

and, after being here about 18 months, I should write home said young missionary's views with regard to the wisdom of contributing money for the support of settled Karen pastors; it might show a wonderful power of generalisation, but it would scarcely be wise or just to condemn, therefore, the opinions and the acts of old and experienced missionaries to the Burmese, in supporting native missionaries to the Heathen!

If the churches and brethren—and I here tender them again my sincere thanks for the invaluable aid they have rendered me—feel that the interests of their own contemplated mission require the abandonment of the faithful men they have so long supported,—there is nothing to be said; only let it be distinctly understood that that step can not be taken without most lamentably crippling our mission work here. At least let not the steps be taken under the impression that it will be an actual benefit to the cause in Burmah!

Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

P.S.—Three new converts were baptised by Bro. George, here in town a few Sabbaths ago; and more recently I baptised three in the northern part of our District. Sixteen in all have been baptised during the half year. A. C.

For the Christian Messenger.

LETTER FROM JUDGE MARSHALL.

To the Editor of the Christian Messenger:

DEAR SIR,—There is a constant desecration of the Lord's day, under the immediate notice of the people of this city, but concerning which, as I believe, no public remarks have yet been offered. This seems rather extraordinary, as there are such large numbers among us, who are earnestly opposed to every mode of such desecration. I allude to the running of the Steam Ferry boat between the City and Dartmouth, on that sacred day. Whatever may have been the real or supposed necessity for this public intercourse between the two places on that day, in times long past, there has been none during several late years. It viewed as regards attendance on religious services, by persons residing in either of the places, there is no such necessity now, for there are in both communities, the same denominational places of worship. The Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Baptist, and the Roman Catholic, residing in Dartmouth, but following his profession, or occupation, in Halifax, has each, a place of worship in Dartmouth, of the church to which he belongs. And the like is true, of persons residing in Halifax, with reference to Dartmouth.

As regards medical attendance, neither is there any such necessity, for there are physicians, surgeons, druggists, and all other advantages for the sick, in both communities. There can be none, as to trading, or other merely secular occupations, for these are legally prohibited on that sacred day. In short, this steam boat ferrying is as void of any necessity, or excuse, as for running trains between Halifax and Windsor, or Truro, or the street cars on the Sabbath. The Synod of the Presbyterian churches of the Lower Provinces, in its recent session in this city, performed a christian duty, in recording its "protest against running Sabbath trains," except in the two special cases mentioned. When the running of the street cars, on the Lord's day commenced, the christian public of the city and Dartmouth were very properly much excited, and made a representation on the subject, very numerously signed, which chiefly assisted to bring it to an end. Why should not the same christian people in both places be as zealous and strenuous in their efforts to bring this steam boat desecration to a close? Taking all things into consideration, this running of the steam boat, is as great an offence, as regards religion, and a serious and appropriate observance of that sacred day, as the running of the street cars would have been, if not indeed a greater evil. In addition to the persons before referred to, who cross at certain times of the day, for attending and returning from religious services, there are several hundreds, probably on some Sabbaths near a thousand, careless wandering persons, who pass and repass in the boat, as it crosses about 30 times, in all, between the hours of 7 in the morning, and about 10 at night.

By an abandonment of this steam boat alluring desecration among many other evils which would cease, these may especially be mentioned;—the Sabbath-keeping and orderly inhabitants of Dartmouth,

would be relieved from the annoying visitations of idle and disorderly persons from Halifax,—and all the persons now employed about conducting that public conveyance, would have, as they ought to have, the whole of the sacred day, to spend with their families, and in attending on religious duties.

On applying plain scriptural principles and tests, how can the owners of the boat, especially such of them as are members of churches, answer for this desecration, and for requiring and receiving the gains derived from it. According to that Divine authority, they do seem to be even more culpable than the owners of the principal public hall in the city, who are justly censured for granting its use to stage-players, necromancers, buffoons, and other actors in vain and contaminating public exhibitions.

I can truly say that all I have here written concerning this Sabbath desecration, has been in compliance with feelings of christian duty, not only as regards all the persons directly implicated or concerned, but also that due observance of the sacred day which is divinely commanded.

By publishing this letter,—which I now request, Mr. Editor, you will do, when convenient, you will assist in leading all the individuals more or less directly concerned, as well as the christian public, to a duly serious consideration of this most important subject; and may thus contribute towards reducing the desecration in some degree if its entire removal cannot now be effected. I am Sir,  
Yours truly,  
J. G. MARSHALL.

For the Christian Messenger.

MILTON, YARMOUTH, July 10, 1872.

Dear Brother,—

In December last I received a letter from our lamented brother, Rev. J. E. Balcom, inclosing a "money order" in favor of the French Mission. In looking over this letter the other day, it occurred to me that an extract from it inserted in the *Christian Messenger* would be gratifying to many of your readers. The spirit of consecration to the Master's service that it breathes as well as the pious submission to the will of God under affliction, indicated, shew the ripeness of this excellent brother for the heavenly state:—

"Am glad to hear of the revival of the Baptist interest in Yarmouth. You are having much encouragement, and doubtless find it glorious hard work to keep every thing moving.

My health still continues poor, I do not know as I am hardly as well as when I was at your house last winter. Am engaged here only three fourths of the time, and sometimes fear I shall have to give up the stated pastorate wholly. I just manage to keep up to work moderately, and suffer much from a severe cough. I never enjoyed preaching the gospel better than now, and it is often very trying to think of giving it up. I try to trust in God and cultivate a spirit of resignation to His will. I enjoy much quiet communion with my Heavenly Father, which keeps my mind in constant peace. Often feel that it would be sweet to go up home, but still desire for the sake of my family and the cause of God to continue here. I never at any former period of my life found so much comfort from trusting in God's promises. It is inexpressibly sweet to trust and be resigned."

And our brother has "gone up home," and doubtless finds it "sweet." May his departure be sanctified. It is sad to see a devoted minister thus cut down in the midst of usefulness, but "the Lord reigneth." How necessary that earnest prayer be offered, and suitable effort accompany prayer, that the Lord of the harvest may raise up men, faithful men of God, to fill the places of those who are being removed by death, as well as to meet the increasing demands of the denomination.

Yours truly,  
ISA. WALLACE.

For the Christian Messenger.

THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE.

(From our own correspondent)

Mr. Editor,—

The Jubilee has passed into history with all its records of successes, musical or otherwise.

The Bands (the Irish excepted) and the artists have left Boston, and most of them are on their way home, pleased no doubt with the money they have made, and the laurels they have won. The English band left New York last Saturday in one of the Inman Steamers, having a free passage given them each way. The papers give the following account of the departure: "About five thousand spectators were in waiting, as the men approached the pier they were loudly cheered. At about a quarter before

two the musicians went on the fore-castle when amid the wildest cheering at intervals, they played the following appropriate national airs: "Hail Columbia," "God save the Queen," "Yankee Doodle," "Star Spangled Banner," "St. Patrick's Day." As the steamer slowly moved from the pier they struck up Auld Lang Syne. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the spectators. They certainly must carry home very pleasing recollections of America. The first week of the Jubilee was certainly the best, musically, but not financially, for owing to the high price of tickets the Coliseum was never more than half filled. The second week the tickets were reduced to three, two and one dollar, consequently the audience increased until the day the President was there; and at Gilmore's benefit, it was crowded.

After the first week many of the chorus singers transferred their tickets, so that we had the strange sight of seeing some thousands of persons standing among the chorus performers opening and shutting their mouths in unison without making a sound. The chorus ticket did not admit the holder to the audience. The second and third weeks were principally devoted to band and orchestral music; four bands generally playing each day.

The Irish Band from Dublin arrived here last week and was received with all the respect possible by the Irish residents and City Fathers. This being an amateur Band cannot compare with either of the others. While the Jubilee is certainly a grand musical success, financially it is a failure; from the best information I can get it will not pay expenses. But if the Committee have made no money out of it they have done a good thing for the cause of music in general, and for Boston in particular. After the last Jubilee, Societies for the cultivation of the highest styles of music sprung up all over the country, which resulted in forming the National Musical Congress composed of delegates from these Societies who hold a session of about three days annually for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of promoting music among the masses as second only to Christianity in its sanctifying influence on mankind. It has been a benefit socially. New acquaintances have been formed and old prejudices have been removed, for in becoming acquainted with mankind, we feel that we are all one family differing only in local or national characteristics.

We had a touching scene in the Press Room on Saturday the end of the second week. After rehearsal, the foreign artists came into the Room to thank the Press for the compliments which they had paid them. After the three band Masters, Straus, Bendel, Abt, Madam Leutner, and Rudesdorf had made their speeches, Gilmore proposed to sing "Auld Lang Syne" when the three Band Masters joined hands, the French and German seemed to be very cordial.

There is something very impressive in seeing a large mass of people governed by one impulse, whether it be from the tongue of an orator or the baton of a musician. Our Creator intended that man should be governed in this way, for we find this principle extending to every department of life.

Society may be compared to an orchestra composed of a variety of instruments, each governed by its own peculiar law yet all subject to one general law essential to its perfection and each instrument in the orchestra from the triangle to the trumpet is necessary to carry out the design of its author. So all the various departments of life from the most insignificant mechanic to the clergyman is required for the well-being of society. I believe we can serve our Maker as well in one as the other provided our object is to glorify Him by serving His creatures, and thus comply with Paul's admonition to be "not slothful in business, fervent in spirit serving the Lord." It matters not how beautiful the instrument may be, it is useless until it is tuned. So man may have the most brilliant talents, but they are comparatively useless until his heart is turned to the principles of love and self-sacrifice for the good of others which the creator and leader of the orchestra of life has brought us by precept and example. Then let us follow the baton of our leader in sympathising with the sorrowing, visiting the sick, feeding the hungry, and enduring all we can for the good of others. So that when we vacate the orchestra below we may join the one above where the instruments will never get out of tune, and where there will be no discord but all will be perfect harmony forever.

Boston, July 8th, 1872.

Dominion & Foreign News.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 17, 1872.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A telegram from Miss Rye, announces that she will leave England on the 16th July in the steamer *Caspian* with one hundred servant women and one hundred boys. Situations in families have already been secured for the women in St. John. Places for sixty of the boys have also been engaged there.

Hon. Mr. Fraser has accepted the Provincial Secretaryship, and will run for the County of York, resigning his seat in the Legislative Council. It is supposed he will be returned unopposed.

LOST WHILE FISHING.—Captain James Dunn, who has been sailing for some years out of London, Eng., and has been staying at Clark's Hotel, St. Andrews, for the last few days, was invited out fishing on Saturday last. He took his coat off and from the breast pocket his pocket book fell out, containing two fifty pound bank of England notes, twenty two sovereigns, some promissory notes and other valuable private papers to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars, fell in the water, and sunk to be no more seen.

P. E. ISLAND.

A DANGEROUS RUM PUNcheon.—The Charlottetown "Examiner" says; "On Saturday evening last a little boy, son of P. D. Cox, Esq, residing near this office, struck a match near the bung-hole of an empty rum puncheon; an explosion followed the alarmed the whole neighbourhood, the head of the puncheon struck the lad causing several bruises about the head and body. We learn the little fellow is doing well."

The American Engineers appointed by the Government to inspect and report upon the Island Railway works have arrived at Charlottetown.

The new ocean steamer *Prince Edward* leaves Liverpool on or about the first of Oct. next, for Charlottetown. She is owned by a company on the Island.

THE CROPS.—The Charlottetown "Herald" of the 10th inst. says the crops in the western part of the Island have every appearance of being beyond the general average.

UNITED STATES.

The Stoke's trial is proceeding. The Judge gave his charge to the Jury on Saturday. The jury returned to the Court Sunday morning not having agreed, and the Judge directed them to return and futher consider the case. At midnight on Sunday it was alleged that the nine were in favor of returning a verdict of murder, one for manslaughter in the third degree, and two for acquittal. They were discharged.

The New York "Herald" has a letter from Stanley, giving the history of his travels, his meeting with Livingstone, and the latter's account of his explorations. Livingstone says Chambesi is the head water of the Nile. Stanley says he found Livingstone destitute, robbed and deserted by his men. He is quite hale and hearty, and weighs about 180 lbs. In March 1872, he began to organize an expedition to explore points which he thinks will take about eighteen months, when he will return to England.

There were twelve cases of sun stroke New York on Thursday last.

Only about two hundred Orangemen paraded the streets of New York on the 12th, accompanied by twelve hundred Police. They bore two American flags and three Orange banners, they had a band of music, and all was quiet on the route.

The committee of the Baltimore Convention waited on Greeley on Friday last and informed him of his nomination by democrats Mr. Greeley accepted in a brief speech.

At Uxbridge, Mass., on Thursday night a gang of robbers entered the residence of the cashier, bound and gagged him and family, and a clerk of the bank boarding with them. They compelled the clerk to unlock the Bank from which they took fourteen thousand dollars and escaped.

New York, July 15th.—Gold 144.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—On the 8th. the House of Lords was crowded by an expectant crowd to hear the debate on the ballot bill. Their Lordships voted not to insist on their previous amendment making the use of the ballot optional, but decided to adhere to the amendment, making the bill provisional.

In the Commons on the 10th, the debate on the motion of Mr. Morrison for the second reading of the proportional representation bill was continued till a late hour.

The amendment offered by Sir Charles Dilke, extending the provisions of the bill to Ireland and Scotland was rejected, 154 to 26.

Mr. Morrison explained the operation of the Bill at length. He demonstrated that under this system Birmingham would be entitled to seven and Liverpool to eleven representatives in Parliament, instead of

three each as at present, and London would be represented by 62 members, instead of 20 as now.

The House then divided on the motion of Mr. Morrison, when there was a decided negative vote.

John Bright on receiving the Staffordshire testimonial made a speech, in which he censured the conduct of the House of Lords in regard to the Ballot Bill, and said that the House seems to be almost the last refuge of political ignorance and fashion. He also expressed disapproval of the policy pursued by the Gladstone Government as regards Russia, and in conclusion said he hoped and believed that the difficulties with America have terminated.

The suit of O'Brien against the chief Secretary of Ireland, for the injuries from Police during the Phoenix park riot in Dublin, resulted in favor of plaintiff, the Jury awarding him £25.

A terrible explosion occurred in an extensive flour mill at Glasgow. The flames burst out immediately after the explosion, and the building was destroyed. Eleven persons buried in the ruins were burned to death, and twelve were taken out and badly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Very destructive storms occurred in the Midland and Southern counties on the 11th. In many places the crops were destroyed. Lightning killed several people.

Parliament will probably be prorogued on the 6th of August.

The English and American counsel and arbitrators arrived at Geneva on Monday. It is believed the session will continue from six weeks to two months, four sittings each week. The efforts of the newspaper correspondents have not availed to remove seal of secrecy from the proceedings of Board.

FRANCE.—The vote in the French Assembly, by which the amendment taxing raw materials was rejected, stood 210 yeas to 461 nays. On Thursday night the question of taxation still created profound excitement at Versailles, and the Assembly had a stormy session. The President was greeted with hostile demonstrations from the "Right," while the "Left" cheered him vigorously. A crisis is feared in consequence of these manifestations.

A bill to raise a loan for three milliards of francs and more if necessary, has been submitted in the French Assembly.

PRUSSIA.—The Berlin Official Gazette of the 11th promulgates a law providing for the banishment of Jesuits from Germany. All establishments now under their control are to be completely broken up in six months.

The statue of Stein, the eminent German statesman was unveiled on Wednesday last at Nassau, in the presence of the Court and Emperor. George Bancroft, the American Minister, delivered an address, in which he gave a biographical sketch of Stein.

ITALY.—The Italian Parliament has been prorogued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE METHODIST CAMP MEETING at BERWICK closed on Thursday last. On Sunday afternoon it was estimated that there were about 4000 persons present. The average attendance was about one thousand. Fifteen ministers were there on Sunday. About twenty-five ministers were present during the meetings. About two hundred came forward for prayers during the meetings.

MORE PERSECUTION.—Sweden, though a Protestant country, does not practise religious toleration. The state hierarchy have long and cruelly persecuted Baptists; and now reports come that Methodists who are preaching and practising the truths of the gospel as they receive them, have been compelled to suffer fine and imprisonment. The Evangelical Alliance have work to do in Northern Europe.

At the Zoological Gardens on Whit-Monday one of the practical jokes of the day was to give halfpence to the ostriches. The foolish birds ate the coins in such profusion that all of them have been ill in consequence, and one has died. On a post-mortem examination of the deceased ostrich, an entire copy of the *Daily Telegraph* was found in the bird's stomach.

The cathartics used and approved of by the Physicians comprising the various Medical Associations of this State, are now compounded and sold under the name of "Parsons' Purgative Pills."

We copy the following from an exchange, which is important if true:—Chronic diarrhoea of long standing, also dysentery, and all similar complaints common at this season of the year and can be cured by the use (internally) of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." We know wewof we affirm.

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR, Mr. Chas. N. Beckwith Lower Cornwallis, N. S., has been cured of Ring-worm by three applications of Graham's Pain Eradicator.