

take a hasty glance into the interior of the well, or even to remain in the neighborhood long enough to note all the particular surroundings. All day long a Brahmin stands near this well and ladles cut putrid water from a receptacle before him into the hands of pilgrims, who either lave their faces with the fetid liquid, or drink it with the greatest reverence. The supposed sanctity of this well is owing to the circumstance that the idol Siva was thrown into it when the original temple of Visvesvaranath was destroyed by the Mussulmen. Hence the pool is thought to be permeated by his essence. — *Modern India, by Monier Williams, D. C. L.*

**The Christian Messenger.**

Halifax, N. S., April 14, 1880.

The results of the elections in Great Britain, especially in Scotland, are causing great joy among the Dissenters from the Established Churches, North and South. It is confidently anticipated that there will be a separation of the connection between the Church and the State, at least in Scotland, by the government to be formed under Mr. Gladstone. It has been promised by several of the leading men that when Scotland decides for disestablishment, the friends of that party in England will unite with them in bringing about that long wished for reform. There is no doubt but the number of Presbyterians outside of the Established Church far exceeds the Kirk—Church and State men.

In England too the Burial Scandals become so obnoxious to a large number of the best of the Church of England people, as well as to the whole body of Dissenters, that the difficulties of effecting a separation of Church State would be less there than formerly. Now that the Church of England has ceased to be a bulwark of Protestantism and has proved herself by her confessionals and her High Ritualistic practices rather Romanism in disguise than what she was supposed to be at the Reformation, her hold on the people has greatly diminished, and the end must soon come.

In these respects we, in common with the whole people of these provinces, shall rejoice when our brethren at home have the same amount of religious liberty we enjoy. We may well be thankful that in this land, we have no such abomination to meet and fight against, and that no ecclesiastical combination has the effrontery to boldly and openly seek such a relationship, and such ascendancy over all other religious denominations.

**THE LATE JUDGE MARSHALL.**

Judge Marshall had attained to such an age, and had so nearly outlived all his early associates, that he had become one of the standing institutions of Halifax, and was perhaps thought as little likely to be removed by death as many much younger men. It is often said, "The young may die, but the old must die;" but the fact of his living an active useful life so long seemed to have made of him an exception to this rule, until on Wednesday last it was announced that he had passed away during the night.

So well known was the Judge that it would seem a work of supererogation to attempt any lengthened notice of what he was and what he has done. The only thing that one would feel inclined to do, is to reflect on what marvellous changes have occurred during the period of so long a life.

Judge Marshall was born in Halifax in 1786, consequently was in his 95th year. His life began long before any steam vessel had been built, and before steam had been applied to practical purposes. His father was Captain Joseph Marshall of the British Army who represented the County of Sydney in our Provincial Assembly from 1800 to 1811.

John G. Marshall, the son, received his education in the Halifax Grammar School, and commenced the study of law in 1803, in the office of the late Judge Wilkins—the father of the present Judge Wilkins. He was admitted to the bar in 1808, and practiced for a few years in Pictou, and afterwards in Halifax. In 1811 when 25 years of age he was elected to the Assembly for the County of Sydney—which then embraced both the Counties of Guysborough and Antigonish, and continued to represent it until 1818. In 1820 he was again elected, and continued to take a leading part in the Assembly, until April 27th, 1823 when he was appointed Chief Justice of the

Court of Common Pleas for the Island of Cape Breton, and Custos of the various Courts of Session throughout the Island. He continued to reside in Sydney, C. B., and discharge the duties of these important offices until 1841, when the Court of which he was Judge was abolished, and he was granted a pension for life. Soon after retiring from the Bench he became a zealous worker in the temperance cause, to which he remained firmly attached through life. He travelled in the Maritime Provinces for five years, lecturing on temperance, and then, in 1846, went to England, where he spent four years laboring in the same cause, lecturing in all the principal cities and towns in the United Kingdom, in Wales and in the islands of Orkney, Shetland, Guernsey and Jersey. In the course of 4 years he delivered upwards of 500 public lectures in 250 different towns and villages throughout the United Kingdom. Returning to this Province in 1850 he gave two years more to temperance work, and then went to Canada, where he spent two years.—Newfoundland was his next field, and in 1856 he made another visit to England, where he renewed his temperance campaign.

Judge Marshall, up to his latest days, had the pen of a ready writer and was ever prepared to battle for the truth. He was not limited by any niggardly feeling in giving his writings to the world, but spent his money freely in this way, we suppose never receiving one tenth of the cost of his publications. Many stories are told of his severe judgment on Sabbath breakers. He was a devoted member of the Methodist body. The last interview we had with the worthy Judge was in our office only a few weeks ago, when he came to present us with the last of his literary productions, as he had done with all his previous ones. After a brief conversation he enquired after the health of a mutual friend somewhat advanced in life, for whom he entertained high respect.

We replied "He is pretty well but is getting old and not so strong as he used to be."

"How old is he then?" asked the Judge.

"About eighty-four years," we replied.

"Eighty-four!" he exclaimed and laughingly remarked "why I am ninety-four to-day," seeming greatly to enjoy the idea that there were any old men younger than himself.

**THE SALVATION ARMY.**

A wing of the English "Salvation Army," consisting of one man and seven women, is now in New York under the command of "G. S. Railton, by the grace of God and by the appointment of William Booth, General of the Salvation Army, Commissioner for America." Their way of working seems to be to go from place to place, and the worse the place the more readily they go, inquiring if those whom they meet are on the road to heaven. They applied to the Mayor for permission to hold public meetings in the streets, and because the Mayor declined, Commander Railton made an energetic protest "in the name of the Lord God of Hosts."

They dress in plainly cut suits of dark blue, trimmed with yellow braid. The women wear black Derby hats, and the man a cap, and around the crown of each was a broad red silk band, with the words "The Salvation Army" in gold letters upon it. One of the women carries a flag of red and blue, with a bright yellow sun in the centre "The Salvation Army" around the device.

In 1865 the Rev. William Booth, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman of England, being impressed by the great number of persons in London who never attended church, organized a system of out-door meetings. They adopted the title, "The Salvation Army." According to a circular printed on red paper, which sets forth the nature and result of the army's work, it now embraces 122 corps, directed by 195 officers. Meetings are held every week in 189 theatres, dance halls, warehouses, &c., in London, and the aggregate number of these meetings annually is 45,000. It is estimated that 60,000 persons attend these meetings each week, and 74,000 the Sunday night services, while the weekly attendance at the open air meetings is put down as 2,000,000. Last year \$16,400 were raised by voluntary contributions to carry on the work. The army and its work are said to be endorsed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Shaftsbury, twenty-three Mayors, seventeen Chiefs of Police, one hundred and twenty-nine clergy, and many others.

Brother John March is making a strong appeal to the brethren of the New Brunswick Churches to hasten in making the collection of Funds for the Convention Scheme for sustaining our various Benevolent objects, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Acadia College, &c. &c.

Each of these objects is dear to the hearts of tens of thousands in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and if evil were threatened to either of them would be prepared to rise up in their strength to defend them.

But Brethren they may be destroyed more quickly, or their usefulness prevented more effectually by the indifference of friends than by the active hostility of their enemies. Let every one of us ask himself earnestly, **HOW MUCH OWEST THOU UNTO MY LORD?** And if no organization is yet effected in your church see that the people are soon set at work so that the DOLLAR PER MEMBER may be early forthcoming.

Remember that an average of one dollar per member means more than One Dollar from the larger number of members to make up for the poorer members who are unable to give as much as that. "The liberal soul deviseth liberal things!"

We have younger namesakes in several places in the Dominion and the United States. Some of them sometimes say very good things. Here is one of them from the *Texas Christian Messenger*:

"We have just met a man who is not able to take the *Messenger*. He owns a large farm, has some fine stock, and chews elegant tobacco. He is preparing to buy more land. A pinched look about the face demonstrates that he is very poor. We are sorry for him."

Wonder if that man has any relatives in these provinces!

Letters received from the missionaries Mrs. R. Sanford, dated March 2nd, and Rev. W. J. Armstrong, dated March 4th, indicate that they and their families are well. We have a letter from the latter for our next issue of the *Messenger*.

**THE LETTERS OF RUSTICUS.**—Investigations in Manitoba and the North West for the benefit of intending Emigrants. A series of Letters from the special Commissioner of the Montreal *Witness*, published by John Dougal & Son St. Bonaventure Street, Montreal, price 30 cents. Here is a large amount of information in the compass of 82 pages with a good map of the Dominion and a plan of the Townships in Manitoba.

**LETTERS ON THE ANGLO-ISRAEL FOLLY:** by A. Malachi, printed by R. McConnell, Truro.

**THE LEGEND OF ST. OLAF'S KIRK,** by George Houghton. Boston, Estes and Lauriat. A beautiful Norwegian poem of the 17th century. Its descriptions are very fine.

The Standard Series, **LIFE AND WORK OF ST. PAUL,** by Canon Farrar, in two parts. Contents and Index in full. Each 25 cents.

**CARLYLE'S ESSAYS,** price 20 cents without abridgement. L. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 13 Day Street, New York.

These valuable popular works are a further contribution of this fine series of books, published for the million, at prices to suit everybody. The young men-of-to-day desirous of obtaining valuable reading immense advantages in this popular series of works, and may obtain them by mail by sending the price to the publisher.

The Novelty Company 517 Lagachetiere Street, Montreal, manufacture the Gem Puzzle, 15, 16, at 15 cts 20 cents and 25 cents. Sent by mail prepaid.

**EARLY BAPTISTS DEFENDED.**—A review of Dr. Dexter's account of the visit to William Witter, by Rev. H. M. King, D. D., pp. 49, price 25 cents, Howard Gannett, Boston.

This pamphlet was a paper prepared for the Bakus' Historical Society in Boston. It is a defence of the Baptist men who were imprisoned, fined, and publicly whipped in the town of Lynn in 1851, for "the awful sin of Anabaptism."

When we consider what a price has been paid by our forefathers to purchase our "freedom to worship God" and compare our privileges with what

they were called to endure we can but exclaim, What hath God wrought!

"The account of the cruel whipping which Holmes suffered at the hands of the Boston magistrates, is given in very touching Christian language in his letter to the brethren in London. Having been kept in prison until September, he was led forth to his punishment, cheerfully trusting in God and in the righteousness of his cause, and taking his Testament in his hand, as being the source of his comfort and the substance of his faith. When he had been stripped of his clothing, he neither assisting or resisting, and telling them that for all Boston he would not give his body into their hands, thus to be bruised upon any other account, yet upon this he would not give the hundredth part of a wampum peague to free it out of their hands, and that he made as much conscience of unbuttoning one button as he did of paying the thirty pounds, the executioner was commanded to "doe his office."

"As the man began to lay the strokes upon my back," wrote Mr. Holmes, "I said to the people, though my Flesh should fail and my Spirit should fail, yet God would not fail; so it pleased the Lord to come in and so to fill my heart and tongue as a vessel full, and with an audible voice I brake forth, praying unto the Lord not to lay this Sin to their charge, and telling the people, That now I found he did not fail me; and therefore, now I should trust him forever who failed me not; for in truth, as the strokes fell upon me, I had such a spiritual manifestation of God's presence, as the like thereunto I never had, nor felt, nor can with fleshy tongue expresse; and the outward pain was so removed from me, that indeed I am not able to declare it to you; it was so easie to me that I could well bear it, yea, and in a manner felt it not, although it was grievous, as the Spectators said, the Man striking with all his strength (yea, spitting on his hand three times, as many affirmed) with a three-coarded whip, giving me therewith thirty strokes. When he had loosed me from the Post, having joyfulness in my heart, and cheerfulness in my countenance, as the Spectators observed, I told the Magistrate, 'You have struck me as with roses;' and said, moreover, 'Although the Lord hath made it easie to me, yet I pray God it may not be laid to your charge.'"

Warrants were issued for no less than thirteen persons who were unable to repress their sympathy with Holmes at the time of the whipping. The most of them, however, escaped. Two only, John Spur and Jehn Hazel, who had taken the sufferer by the hand as he was led away from the whipping-post, were arrested; and it is more than intimated that there would have been more whipping had not the executioner taken himself out of the way, so that he could not be found, having probably had enough of the bloody work.

"The sixth part of a penny."

**Notices.**

Persons sending communications, whether questions for answers or other anonymous writing should let us have their names in confidence.

RECEIVED FROM WOMEN'S MISSION AID SOCIETIES.

Mrs. James E. Potter, Clements- vale ..... \$ 1 00

Miss Caroline E. Potter, Clements- vale ..... 1 00

Great Village—Mrs. M. P. Freeman ..... 5 00

The W. M. A. Society of Amherst to make Miss Jane Logan a Life Member. Miss Black ..... 25 00

M. R. SELDEN, Treasurer.

Halifax, April 12 1880.

The Hants County Pastors' Meeting will hold its next session at Windsor, Tuesday, April 20th, at 10 a. m., and the Auxiliary H. M. Board will meet at the same place and on the same day at 2 p. m. Rev. J. W. Manning, of Halifax, is expected to lecture in the afternoon and to preach in the evening.

SECRETARY.

**Donation Visits.**

Grateful mention is made by Rev. J. F. Kempton, of Parrsboro, of several acts of kindness on the part of his people in several localities, during the past winter. In each instance liberal donations were made, and a social evening enjoyed; when old and young seemed to be happy. Parrsboro, Spencer's Island, Brookville and Port Greville vied with each other in this matter; contributing in the aggregate the nice sum of \$112.

PASTOR. April 8, 1880.

**Moneys Received.**

A. T. Baker, \$2; N. H. Phinney, \$2; Jas. E. Potter, \$19; O. Eaton, \$0.50; J. D. Halfyard, \$4; Rev. I. R. Skinner, \$2; Rev. D. W. C. Dimock, \$2; M. Kinsman, \$4; Joseph H. Eaton, \$2; A. Knowlton, \$2; Levi Johnson, \$2; J. Ham, \$2; Rev. J. C. Bleakney, \$4.50; J. B. McNutt, Esq., \$4.

**News.**

At Tancook Island, Lunenburg County, a sad accident occurred on Wednesday last about 2 o'clock in the afternoon; six men were returning in a centre-board lobster boat, about fifteen feet long, from Chester, where they had been for a load of lobster bows and laths. When near home an attempt was made to jibe the sail of the boat, but she was capsized by the strong breeze that was blowing at Long Reef. The six men managed to cling on to the boat as best they could, sometimes slipping and being knocked off her bottom. A man named Wm. Young, who saw them from his place on Long Reef, put off in a small dory as quickly as possible. When he reached the capsized boat, he found five men clinging to her bottom in an exhausted condition. The sixth man had gone down. After hard work, for the water was very rough, Mr. Young managed to get one man into his boat, but could not get the others in they were themselves so exhausted. While Mr. Y was there two more went to the bottom. Finally he got the two remaining men lashed to his little boat: He attempted to pull ashore now, but found great difficulty, when, fortunately, Mr. Burton Woolnough, of Cross' Island came to his assistance, and all got safely to land. The names of the men drowned were Geo. Mason, who leaves a widow and six children, Jehn Wilson, leaving a widow and seven children, and David Langille, leaving a widow and five children.

Cornwallis is still exporting potatoes. The Barque Lizzie Curry took in 6000 barrels at Kingsport last week for England and was expecting to leave to-day.

N. S. BRET SUGAR.—Messrs. E. & T. Smith of Windsor, lately sent a quantity of their last fall's crop of beets to the laboratory of Dalhousie College, where they were worked up by the agricultural class. Thirty lbs. of the root yielded 3lbs. 2½ ozs. of the most concentrated syrup, which, for want of proper appliances, is not yet crystallized. This is equal to a yield of 10 per cent. of sugar on the gross weight of roots, which is more than is usually obtained in the factories.

A sad accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon of last week. A pot of boiling water was accidentally upset into a cradle at Mr. A. Gunn's house, and Mr. G.'s infant daughter, who was in the cradle, was frightfully scalded. The child died the following day.

Very early on Saturday Morning the steamer Dominion and schr. Yarmouth Packet, bound to St. John, collided in Grand Passage. The schooner was cut into on one side. With the aid of the steamer she was got into shoal water and was got into shoal water and beached. The schooner is rather seriously damaged, but can be repaired in a few days.

**SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA!** Medical men approve.—From A. H. Peck, M. D., Peticodiac, N. B.

MESSRS. T. GRAHAM & SON.—Dear Sir, I have tried your "Constitutional Remedy" in several cases of Neuralgia with marked effect, I have used it for Chronic Lumbago that has troubled me more or less for several years; I took two or three doses (large ones) and applied your Pain Eradicator externally and I am in hopes they have made a permanent cure at all events I have not had any return of that complaint since using these medicines more than nine months ago.

I have had many opportunities of observing the good effects of your Pain Eradicator in the past ten or twelve years in rheumatic and other complaints. From what I have observed of their efficacy, and from what you have told me of the ingredients composing them, and the evident skill with which they are prepared, that their combined use constitutes a very valuable remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia complaints. You are at liberty to make use of this as you see fit.

A. H. PECK, Peticodiac, N. B., March 18, 1880. March 31. 2 ins. eow.

No. 115 GRAFTON ST., HALIFAX, N. S. August 4th, 1879.

MESSRS. T. GRAHAM & SON.—DEAR SIRS,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of my perfect cure of CATARRH, from which I have suffered in its most severe form for 12 years without being able to find a remedy for it, and I had long thought that nothing could cure me, but thanks to Providence and the use of your valuable preparation, CATARRHINE, I have been completely cured of that distressing and, I might say, disgusting complaint, and I only used one box. I can confidently recommend it to any suffering from that complaint. Price 25 cents a box.

Yours truly, C. F. F. SENOFFS.