Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

GOD'S FRIDAY.

The solemn day which by the great majority of Christian men is yearly devoted to the commemoration of the crucifixion of the Lord Jesus, is almost at hand again. We trust the readers of this journal will be able to enter upon its observance with deep devotional feeling, and will derive lasting spiritual profit therefrom. We would not willingly dispense with the knowledge of any of the events which marked the earthly career of the Lord's Christ, as they stand recorded for our instruction in the brief *memoranda* of the Gospel writers. But we should be placed in a painful position were the knowledge of the Incarnation, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection and the Ascension of the Divine Redeemer withholden from us. It was essential to the efficacy of the redeeming scheme that these events should occur; and were we not familiar with them, we should be groping our way in the dark on subjects vital to our welfare; and we should be without consolation in many an hour of our direst need.

It is well that they should all be made the subject of earnest meditation. But the Crucifixion was an event of transcendent importance. It is the central fact in Christianity. It is proper that we should at one time or another survey the Saviour in all the aspects in which he is presented to us in Holy Scripture. It is good that we should sometimes behold Him in the manger absorbing the love of a mother whose heart was to be pierced through His, or as a seraphic boy, astonishing the grey bearded sages of His nation with words of celestial wisdom, or as the sublimest of teachers instructing rapt multitudes on the Galilean hill slopes and in the crowded courts of the great sanctuary, or as scattering blessings with a generous hand upon the gasping quivering throngs that in their woe and agony were laid at His feet, or as the conqueror of death coming forth in His splendor from the dark domain of the grave, or as ascending upon high amid a dazzling retinue of Seraphim and Cherubim, or as acting the intercessory part of a Great High Priest before the Eternal Throne, or as subduing all things unto himself and reigning as King of kings and Lord of lords. Yes, it is good, it is cheering, it is revivifying to regard Him in turn in all these aspects. But it is in the garden that we learn to weep with Him, and it is near the cross that we are able to weep for ourselves. It is as the Lamb of God sacrificing Himself to save us amid the awful darkness that shrouded Him in the dreadful struggle that we have most need to be looking unto Jesus.

There is not a day nor an hour of our existence here but we are pressed by our necessities to think of Christ crucified; there is not a prayer that struggles heavenward from our lips; not a sigh of devotion that flutters forth from our heart but should be laden with the thought of Calvary's Divine victim.

And if it is thus with us in our individual experience, it is not otherwise with us as a Church. The grand mission of that Church is to preach Christ crucified for the sins of the world. The success of that mission must depend in a very great measure upon the force, the fervour and the point with which that Church proclaims the doctrines of the cross. They are the doctrines that sink deep in the human soul and transform it under the influence of the Holy Ghost. It is true that in some of their relations they are beyond our comprehension. Perhaps the wisest of men may be unable to expound their philosophy with scientific precision. Possibly the wisest of angels feel a similar incapacity. Happily it is not needful to their efficacy that either angels or men should so expound them. We may not strip bare the mysteries which our Father's hand has not uncovered; but all men may feel that the Gospel, of which the doctrines of the cross are the very essence, is the power of God unto salvation. May it be our felicity to prize those doctrines more and more.

A LOCAL PREACHER'S CONVENTION.

Many of the Local Preachers of our Church are meditating the propriety of holding a Convention of their body at a central point during the coming summer. Indeed, the project is taking shape, and arrangements preliminary to the holding of such a Convention are being made. After careful consideration the St. John Local Preachers, have appointed three of their number, the brethren, Dennis Sullivan, White and Knowles, a committee to take action in the matter. With great good judgment, they will ask Conference at its ensuing session in Fredericton for an expression of opinion on the subject; and they are about to apprize by circular their fellow local preachers on the circuits within the Conference bounds of their intention, and to solicit co-operation.

The objects aimed at by the worthy promoters of the Convention are in every way praiseworthy. These brethren desire to see the Local Preacher element fully developed in the economy of our church. They think that there is need for such development on a grand scale. They hold that if this were done, much spiritual force now lying dormant in our Church-ranks would be utilized to decided advantage in Christian work. They also infer that were their institution as flourishing as it ought to be, noble supplies of ministerial candidates would be forthcoming from their ranks for the general service of the church. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of these results could they be brought about. How far the holding of Conventions would tend to the achievement of such results, experience alone can determine. But our brethren assert with much show of reason, that well-conducted Conventions of the kind proposed, could scarcely fail to produce a beneficial effect in strengthening their hands, quickening their fervour, elevating the status of their institution in the Church's estimation, and fixing the attention of many of our young men endowed with gifts and graces, fitting them, if improved, for careers of usefulness. Certainly, if our Local brethren by any efforts in their power to make, can achieve such results, they are loudly called upon to put them forth.

J. R. N.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Death of the Rev. Thomas Jackson—Political notes.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The first topic of the present letter, as well as of the last, will be the record of the death of a great and good man, the close of a saintly and blessed life. The venerable and beloved "Thomas Jackson" a few days ago, peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, at the ripe age of nearly ninety years, and now rests from all his protracted labors on behalf of the Church of God, and the Wesleyan Methodism he loved so well. I will not anticipate the more copious statements of the life-doings of this eminent servant of God, which your columns will soon furnish, and will only hastily refer to the wide spheres of usefulness to which Mr. Jackson was called, and all of which he most conspicuously adorned. He entered the ministry at a comparatively early age, and for nearly seventy years his name has appeared on the roll of Methodist preachers. He travelled twenty years, stationed during the greater portion of that time in large and important circuits, and afforded early evidence of the power that God had given him as an able and useful minister, and of growing fitness for the highest work to which he could be called. For nineteen years he held the post of Connexional Editor with much ability, and devoted himself with much ardour to literary pursuits and studies. In addition to his indefatigable attention to the publications connected with the Book Room and Conference Office, he published a number of valuable works which have taken high rank in our Connexional literature, and with which their Author's name will ever be honorably associated. His next great service was rendered as the first Theological Tutor at Richmond College, which post he filled for the space of eighteen years. In this position he brought into requisition his immense treasures of ripe and varied Theological knowledge, and exerted a most beneficial influence upon the numbers of young Ministers who during those years passed through the College. Upon his retirement from Tutorial duties, there followed about eighteen years of active superannuation, in which his time was filled up in preaching, editing and revising important works, attending upon the various great Connexional Committees which are localized in London, and furthering in every possible way the interests of the Church of God. The highest honors of Methodism fell to his lot, twice he was elected President, and in all things he approved himself worthy and received much favor from God and man. His piety was deep and fervent, and to extreme old age he retained intense love for soul-saving work, and godly concern for the purity and spirituality of Methodism. His last utterances at the London Conference will long be remembered by his brethren, and very precious will his influence be to his sons in the Gospel. A noble man has been taken from our midst, one of the few remaining links of the earlier days of our history, and one who has done good service throughout his protracted career, proving himself tried, true and faithful, worthy of being held in everlasting remembrance.

The great political event of the fortnight has been the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Government on the Irish University Bill, by the small majority of three. This measure received with so much favour and hopefulness at the first, has gradually lost prestige and at last appeared to be fiercely attacked on all sides, but mainly by the Ultramontane Catholics, to whom it did not give a Catholic University well endowed with National funds. The Catholic vote withdrawn from Mr. Gladstone, and added to the compact Conservative opposition was sufficient to turn the scale, and hence the defeat of the Government. Mr. Gladstone promptly sent in his resignation, and Mr. Disraeli had the opportunity of forming a Conservative Government, but in the face of a decided Liberal majority yet cleaving to Mr. Gladstone, he dare not attempt it. He was disinclined to recommend a dissolution, as he had really no settled policy upon which to appeal to the country, and so Mr. Gladstone was again sent for and consented to take back the power he had relinquished. The public excitement has run high, and for awhile all kinds of rumours filled the air. Upon one point, there is on our side, but little difference of opinion, which is to the effect that the insatiable ambition of Rome's dignitaries in Ireland has overleaped itself. Mr. Gladstone is bitterly grieved at their uncompromising opposition and their wholesale desertion at a critical moment, and will not again go out of his way to meet their wishes. Mr. Disraeli dare not and will not attempt to bid for their votes, and for a time they seem left out in the cold. B.

March 24, 1873.

Circuit Intelligence.

FIRST MISSIONARY MEETING AT GEORGETOWN, P. E. I., 10TH MARCH, 1873.—Some places — Union Road, Montague Bridge, and Montague—formerly included in the extensive range of Murray Harbor circuit, are now attached to Georgetown, and together, known as the "Georgetown and Montague mission." At these 'places' missionary meetings were held as in other years, a few months ago. The friends of Georgetown proper desired a meeting there, and arrangements were made for holding one on the 10th ult.

On Sunday the 9th, Rev. Mr. Taylor, chairman of the District, preached at Montague and at Georgetown to very attentive hearers. On Monday we met in the Presbyterian church—kindly given for the occasion, by the pastor. The Sheriff—William MacGowan, Esq., a warm friend of our cause, presided; his speech on taking the chair had the true ring—we felt that the meeting would be what it proved—a success. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Taylor, and Rev. Mr. Melville, (Presbyterian;) also, by the Rev. Messrs. Tweedy, Lucas, and Astbury. The address of Rev. Mr. Melville was peculiarly interesting—replete with sentiments of fraternal greeting and Christian sympathy.

Though the night was stormy—falling snow flakes fiercely whirling—the meeting was well attended. The audience listened with intense interest to the speakers; who, in turn presented the rise and progress, the principles and operations, the successes and prospects of Wesleyan Foreign and Home Missions; the responsibilities and duties of the Churches in relation to their further vigorous prosecution; the encouragements furnished by the achievements of the past, the present favorable position, and the hopeful announcements of the watchmen, on their outlook heights, who see the pierced hand of the MASTER opening many doors—and hear His voice, whispering courage and calling to action;—"All power is given unto me—go ye therefore."

In due order came "Heber's hymn" and 'the Collection.' Votes of thanks, for the use of the church and the services of the chairman, were passed, presented and severally acknowledged. Then followed the Doxology and the Benediction. The people returned to their homes pleased and profited; and we thanked God that the "first Wesleyan Missionary meeting" had been held here; that it was of the right sort, and could be truthfully characterized—"a real good one," so the verdict of public opinion pronounced it.

Georgetown has, beside the Presbyterian an Episcopal church; the people generally attend one or the other; but there are some who hoped for the coming of a Methodist preacher; theirs was a deferred hope until Bro. Lucas, of Souris, in the zealous prosecution of his mission labors extended them as far as unto these also, preaching here as often as practicable. He was cordially received; the people eagerly heard the word from his lips, but were anxious to have it preached oftener than he could possibly do. Their request to the Conference for a young man to labor amongst them was responded to, and, in October, Bro. Astbury was sent, who has now under his care the places already named.

We should have a church at Georgetown. At present the services are held in the Court House. Bro. A. is well received by the people, whom he is faithfully and zealously endeavouring to profit, and we believe, by the blessing of the Lord, will. Youthful, and naturally diffident, he goes to his work with much fear and trembling; feeling, as any true minister does, the weighty responsibility of his position—the value of souls, the awful issues and alternatives before them; that he will be the savour of life unto life or of death unto death, to his hearers. He has, however, the cordial sympathy and co-operation of the pious in the mission, who esteem him highly in love for his work's sake. Others of his hearers do not withhold their respect. We pray that he may win souls. May the religion of Christ extend, grow and prosper in all the Churches.

Murray Harbor is now a compact circuit; the people are very kind—we are working and hoping for showers of blessing.

T.

BURIN CIRCUIT N. F.—We held our Foreign Missionary Meeting, the first ever held in our Circuit on Jan. 8th. The speakers of the evening did their work well and the proceeds were about double those of last year. The subscriptions, as a whole, are not at all extraordinary for an old station like Burin; but considering that the subject of Missions to the Heathen had never been fairly placed before the people, and that they were, to a great extent, uninformed on the matter, they are not discreditable. We expect better things next year.

Our people at the beginning of the new year began to pray for, and expect, an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our congregation. On Jan. 12th we commenced special services, and during the first meeting four persons came to the communion rail seeking mercy. Our services, thus begun, continued, without intermission, one month and nine days; and during the whole of this time Jesus Christ rode forth on a white horse from conquering unto conquer. Some evenings fifty and sixty persons would accept the invitation to seek God, and for a time the number converted to God nightly was fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty. As the result of this glorious visitation three hundred (300) persons have been added to the Church.

The revival meetings were singularly free from excitement; the utmost decorum was maintained throughout. The power of God solemnly impressed the people: and by his presence, they seriously and intelligently sought the "one thing needful," and they did not seek in vain. The converts are of all ages, from the boy and girl of accountable years, to the man and woman "wrinkled and curved, and white with hoary hairs." Our congregations now are very large and devout; they take pleasure in walking about Zion, guarding her interests, and seeking her prosperity.

The first sacrament service after the outpouring of the Spirit was largely attended, so many communicants never before being seen in Burin; and also our quarterly lovefeast, as many as four hundred being present at the latter. May it please God to keep all his people faithful unto death.

On March 3rd we held our Home Missionary Meeting. The evening was fine and the congregation very good. Our staff of speakers was large, and the interest of the meeting was sustained to the close. Our people are quite prepared to take hold of the Home Mission Movement.

Our new church is now about completed, the pews being sold on the 7th inst. This large building will not accomodate every family of our people with a pew; a considerable number will be without sitting room. This is to be regretted for obvious reasons. Our population is increasing fast, and before many years our church will be much too small.

Reviewing the past, we thank God and take courage. We firmly believe in an old fashioned Methodist revival; and trust the time will never come when we, as a church will be without such evidences, that the God of our fathers is with us. A revival of religion quickens every department of our church life, and causes the complicated machinery of our system to move with an ease and regularity that cannot but advance the glory of God. May the Spirit be poured out upon every station within the limits of the E. B. A. Conference.

G. FORSEY.

Burin, March 1873.

SYDNEY MINES, C.B., MARCH 25th, 1873.—*Sydney Mines Wesleyan Church.* This ancient edifice is known to so many ministers connected with this conference that the sound of the name will undoubtedly recall reasons of spiritual enjoyment.

At the close of 1870, however, "its glory had well nigh departed," in consequence of its not having a resident minister, and the changes connected with men employed in the coal mines. There were, however, some left who loved and longed for the return of the former days. We have however pleasure in saying that it still rears its head, and each Sabbath may now be heard the tinkling of an exposed herald announcing the time for prayers, and the people are seen going up to worship. We have not taken down the old building yet; for majesty and beauty it is so improved as to excel itself in any previous period of its history. We first shingled the roof adding a projection, together with new doors, we then removed the old box seats and introduced more modern ones in a sofa shape,—sent to the city for new stoves, &c., and had the whole thoroughly cleaned and painted, at a cost of $190. When we first entered this field of toil the cause seemed so feeble that it was difficult to know how to proceed. But now the prospects are much more encouraging; and the friends of the cause sustain their minister very creditably; and although we have not seen that melting influence we would like to see, yet we have a very interesting class and prayer meeting through the week; and we are now hoping to see times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

* W. T.

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.—Brother Milligan writes, April 1, 1873: "I had hoped to send you a few items of Circuit intelligence this time, but must defer particulars till next mail. * * *

As we are holding special services I hope, like others, soon to have good news to report.

Tidings reach us of revival showers descending upon our churches in the North and in the West. A very extensive revival is now in progress at Harbour Grace, under Bro. Ladner. In our own Circuit at two small stations showers of blessing have been experienced.

PORT AUX BASQUES, NFLD., March 11th, 1873.—We have just concluded our Foreign Missionary Anniversary on this Circuit. We commenced at Channel on Sunday, Feb. 2nd, I preached in the morning and Bro. Embree in the evening. The Public meeting was held on the Thursday evening following, with Captain John Poole in the Chair. The attendance was moderately good. Bro Embree rendered valuable service both by his Sunday evening's sermon, and his address at the meeting. On Sunday, the 9th inst., we were at Petites. I preached on the Sabbath. On the Tuesday evening the meeting was held presided over by Saul Bonnell, Esq. The attendance was not all that could have been wished, but those who were present showed great interest in what was said. Sunday, the 16th, was happily spent at Western Point, one of our strongest places. I preached in the morning and afternoon and Bro. E in the evening. We intended to hold the missionary meeting on the Monday evening, but were disappointed. The day being fine, the fishermen were out on the fishing ground, and could not get in in time. The next day we were compelled to leave for Garia, to which place we walked in about three hours, having on our way to toil over hills, through woods, and across the ice in Garia Bay, much to our exhaustion. We held a missionary meeting that evening, and I preached next evening. At Western Point and Garia, Wesleyans number greatly in excess of any other place in the Circuit, and at Garia we have the greatest number of members. But I am sorry to say that the future prospects of that locality as regards Methodism do not look very bright, owing to the purpose of several families to emigrate to that newly discovered land of promise at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, Anticosti. If they go, may they prosper, and I hope they will never forget that they are Wesleyan Methodists. The Collections are on the whole very encouraging. Neither at Channel, nor Petites have we received by a large amount what we are warranted in expecting. The lists will not be completed till near the time of District Meeting. It is however very gratifying to know that already new names appear on the subscription roll for this year. Cash at any time is not a very plentiful article on this shore, and for some time it has been unusually scarce. But still I do not think the subscriptions will fall far, if at all, below what they have been in the past. And this is the less likely since the signs of the times with respect to fishing are now more encouraging. The last two or three weeks have not been equalled for many years in the quantity of fish taken. I am quite sure that if our people will this spring live up to their privilege, and furnish as with as practical a proof of their gratitude to the Bountiful Donor of their abundance for His great goodness, as they did zealously in seeking possession of it, none of our funds will suffer the least retrogression.

CHAS. PICKELS.

KINGSCLEAR, N. B.—*Mr. Editor,*—I have just returned from Upper Keswick on the "Kingsclear Circuit" where it was my pleasing duty on Sabbath last, in company with Bro. Seller, to dedicate to the worship of God a new Methodist church. The necessity of a church in that place, was felt by our friends, who about the first of July 1872, laid the foundation of their present beautiful *House*, upon the site which was given to the Conference by Robert McKay, Esq. The zeal of the pastor, and the activity of his committee, as evidenced in the completion of the work in so short a period, is truly praiseworthy.

The style of the church is Gothic, size 40x28 feet, and from the base to the top of the spire 85 feet. Attached to the church is a vestry 20x17 feet, that will seat 60 persons, and from which the preacher enters the church. The arrangement is admirable. The entire plans were prepared by the Rev. R. H. Taylor, and the work executed by William Nicholson of "Lake George," and the solidity of the work, as well as the beauty of the finish reflect much credit upon the workmen, and also upon the committee, under whose direction the work was completed. I learn that the whole cost of the church was something over seventeen hundred dollars, which is mostly paid, so that we can put it at once in the list of "free churches."

On Monday evening a meeting was called for the purpose of renting the pews, when between 50 and 60 were disposed of, the proceeds of which are to go into the circuit receipts.

Bro. Taylor has done good work in the erection of this church. May he be instrumental in the accomplishing of a still greater work, before he leaves his present field of labour,—even that of winning many souls for Christ.

McK.

Woodstock, March 27th, 1873.

Miscellaneous.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC AND LOSS OF 547 LIVES.

On Tuesday morning, the 1st inst., what is said to be the greatest naval disaster of the last half century, occurred within less than thirty miles of Halifax.

The steamship *Atlantic*, of the "White Star" Line, sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of March, bound to New York, with a full and very valuable cargo, and nearly a thousand persons, including passengers and crew, on board. Nothing of an unusual nature seems to have characterized the voyage, until the 31st ult., when the Captain, fearing that the supply of coal would not suffice to carry the ship to New York, resolved to put into Halifax; and at midnight it was calculated that they were within about forty miles of Sambro Light.

The following is Captain William's account of the wreck as reported to the owners of the steamer, and given in evidence before the Court of Enquiry ordered by the Dominion Government:

HALIFAX, April 2, 1873.

Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—

I take this opportunity of giving you full particulars of our terrible disaster, and the causes that led to it. On the 28th of March the Engineer's report shewed the coals getting short, we having experienced three very heavy days weather. Coals 319 tons; we being 1,130 miles from Sandy Hook. The speed came down to 8 knots per hour and with a moderate strong breeze to 5 knots per hour. Hoping that the wind would change favourably, I kept on till the 31st, when our coals were reduced to 127 tons, and the ship distant from Sandy Hook 460 miles (Lat. 41° 39, N., Long. 63° 54° W.) As ship by this time was making but 6 knots per hour, wind being at S. W., glass falling and a Westerly swell on, I thought the risk too great to keep on. As in the event of a westerly gale coming we might find ourselves shut out of all sources of supply. The Chief Steward also reported stores short. Fresh provisions enough for saloon for two and but salt for steerage for two days, when all but the bread and rice would be out. At 1 p. m., after receiving the engineers report, decided to come here, Sambro Island being then North, 5° East, distant 170 miles. During the afternoon the wind was S.S. W. with rain; at 8 p.m. the wind veered to the West, clear starlight. I several times corrected the course by the Polar Star. Course steered by compass was N., 24° E. with 7° Easterly deviation, which I considered ample allowance for the Westerly set, and to lead 5 miles to the East of Sambro Island. I left my orders on the bridge as to lookouts, which word was passed to the officers relieving at midnight (2nd and 4th officers). I corrected the course the last time at 12 20 a.m., when I repeated my caution and orders. Then went into the chart room and sat down. In about 15 minutes a Mr. Fisher came in to ask some particulars about the ship, as he was writing to the "Cosmopolitan" newspaper. He stayed about 20 minutes and left. My intention was to run on till 3 a.m., then to heave to and await day.

At midnight the ship's run was 122 miles, which would place her 48 miles south of Sambro, the speed by log at 1.30 being 9 knots per hour. The night at this time was cloudy. At 2.40 my servant came up with my cocoa when he was told not to awake me till 3. a. m. when the second officer would call me. The first intimation I had of anything was the ship striking on Meagher's Rock off Meagher's Island, and remaining, heeling slightly to port. The officers were quickly at their stations accompanied by the quartermasters. The first sea swept away all the port boats, and the ship heeling over rapidly soon rendered the starboard boats useless.

Every effort was made to send the people forward outside the ship, but terror defeated all our efforts. The 2nd officer was in the starboard life boat. I carried two ladies and placed them with him and returned for more. Before I got as far as the saloon entrance, finding the ship going over still farther, I managed to get hold of the weather rails, and get back to the life boat. I took the ladies out and placed them in the main rigging. Went back and called to the 2nd officer to come out as the boat would roll over, which she did in a few minutes carrying with her Mr. Metcalf, and from 30 to 40 men. Finding that I was of no use there I returned to main rigging, and found that the ladies had gone. The chief officer, Mr. Frith, got up into the mizzen rigging, where his retreat was soon cut off, and he had to remain there until 3 p. m., when the weather and sea moderating with falling tide he was got off. Mr. Brady, the 3rd officer, finding the boats useless, went forward, and with the assistance of Quartermasters Speakman and Owens, established communication with a rope to a small outlaying rock, distant from our starboard bow about 40 yards, Owens swam first but failed to get a footing. Speakman then tried and succeeded. A stouter rope was hauled on the rock along which Mr. Brady passed followed by the boldest of the men. By this time it was 4 a. m. I was at this time in the main rigging trying to get the passengers there collected to make an effort to get forward. Many went, but the larger number—several saloon passengers among them—lay there and died. The Purser was the first to succumb to the intense cold that prevailed. Finding myself of no use there I got along outside the ship to the fore-rigging. Got the fore sheets and tacks unrove and sent ashore. We now had five ropes to the rock along which men to the number of two hundred passed safely though nearly exhausted on reaching the rock. Mr. Brady, accompanied by Owens, Speakman and Thomas, now got a line across the inner channel, which was about 100 yards wide, and shallow though with a heavy surf running through. They then went up and gave the alarm, and sent a messenger to Halifax. About 50 got to the larger island by the line, though many were drowned in the attempt; amongst the number the chief steward, who was drowned by the passengers crowding him down. I, with the fourth officer, encouraged as much as we could of the people (about 450) who remained on the ship's side to keep moving and keep from falling asleep. In many cases they gave right up and died apparently without any pain. Twelve men seated together laid down beside me, and, despite all efforts to rouse them, died and slipped into the sea. At 5 30 the first boat came but she was too small to be of any use, [at this point the Captain's feelings overcame him, and it was several minutes before he could proceed.]

In about 20 minutes more the first large boat was launched and proceeded to take the passengers off the small rocks. She was in half an hour followed by two others. I succeeded (fearing the ship would part and slide into deep water) in getting them to take off, those from the ship first, and many were saved, who if left there to the last would have perished from exhaustion. At this time I missed the 4th Officer and feared he had fallen in when I saw him on the rocks encouraging and helping another boat along. When all had left but about 30 men my hands being frozen and legs stiff, they took me off, the rest following immediately. At 8 45 all the survivors were landed, and lodged in a wooden hut belonging to a fisherman named Clancy who with his daughter gave them all they had, made fires and warmed them. During the day they were drafted off to the various islands about, and billeted amongst what houses there were there, Mr. Ryan, the resident Magistrate filling his house and others following his example. No women or children saved.

At 1 P. M., I sent Mr. Brady on to Halifax to give particulars, obtain food and assistance also to get steamers down early, and convey passengers and crew to Halifax. At 5. P. M. the tide having fallen, she broke in two, abaft the foremast. Ship falling over till the sea washed completely over her. Cargo was now washed out. Having no other officer at hand, I detailed the boatswain and 8 men to prevent the wreckers who now swarmed round, from carrying away the saved goods, and set a watch of 4 men during the night to pick up the bodies of such as might wash ashore. They picked up but five during the night. At daylight the Custom's authorities came down and took charge. I gave to a Capt. Sheridan provisional authority to employ what labor he required for salvage, with the understanding that the salvage should not be over 40 per cent. of the net value, and it this was objected to, to leave it to the arbitration of two Justices of the Peace.

We embarked all our saved, amounting to about 429, in the Lady Head and Delta, steamers, and arrived at Halifax at 3 p. m., where Mr. Morrow, the Cunard agent, who had promptly afforded us every assistance, had places prepared for all. I have given the Company's carpenter orders to get two hundred shells to bury the dead and an undertaker to attend to the saloon passengers' bodies and the second officer's, as their friends might wish them forwarded. Many bodies had come on shore before I left, some unrecognisable, but I indentified Mr. Metcalf, Miss Merrit, Mrs. Fisher, and the Chief Steward together with several of the crew.

I left the fourth officer and four men at the wreck to identify and take charge of papers, valuables, etc., that might be thrown up. I saved 13 Saloon passengers, lost 20. Saved 416 steerage, lost 527 steerage and crew. But three women were seen; the two I have spoken of and one who got up beside the chief officer and died in the rigging with her baby.

EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Ritchie—.

Had the leads ready for sounding at 12 o'clock. It was clear up to midnight. Went to chart-room after leaving the Bridge, which was 30 feet abaft it. In chart-room I could hear what went on. I was six feet from the man who steered the ship. I was up 2 o'clock, looked into the wheel-house and then laid down. I allowed an average of 11 knots for her speed, after making observations at midnight. The log was read at half-past one—when the ship was going at about 9 miles. At three o'clock I expected to be twenty miles South of Sambro, where I intended to lay till morning. Had not my clothes off. Had confidence in Second Officer. He had been two trips in the ship, and was a steady man.

By Mr. Blanchard—I got my observations by latitude and longitude, and knew distance exactly from Halifax by charts—they are all lost. I steered N. N. East by compass. The speed of ship increased until 12 o'clock. The wind was abeam. Had no canvass on her. At 12 o'clock night I judged we were forty-eight miles from Sambro. Sambro bearing about North 5 east. I did not slack speed. I did not shift course. I did not sound. I thought it would be taken seven miles east of Sambro Ledges. Never been on this coast before. Third Officer had been in harbor twice. Admirality charts I had shewed the depth.

I do not recollect what the depth of water was. The reason I did not sound was because the night was clear, and Sambro should have been seen 21 miles in clear weather. Standing on the bridge would be thirty-six feet high. I knew I was approaching the shore and the clearness of the night and certainty of seeing light was the reason I did not sound. I now know I must have been mistaken in the locality of the ship at 12 o'clock. The ship was further to the North and West than I supposed. Cannot judge how far I was out of reckoning. I knew the coast was dangerous.

[Here the Captain took the chart and marked the position where he supposed he was at twelve o'clock at night.]

Examinations continued.—I would not have gone inside of 45 fine sounding—this would give 14 miles from Sambro, but I intended to keep out 21 miles and stop the ship—the current must have set in faster than I allowed—If I had sounded from 12 to 3, I would not have gone on shore—I would have been on deck myself—soundings would have showed me to be in some other position than what I thought I was. —When I left the deck the Qtr. Masters were there, and Second and Fourth officers. This is my second voyage. I was up at 2. I knew nothing from the time I lay down till the ship struck—not much sea out but considerable in shore—struck going between 9 and 10 knots. The shore where we struck was considerably high—ship ran on a shelving rock.—[Captain here corrected a statement in the press that he was the 16th man to leave, whereas he did not till there were but 17 alive on the wreck.]

I was not in a condition to stand cold, as I had received an accident at sea—leg broken and ribs also. Was asleep when ship struck. The ship struck between 5 and 15 minutes past three.

Examined by Mr. McDonald:—I gave orders to be called at 3 by relieving officers, but ordered servant to call me before. I was I think not called before ship struck. If I had been called at three think I could have seen the land and saved the ship. If men on deck had been energetic the white line of snow on the land should have been observed, and had they discovered it, and had engines reversed, the calamity might have been averted. This is my opinion from what I saw when I came on deck.

Since commanding a ship I always associated my officers with myself in the navigation of the ship, so as to make them aware of the deviation of the ship, and the course steered by compass.

We have printed orders for guidance of officers. They principally caution against fire, collision and wreck. There are no instructions as to what to do when approaching coast, but every officer in charge has full power to change course or reverse engine and stop ship in case of danger, without reference to the Captain.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

The closing exercises of the above body occurred on Monday evening, when the Literary season of 1872–73 was terminated by a Literary and Sociable entertainment. Upwards of a hundred persons, ladies and gentlemen, sat down to a bounteous and carefully prepared tea. Everything went as "merry as a marriage bell," and we have no doubt, too, that "soft eyes looked love to eyes that spake again." The pleasing exercises of the evening were commenced by singing from the choir, after which the President, John Sterling, Esq., gave a neat speech, which was very well received. The Rev. A. S. DesBrisay next held the attention of the Institute and its guests for a few minutes, while he delivered some interesting remarks. Mrs Mitchell sang very nicely, "Mother, meet me at the beautiful gate," and was loudly applauded. Miss Bessie Smith played the accompaniment on the Organ Melodeon, in her usual artistic manner. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the energy with which this young lady has applied herself to the study of music, and of the proficiency therein she has consequently attained, and in these respects she affords an example which the musical young ladies of Windsor could imitate with profit. Mrs. McEachen, sister of Mr. Herbert G. Wilson, read an original essay which was attentively listened to, and greeted with the plaudits of the audience. An exceedingly amusing speech was delivered by the Rev Roland Morton, which fairly brought down the house. Miss Ida Scott sang a piece entitled "Only," playing her own accompaniment. There is a great deal of pathos and sweetness in the music of this piece; the words are really poetical and pathetic, and the song was rendered by Miss Scott with great correctness of taste, expression and sweetness. The singing of this young lady would do credit to a professional, and would alone amply have repaid those present on Monday evening for their attendance, and the enthusiastic applause which greeted Miss Scott's beautiful singing, was but a just tribute to her musical talent.

The President presented an address from the Institute to the Rev. A. S. DesBrisay, with a purse containing $50.00. The address spoke of the Reverend gentlemen in the highest terms. Mr. Desbrisay, was completely taken by surprise and was evidently deeply affected by the tangible evidance which the Institute had just afforded him of their appreciation of his faithfulness as a minister.

A Serio-comic reading was given by Mr. F. W. Dakin in capital style. He has evidently many of the qualities requisite to make a good reciter and actor.

Mr. George Huestis gave a recitation entitled "Columbus" in a manner which reflected great credit upon him, and received the commendations of his hearers.

A piece entitled "The Rose Bush," was exceedingly well sung by Mrs Mitchell. Then followed a recitation by Miss Carrie Chandler, a speech by C. E. DeWolfe, Esq. and a recitation by Mr. James Allen. The Rev. R. Morton taking the Chair, a vote of thanks to the President, John Sterling Esq., and the Secretary, Mr. Joseph Robinson, for their active and untiring labors to promote the prosperity of the Institute, was then moved by C. E. DeWolfe Esq., and seconded by the Rev. A. S. DesBrisay and passed unanimously and enthusiastically. "God Save the Queen" then terminated one of the most enjoyable sociable and literary entertainments yet given by the Y. P. Wesleyan Institute.

From the St. John, N. B., Tribune, April 3.

A CLAIMANT ARISES FOR THE $100 REWARD

Offered for the Discovery of Scriptural Authority for Infant Baptism.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: In the second edition of your issue of the 1st inst., I noticed a paragraph referring to the offer of a "clergyman in St. John," of $100 as a reward to any who "can find a proof of Infant Baptism in the Bible."

The strangeness of such a proposal, and the fact that it appeared on "April-fools'-day," no doubt led many to look upon the affair as a piece of fictitious literature appropriate to the hour. I have since heard that such an offer was really made in one of the churches of this city last Sunday. As we assume the clergyman who proposed to invest the $100 for information, on so important a subject, was sincere, perhaps it is well to state that the desired information can be had in a *Catechism of Baptism*, published by one of the clergymen of this city, and now on sale at several of our book-stores. The unprejudiced reader will find the doctrine of Infant Baptism clearly and satisfactorily sustained by Scripture proof in the *Catechism* referred to.

If we were to adopt the plan of offering a reward, as was done on Sunday last, we might tender a similar amount to any person who will find a proof, in the Bible, that any one of the persons said to have been baptized, in the Scriptures, was immersed in water. We are aware that the contemporaries of Noah were immersed in the deluge, and the Egyptians in the Red Sea, but they were not baptized. The Israelites, when escaping from Egypt were baptized—men, women, and *infants*—*all* of them, when the clouds "poured out rain" upon them; but they were not immersed—they passed over "dry shod."

And we might give those who are fond of rewards another chance, by the offer of a similiar amount to any one who will show how the prediction of Ezekiel, who is speaking of "the blessings of Christ's kingdom," chap. 36, verse 25, said, "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean," is ever fulfilled in the rites and ceremonies of immersionist churches.

DONATION VISIT.—The Donation Visit to Rev. R. Weddall was held in the Wesleyan Church, Kentville, on Monday evening, March 31st. Owing to the unpleasant state of the weather and the unfavorable condition of the roads, some who were favorably disposed, were not able to be present. The Donation ($30) was presented to the Rev. Gentleman by the Chairman, Thos. Lydiard, Esq. Several persons addressed the meeting, and some very good music was rendered by the choir. Mrs. G. E. Calkin presided at the organ. The donations to Rev. Mr. W. at Greenwich, Brooklyn and Kentville amount in the aggregate to $100.00.—*The Star.*

THE lecture delivered by the Rev. Mr. Shenton, Wesleyan minister of this town, on Friday evening last, in the Presbyterian Hall, was in all respects a decided success. The hall was filled to overflowing by an intelligent and appreciative audience, and the speaker ably sustained his well-known reputation as a fluent and accomplished lecturer. The society under whose auspices the lecture was delivered, under the management of Rev. Dr. McCulloch, is making strenous efforts in the cause of temperance, and doubtless the seed thus sown will yet bring forth fruit abundantly.—*Truro Sun.*

General Intelligence.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

RECORD OF THE CASUALTIES MORE SERIOUS THAN AT FIRST REPORTED.

On Thursday afternoon a coal-laden train on its way from Pictou to this city became disabled by one of the axles of the engine breaking down near Brookfield. The conductor telegraphed to Truro for instructions and assistance. From that place instructions were telegraphed to Pictou and Halifax respectively for the trains about to start to proceed to the scene as rapidly as possible, and render what assistance was in their power. Meanwhile the conductor of the coal train got together a force of men, and succeeded in running his train into a siding, and thus cleared the main train track. Before the Pictou train came along, however, the express train from St. John, N. B., with passengers and mails, passed Truro, and Conductor Ryan, who was in charge, was instructed to proceed towards the scene rapidly, but cautiously, and to call at Brookfield for orders. He did so; and at that point the evidence differs. He was informed that the train from Annapolis Conductor Geldert, was on the line, and says the Station-master told him Gelderts train waiting was on the Stewiacke siding for him to pass it, while