appear in the June Century. It  
is the diary of a young daughter of  
Gen. Stone, Chief of the Khedival  
staff, (who himself contributes an in-  
troduction note, in which he sharply  
criticises the British for the precipi-  
tancy of the bombardment of Alexan-  
dria). The family of Gen. Stone  
were in Cairo during the bombard-  
ment, and were in constant danger  
of massacre by the Arabs, from which  
the fact and courage of Mrs. Stone  
alone delivered them, her husband  
being on duty at Alexandria.

THE exercises of Anniversary  
week in Wolfville, will be in the  
following order:

Meeting of the Senate, Tuesday  
evening and Wednesday, June 3  
and 4.

Public exercises of Horton Acad-  
emy, Wednesday afternoon.

Graduating exercises of Acadia  
Seminary, Wednesday evening.

Ceremonies connected with gradu-  
ation in Acadia College, Thursday at  
11 o'clock.

Governors' meeting Thursday  
evening, and Friday June 6.

On Thursday evening 15th inst., a  
large number of the members and  
congregation of the Baptist Church  
in Carleton visited the pastor, Rev.  
Joseph Cahill, at his residence, with-  
out any previous intimation, and took  
possession of the house. The ladies  
had provided well filled baskets, and  
after a very pleasant evening had

been spent, in which age and youth  
alike vied with each other to make  
the occasion enjoyable, refreshments  
were partaken of; after which, to the  
surprise of the pastor, a purse, con-  
taining the sum of eighty-one dollars,  
was presented to him, as expressive  
of the kindly feeling of the members  
of his church and congregation; in  
addition to which, many kind friends,  
being mindful of the necessities of  
housekeeping, brought articles in  
value amounting to several dollars.  
The Rev. Mr. Cahill at the close, in  
a few remarks, thanked his friends  
for the tangible evidence of their  
kindness manifested to him and his  
family.

THE Editor of the Examiner has  
enjoyed a feast of late. He attended  
the Southern Baptist Convention,  
held at Baltimore. There he saw  
over 600 delegates, but not a life  
member in convention, choose a  
President and transact their business  
in a true christian, and parliamentary  
fashion. The discussions were such  
as to greatly refresh the spirit of the  
New York editor. Between the lines  
of his account of the convention can  
be read a diminution of admiration  
for the northern system—Home and  
Foreign Mission Societies existing  
apart from the churches. The speak-  
ing grew out of the subject under dis-  
cussion, and there was an absence of  
studied platform oratory.

Here is a hint in season for our  
brethren of the Upper Provinces.  
With them the question is whether  
the missionary organizations and reli-  
gious institutions shall be vitally con-  
nected with the churches or whether  
they shall have a society and close  
corporation basis. It is, in view of  
the policy adopted in the Lower Pro-  
vinces, a very important question.

"HE (Dr. Bright) had long been in  
the habit of thinking that no where  
in the world is there so good a model  
of genuine Baptist principles, illustrat-  
ed in practical denominational life, as  
in the South; and nobody could ask a  
better proof of it than is to be found  
in the character, construction and meth-  
ods of this (Southern Baptist) Con-  
vention."—From Dr. Bright's speech in  
Southern Baptist Convention.

Dr. Bright, the editor of the Ex-  
aminer, will find just as good a model,  
and perhaps better, in the Maritime  
Provinces. Here are 38,000 Baptists  
divided into 7 associations, made up  
of delegates from the churches, and  
meeting yearly for spiritual improve-  
ment. He would also find a Con-  
vention, composed of the ordained min-  
isters, delegates from all the churches,  
and associations, and life members,  
being members of the churches.  
Under the management and control  
of this body are Acadia College, Hor-  
ton Academy, Acadia Seminary,  
Home and Foreign Missions, Minis-  
terial Education and the support of  
disabled ministers, and the families of  
deceased ministers. Every element  
of strength is recognized; but the  
foundation is in the churches.

THE schools established for the  
Coloured people by the Baptist Home  
Mission Society, at the close of the  
late war in the United States, are  
fast developing into institutions of a  
high grade. We have given from  
time to time accounts of the one at  
Richmond, under the superintendence  
of Dr. C. H. Corey. The one at  
Raleigh, North Carolina, under the  
able management of the Rev. H. M.  
Tupper, who was a fellow student of  
Mr. Corey at Newton, has been  
equally successful. Dr. Keen says of  
this school in Zion's Advocate:

"Though twice cleaned out by the Ku-  
Klux, and constantly threatened with  
assassination, Mr. Tupper has courage-  
ously stuck to his post, and at last has  
won over to his side all of his former op-  
ponents; so much so, that the State Leg-  
islature has given the ground for the  
medical building, the city is ready to furnish  
the supplies for a small hospital of 20  
beds, he hopes soon to build; the son of  
the President of the State University has  
not thought it beneath him to be one of  
his professors, and the head of the white  
Law School of the State, is ready to en-  
ter the Faculty of the Law Department,  
soon, probably to be established. Mr.  
Tupper, with true Yankee fertility of re-  
source, tact and thrift, understands how  
to get the most out of his materials,  
whether men or money. He bought a  
fine homestead of some twelve acres, dug  
the clay from it to make about 3,000,000  
bricks, a large part of which he has sold,  
locally, to the profit of the institution.  
All this has been done by the students of  
the college, in the hour allotted daily to  
mechanical and industrial education.  
Thus they need neither gymnasium nor  
calisthenics. Moreover, after burning  
the brick, they have built the five large  
buildings that ornament the grounds,