

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1871.

OUR CHURCH PAPER.

The non-arrival of J. R. N.'s usual article having left a blank this week to be filled up in some unusual way, we take advantage of the opportunity so presented, to insert in this part of the paper a few words respecting the circulation of our Conference Organ.

It is exceedingly desirable for all who are at all interested in the prosperity of Methodism in these Provinces, that this should be greatly increased. We have, therefore, recently sent out a Circular to the Ministers on the different Circuits throughout the Conference, urging them to enter at once on a general determined canvass for New Subscribers. We now wish to bespeak for them in the prosecution of such canvass, the earnest sympathy and cordial assistance of all our present subscribers. In the Circular we have said—

"The PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN, as our Church Organ, ought to go into every Methodist family within the bounds of the Conference, and until it does so, the canvass for new Subscribers should be pushed vigorously and constantly everywhere. We surely do not over-estimate the financial ability of our people when we suppose that there are comparatively few of our congregations who could not well afford to pay \$2 a year to secure the 52 weekly visits of the printed messenger of our Church, and there is scarcely one of them in which, it is worthily welcomed, any one of these visits would not be worth more than the four cents which would more than suffice to secure it. We shall find, however, when we compare the list of present subscribers with the estimated number of families in our congregations, that about five-sixths of the families do not yet receive this visit. Please, my dear brother, ascertain immediately how many of these destitute families are attendant on your ministry, and then exert all your business tact in endeavoring to induce as many as possible to arrange to get the paper. If you and every other brother thus addressed will do so, and report the results of the canvass weekly, I believe that I shall be required to enter the names of at least a hundred new Subscribers a week for the next three months to come. Do you not think it possible for you, if you enter upon the canvass systematically, and with the determination to succeed, to obtain at least one new Subscriber for every week until the close of this three months' canvass?"

\$2 00 in December will pay to 31st December, 1872, or \$1 to 30th June. Please take the Advance payments to either 31st December or the 30th June, 1872, according to the above scale. Of course it will be better for you and more convenient for me to obtain the payment at once to December, 1872. Please report from time to time the names of new Subscribers, with the amount of advance payment you have received for each, and I will get the papers, and will credit the money which you may report as having been paid to you, and will charge to you until you have opportunity to forward it.

And in a Postscript we requested any preacher who could not give proper attention to this business, to put it into the hands of some suitable person or persons on his Circuit, who could and would give immediate attention to it.

We are assured that almost every one of our present subscribers can, if he will, render essential service in his neighborhood; and we are well assured that if every one will do so, the canvass will be everywhere successful.

We would also take this opportunity of reminding every one of our present subscribers, that \$2.00 in advance for 1872, should be paid by him, at the latest, by the 31st inst. This is required by the terms of publication, and the office cannot afford to send the paper to any one who does not punctually pay his annual subscription.

We are very anxious to retain all our present subscribers, and we, therefore, earnestly entreat each one who has not already done so, to hasten to pay his \$2 for 1872.

We every year lose some of our subscribers because of the negligence of some of our Agents. We ask all subscribers this year to see themselves that their payments are reported to the Office, and acknowledged in the paper in due season.

New advance-paying subscribers for 1872 will receive the numbers of the current year published after such advance payment, free.

even when all hope of successful opposition is altogether lost. This is the case with the reform of the National Universities. From year to year the weary struggle has gone on, and at length the battle has been won. Nonconformists may not obtain not only the highest literary honors of the University, but substantial offices and places of emolument and power. This has been the year of the recent election of two distinguished scholars to Fellowships in Colleges, and they are prominently known as Dissenters from the National Church. Other changes are impending. Mr. Gladstone has written to the Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge intimating that the Ministry think that the time has come for making a full enquiry into the revenues and property of Oxford and Cambridge, not only the Universities, but also the Colleges and Halls, and every other source of income. This measure is regarded with great alarm by the advocates of letting things alone, but useless will all their protests be, as the power of the nation is with the Liberal party, and despite a few temporary checks, chiefly arising from local causes, it possesses a fine majority in the Commons, and it is not likely that the House of Lords, warned as it must be by unmistakable signs of national distrust, will offer any serious opposition to the intentions of the Lower House.

Educational questions keep prominently before the public. There has been a lengthened debate in the London School Board, characterized by very great ability, upon the vexed question of payment of fees for poor children to Denominational schools out of the Rates. A compromise was determined upon and the final settlement of the question is postponed for twelve months. In the meanwhile payment of fees out of the Rates to Denominational schools, will be made only upon proof of urgent need, and without prejudice to the principles involved on either side of the question, and of course without guarantee for their continuance.

This time is secured for the erection of the new School Board Schools, many of which are already contracted for, and when they are completed it is not likely that a great number of parents who may be in indigent circumstances will prefer the Denominational schools; and in very few instances will such schools be benefited to any considerable amount by the ratepayer's money in the shape of school fees.

The difficulty may thus be tied over in London and other large towns, but it will come up constantly in places where the requisite provision is already made for the children to be taught, and School Board Schools will not be secured. These National or Denominational Schools are now entitled under the new Act of 1870 to receive large grants from the Imperial Funds, and unless some change in the Act be devised, the ratepayers will also claim from the State, until they are able to do so.

The famous Tichborne trial, after a break of four months, has been resumed, and bids fair for many a day to drag its slow length along. No new or special feature is presenting itself, and the witnesses produced on behalf of the claimant all testify with singular and persistent uniformity that he is the long lost heir, and adduce proofs of his identity. It is not yet known what damaging evidence the opposing party may bring up in opposition to all that is said in the claimant's favor. The public interest in this great trial is unabated, and will doubtless continue to the end.

In Methodism there is nothing very special to report. We have weekly a goodly array of reports concerning new chapels and plans for extension of operations. New sanctuaries are being opened and our people give proofs at these joyous events of noble generosity. The word of the Lord as declared by our leading preachers in these new chapels is frequently accompanied by soul-converting power, and thus the gift is accepted by the Head of the Church. The present is also the appointed season for holding the greater part of our country Missionary meetings. This is no slight addition to the ordinary work of the Circuit, but it is delighted in by our people, and blessed by divine influence.

We have been visited by unusually abrupt and sharp reminders of the coming winter. The summer was late in making its appearance, and now we have an early approach of winter. The advantage of climate is not all with us who dwell on this side of the Atlantic.

Faithfully yours,
Nov. 29, 1871.

Circuit Intelligence

RIVER PHILIP.—Bro. Harrison writes, Nov. 29th.—"I cannot do anything like the amount of work that ought to be done on this Circuit, which is large enough for two men and well able to support them, but yet with only one it is not yet self-sustaining. We have been holding special services at an appointment about twelve miles from the parsonage. God was pleased to pour out his Spirit upon the people; and about twenty professed to be blessed. We are expecting to have special services on different parts of the Circuit if my health does not fail. I think I feel a strongly increasing desire to see souls converted to God."

SOUTH-MISSON, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Bro. Lucas—one of the young brethren recently from England, writes "When I was at Charlottetown I saw from the District Record Book that this place had been for several years without a ministerial supply. I was prepared therefore, to find a low state of religion here. But the people are universally kind according to their ability and seem glad to see me in their homes. I scarcely know what will be my exact general order of proceedings yet; but by my first Sabbath here, Nov. 5, I preached at Souris in the morning, and it was a very encouraging service. In the afternoon I drove to Grand River, and preached to a congregation rather larger than that in the morning. The people seemed very eager to hear the word, some of them coming several miles to the service. This too was very encouraging. Next day was spent in visiting the people in that extensive settlement. The welcome I received was very hearty, and the blessing to my own soul certainly was very great. We have no church there but must use a school house

or the Templars' Hall. On Tuesday I drove on to St. Peter's Bay and Morrell. Here I was a kind of Methodist explorer, having to introduce myself and then search for fragments long ago scattered. I cannot but feel grateful for the universal hospitality of the island people; it is such that a stranger even seems everywhere to be made to be at home. I cannot quite judge what can be done in these places till I visit them again. Before evening of that day I went on to Mount Stewart, which is thirty miles from Souris and will be in that direction the boundary of my Circuit. There was a winter church building, which was a great success. It was a ministerial supply, but as there had been no ministerial supply, it has not been fitted up with seats, and it is without a stove. But some reliable people being anxious for religious service, have promised to have both seats and stove provided. The house is now well placed in the midst of a compact village, and I am encouraged by my return. I held an evening service; and reached home on Thursday at noon—much encouraged.

Here the Chapel is the joint property of Methodists and Presbyterians, and is in an inconvenient position—a mile from the most of the people, which must in bad weather seriously affect our congregation. Last Sabbath was very fine, and we had a goodly house. I preached in the morning, and attended school in the afternoon, and preached again in the evening. Congregations were large; and the prospects seem to improve. I believe God will bless his work on this mission station. I have given myself to God and do not forget my towns. He has sent me here I do believe. It would be a great blessing for me, but God will be my helper. I know that prayers are offered for me in my mother country, in Halifax and also in the island which cannot be vain. I long for Pentecostal revival here. Mr. Taylor has been very kind and I already feel him to be an intimate friend.

SOMMERSET, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Bro. J. C. Berrie, the young English Brother who was appointed to this Circuit, writes, 22nd Nov.—"I like my people very much, and feel unworthy of the very great kindness which they show me. The congregations are large and intelligent—and the attention which is paid to the Word preached greatly encourages me. It is a blessing to me to see that the influence of the Church as the people who would attend cannot all get Sunday evening since I have been here. I have experienced much divine assistance and I do hope that the duty is not distant in which a good work of revival will begin and continue among the people."

BAI DEVY, N. B.—Bro. Fisher, another volunteer from England, writes—"I have got among some very kind people, and have every prospect of being very comfortable and happy; I shall be if the work of God prosper. I have found the Rev. D. B. Scott to be a very kind brother and I believe we shall be very happy in working together for the prosperity of Zion. Our united prayer is—O Lord revive thy work."

CANTERBURY, N. B.—Bro. Crisp writes Nov. 2nd.—"I like my Circuit very well indeed. I have been nearly over it in company with Rev. Mr. Harrison. All being well, I shall on Sunday commence the Methodist preaching in Forest City. The friends are very kind, and seem pleased to see us."

WILMOT, N. B.—Bro. Jobb writes Nov. 13.—"I am very comfortable and happy here, and have every prospect of being successful."

BERMUDA, ST. GEORGE'S.—Bro. T. W. Smith reports the arrival of Bro. Shrewsbury, a Nov. 15th. "He gives good promise of being to be just the man we wanted and has been received in a way very satisfactory. I should think to himself and I am sure to me. Things are I think improving in this circuit."

STEARLTON.—Bro. Morton writes, Dec. 1, 1871—"Nothing special is transpiring here. The cold weather is upon us and snow has fallen sufficient to make possible sleighing. Work is pretty good and the prospect for the winter is encouraging. Indications with regard to church interests are cheering rather than otherwise. Our Home Missionary Meeting was financially successful, the amount thus contributed and promised being \$21.00."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Bro. Dove writes, Nov. 25—"You will be glad to learn that an intelligence received by mail we have good reason to believe that the three young men from whom we have been looking are now on their way from England. We wish them a speedy and prosperous voyage. Since I wrote last I have visited Blackhead, Island Cove, and Old Perlickan Circuit, taking part in the Missionary meetings which have been very successful. The new church at Perlickan was dedicated on the 19th inst. It is a very nice building. Brother Lader and the congregation have done well to erect it in so short a time."

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

SABBATH SCHOOL HYMNS AND MUSIC.

The attention of Sabbath School Superintendents is called to a Hymn Book and a Tune Book, adapted to each other for the use of schools, recently issued from the Wesleyan Conference Office, and for sale at our Book Room in Halifax. The *Methodist Scholars' Hymn Book* is an improvement on previous publications of this class from the same source, in the suitability and variety of the hymns it affords. The book contains two hundred and ninety-five hymns, fifty-five of which, either in whole or in part, are in the *Methodist Hymn Book*. The authors' names, from which we learn that over fifty of the hymns are the production of the Bard of Methodism, Charles Wesley, who it will be remembered composed some of the best hymns for youth; forty hymns are from Dr. Watts, some of whose sweetest strains are his hymns for children, and the remaining two hundred are by various authors, including many of the best hymn-writers of Great Britain and America. The book can be had in various sizes and styles, the cheapest edition being supplied to schools at the very low price of *ninety cents per doz.*

The *Methodist Scholars' Tune Book* is an admirable collection of music, designed to accompany the new Sabbath School Hymn Book above noticed, being adapted to every variety of metre in that book. It contains two hundred and twenty-three tunes and pieces selected from the most approved composers, both ancient and modern, including many original tunes of decided merit specially contributed to this work. In these days, when musical compositions are so abundant, and collections of

music so numerous, it is almost an impossibility to make use of a hundredth part of what is given to the public. This remark applies especially to the Sabbath School collections, the necessarily pouring forth from the American press. Those in charge of the musical department in our larger Sabbath Schools often find themselves in perplexity by reason of the ever-teeming supply of Sabbath School music. Many of our schools are not in circumstances to afford to change frequently their Hymn and Tune Books, or to furnish the men with new publications of music.

To such schools this Tune Book may prove a relief in this respect, as a standard collection for continued use, and as a valuable accompaniment to other supplies; while in smaller schools where economy is needed, this Tune Book will serve a double purpose. In any case its use may greatly help in musical training. This work will be found unworthy the attention of choirs, and of those interested in aiding the service of song in the sanctuary, as it contains a good variety of the best tunes, suited to the various metres of our Chapel Hymn Book. They are arranged in compressed score for four voices; and can be read with facility. Any other recommendation of this work is its exceeding cheapness. Only think of such a book being had for forty cents! No excuse can now exist, even in poor congregations, for lack of music. Were this collection introduced into all our churches, and our people to have any musical talent encouraged, they would be greatly benefited. The Superintendents have a valuable in almost any community, a decided improvement in public and social singing would soon be manifest.

SUGGESTIVE TO OTHERS!

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a large and valuable package of excellent reading matter from the Hon. Judge Young and his lady of Charlottetown. The parcel comprises magazines, tracts, papers, and pamphlets of great variety, intended for gratuitous distribution to our labourers under difficult circumstances of very blessed assistance enabling me to supply the wants of a Sabbath school, in a little village remote in the wilderness. I can aver that whole village has been benefited, every man and woman as well as child having been thus supplied by the means of the Sabbath school. The Superintendent of it who labours under difficult circumstances has been greatly encouraged to continue the school on the three Sabbaths in the month in which there is no preaching. He will not soon forget the names of his kind and distant benefactors.

I have retained also a supply for general distribution among the sick and poor through this large Circuit, and find them greatly benefited. I accompany each one with a prayer for the conversion of souls. I must also acknowledge the personal gift of some handsomely bound little gems of Christian reading, written by the sister of Mrs. Young. I have lent these among a select few with good results. How much would be done towards assisting ministers and teachers, if others of like friendly friends, would "go and do likewise."

A. STEWART DESBRY, Middle Musquodouit, Dec. 1, 1871.

NEW YORK MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church commenced its exercises with love feasts at St. Paul's Church on Fourth Avenue. Rev. Dr. Lore was called to preside, and there in the altar Bishops Ames and Morris, and Dr. Jacoby, from the German missions. Prayer was offered by Dr. Miles, and Dr. Durbin, the senior Missionary Secretary, made some appropriate general remarks, declaring his warm and unabated attachment to the missionary cause and its interests. Rev. Dr. Jacoby, Superintendent of the German Missions, then spoke in English. He identified himself from the German to make his remarks the more interesting. He told of his conversion in Cincinnati in 1839; of his call to the ministry under Bro. Snoker; of the mission to St. Louis, to which Bishop Morris sent him within a year and a half; of the Bishop's promise to him to preach a sermon from the text, "In four years' time, the same Bishop appointed him, Presiding Elder, of a circuit stretching from St. Louis to Lexington, Missouri. He received about \$400 a year, and kept his horse and buggy, but met everywhere with so much kindness that his expenses were very light. He told of the breaking of the shafts of his buggy, and of the help of a Mormon, who brought it for him out of the forests on a sleigh, and how by marrying a couple he obtained means of paying for the damage. Now the work in this section is under two conferences, with many self-supporting stations. In 1849 Bishop Morris sent him to Germany, much against his own wish and that of his wife—for it was supposed that he would die of consumption—and the Germans were a learned people, and he had graduated in the law; but he was under orders, twenty-two years since, and there was now in the world no Methodist work. He had written a work on Methodism for the Germans, and he believed it would take the world. The verse, "Shall we whose souls are lighted?" was then sung, and the meeting, which had increased in interest, proceeded. Rev. Brother Platt, of the Missionary Board, made a remark to two of his own feelings toward the Missionary Society, when Rev. Father Hedstrom arose and melted the meeting with his simple hearty tale of missionary life work at home and abroad. For twenty seven years he had been a missionary. As soon as he had means, after conversation, he went home to Sweden. Many were converted on board the ship; and in Sweden his father and finally all the family had gone safely home to glory. His brother was converted in a storm on the North Sea, while Hedstrom exhorted, and afterwards assisted with him in the ministry in the West. He had been appointed years ago to the North River Mission, with his circuit everywhere; but lost the use of his mother tongue, but recovered it in answer to prayer. He had built one Bethel ship, and then another; had now 8,000 members, with 1,000 converts for the past year, and 75 Pastors—Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes. A large church building was in progress in Brooklyn, toward which a wealthy friend had given \$10,000, and the Lord would furnish the rest. The motion of Job A. Pugsley, seconded by Thomas Smith's *Resolved*, That that part of Maclean bound on the North by Robert Reed's northern line, and including all of the Southampton Grant, so called, and extending to Gilbert Lawrence's inclusive, on the mountain road, and to Stephen Cannon, inclusive, on the West Brook road, be called by its original name—Southampton.

On motion of M. L. Baker, seconded by Thomas Hoeg; *Resolved*, That the Way Office, now in Halifax, be the way office for the Southampton Office.

Moved by T. H. Harrison, Esq., seconded by William Adams: *Resolved*, That the House of Assembly of our Province, and the Post Office Department, be petitioned to carry out the wishes of this meeting as expressed through those resolutions, Moved by David Mills, seconded by Alexander Symes: *Resolved*, That the minutes of this meeting be published in the *Amherst Gazette* and *Chicopee Post*, and that the Halifax and St. John newspapers be requested to copy.

Job A. PUGSLEY, Secretary.

the experiences were very clear. Their confessions were blessed seasons of refreshment. The love feasts so delightful we have the same type of religion you have here—the Spirit, the power, and genuine conversions. Dr. Waugh then sang in Hindoostanee a verse commencing: Who shall ferry us over the River Only Christ!

When Dr. Kidder came forward and said, "Dr. Bangs used to remark that there were more men than means for our mission work; but it is not so today; there are more means than men. I have had to do with the education of young men, and if you will furnish the means I will undertake to furnish the men with whom to man the whole work. The Church must be educated up to the point of liberal giving. There can be no failure; but let us look the difficulties and dangers in the face."

Let us stand by the missionaries, and not cast them off; if they are like Putnam going down into the dungeon, we should be like those who held the ropes. "Jesus shall reign," was then sung, and Rev. Brother Baldwin, from China, spoke very neatly and sweetly. He remarked that thirteen years ago he went to China, and he did not feel it a sacrifice, and had no regrets. He had been baptized and received into the society over 200 native converts. He saw no essential difference between these converts and those at home. "I have seen them dying, and they called out in the Buddhist priests and their hideous nummeries, but they died calling upon Jesus." They have had the test of persecution, and have stood it. They have not deserted Christ, but have forsaken home, and all, insuring they would not leave Christ. Brother Baldwin said a word was resting upon him, and he desired much to return to his work in China, but the health of his wife seems to be improving. He asked the prayers of the Church in his behalf. He then sang in Chinese delightfully, "There is a happy land, far away," and said they sing this hymn in China, and amid their trials and persecutions long for the better country. He called attention to the fact that when missionaries to foreign parts are sometimes called upon to leave their children at home with friends, but little sympathy is afforded them. He had spoken to personal friends and to the saints, but both thought the missionaries' duty was with their families rather than with their work.

The meeting was one of the best of the kind ever held by the Society. It was a deep, quiet meeting, full of feeling and interest; and the fact that the speakers, almost all at home, were missionaries from the fields both at home and abroad, and which they spoke, added greatly to the life and spirit of the meeting.—*Chron. Advocate.*

Miscellaneous.

A correspondent of the *Richmond Christian Advocate* argues the right of the Church to make compulsory regulations for its support under penalty of expulsion of delinquents for dishonesty. The measure of contribution he recommends shall be fixed by universal assessment, according to ability. The results of this general contribution at the rate of five per cent, on probable income, he illustrates in the case of the Virginia Annual Conference, as follows: Suppose we try the case. Take the Virginia Conference for example. It has forty thousand members. We will suppose that ten thousand of them, or one in four, are really unable to do anything for their own support. They must be excused. We will suppose that the remaining thirty thousand earn on an average one dollar a day for three hundred days in the year. This is almost an absurdly small allowance, but we wish to put the matter in its strongest light. Thirty thousand, multiplied by three hundred, gives nine millions of dollars as the aggregate amount received in a year. Suppose now, that five per cent. of this amount be sacrificially applied to the wants of the Church. The annual revenue would be four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. What would that sum accomplish? Let us see. It would pay two hundred preachers a salary of fifteen hundred dollars each; it would pay ten thousand dollars to the Conference fund for the widows, etc.; twenty thousand into the missionary treasury; forty thousand for current expenses of houses of worship; twenty thousand for the establishment of new missions and Sabbath Schools in destitute places.

How does that look? Some may doubt it. Well look over the figures and make the calculation for yourselves. Again, take a single station or circuit. Two hundred members, with the same deduction for inability, would pay in two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; four hundred members, four thousand five hundred, &c. Is it possible that so small a matter as five per cent. of the income of three-fourths of the Church would aggregate so large an amount? Is it possible that so little as five cents out of each dollar received will enable the Church to do such great things for God and the salvation of men? It is even so.

The papers announce the death of the Rev. Alfred Cookman, at the Philadelphia Conference. He was buried in Philadelphia, Nov. 17. He was an able and devoted minister, a son of the late lamented Rev. G. G. Cookman, who was lost in the steamship *President*.

MACLEAN, NOV. 17, 1871.—Be pleased to insert in your valuable paper the following:—A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Upper Maclean was held at Alexander Symes, last evening, according to notice previously posted up in the most public places of the District, for the purpose of changing the name of the District, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously, Henry Harrison, Esq., being in the chair. The motion of Job A. Pugsley, seconded by Thomas Smith's *Resolved*, That that part of Maclean bound on the North by Robert Reed's northern line, and including all of the Southampton Grant, so called, and extending to Gilbert Lawrence's inclusive, on the mountain road, and to Stephen Cannon, inclusive, on the West Brook road, be called by its original name—Southampton.

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Job A. PUGSLEY, Secretary.

General Intelligence.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A CAR BRANched FROM THE END OF A TRAIN AND ROLLED OVER AN EMBANKMENT WITHOUT DISTURBING THE OTHERS—NO LIVES LOST AND ONLY ONE MAN SEVERELY INJURED.

One of the most extraordinary accidents we have ever heard of occurred on the Pictou Railway, seven miles east of Truro, about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The express train from Pictou for Halifax, with mails and passengers, comprised a locomotive, tender, baggage and express car, postal and smoking car, second class passenger car and first class passenger car, arranged in the order here given. The train left Pictou at the usual time, 1:45 p.m., and proceeded all right until about four o'clock, when it was crossing a mud embankment about 25 feet high, a short distance east of Salmon River, seven miles from Truro. As the train was crossing the embankment the postal and smoking car was by some mysterious means detached from the cars before and behind it and thrown over the embankment, while all the other cars passed over safely.

The postal and smoking car turned completely over and fell to the ground with a crash. Three men were in it and it is almost a marvel that none of them were killed. In the postal compartment the clerk, Mr. Isaac Levescoue (son of the member of the Dominion Parliament who lectured on the subject of a lighthouse to which fact he is no doubt largely indebted for his life, as he had been standing he would likely have been driven through the windows. As it was, he was thrown violently against the side of the car, then back against the other side and finally brought up on what was by this time the bottom, though it had a moment before been the roof of the car, his position being rendered additionally uncomfortable by the presence on top of him of the stove, which, he himself, had been knocking about generally. He was severely bruised all over the body, and received some cuts in the face and head which are severe but not all dangerous.

In the smoking compartment were Mr. John Carter, messenger for Fishwick's Colonial Express, and Ryan, a fireman employed on the railway but not on duty at the time of the accident. Mr. Carter received a rough knock about stationery he found himself under the stove, which like the one in the postal compartment, had taken part in the proceedings, and his clothing on fire. Mr. Ryan was sitting on one of the seats, and fortunately had hold of iron railings. He held fast to them while the car was performing its evolutions in the air, and escaped uninjured. The engineer and others on the locomotive and the crowd of passengers in the after cars knew nothing of the accident for a few minutes, as the train seemed to be proceeding rightly. After the forward part had gone about a mile, the engineer looked out and saw the two passenger cars, detached, following along half a mile behind, their momentum having carried them that far, while the postal car was not to be seen at all. "Down brakes" was immediately ordered, the engine stopped and reversed, and the two passenger cars connected, and the train returned to look for the missing car. Meanwhile the unfortunate car had caught fire from the upsetting of the stove, and the three men were endeavoring to extricate themselves from the wreck. Assistance soon reached them from the train, the flames were extinguished, the mails all saved and transferred to the other cars, "all aboard" was called, and the train was rolling off toward Truro with little more than half an hour's delay—an eventful half hour to at least three men of the party.

How the accident could only be conjectured. The most reasonable explanation is that the forward coupling of the postal car broke and the car being light, was thrown over the embankment by the concussion with the heavy cars in the rear.—*Chron. Adv. Inst.*

THE NEWFOUNDLAND HORROR HOAX.—Two articles from the New York "Sun" have recently gone the rounds of the press of America, including our own paper. The first published some weeks ago purported to be a letter from a Newfoundland correspondent giving an account of the loss of a schooner called the "Albion," at St. Shott's, with all on board except one man who escaped to the tale, and the story was made especially shocking by the statement that the disaster was caused by a drunken captain who insisted on carrying all sail in a gale. The second is published in our last issue under the heading of "Barnacle Bill," and purported to give an account of the arrest of a notorious wrecker known by that name, and the discovery of the bodies of a number of victims of the "Albion" disaster which he had carried to his boat, plundered, and perhaps murdered, as was represented that some of the crew and passengers were probably living when they fell into his hands. The stories were told with elaborate detail and were indeed chapters of horrors. Yesterday we received a visit from Capt. Alfred Larder, a shipmaster well known in Halifax, who informed that the letters referred to were pure fabrications. He resides near St. Shott's and has been there since the date of the bogus letters. There are no such persons in the place as are mentioned in the letters, no vessel called the "Albion" has been wrecked, "Barnacle Bill" has no existence—and there is not the shadow of a foundation for the stories which Capt. Larder believes to have been written by a needy Bohemian in New York who was at one time in Newfoundland. We know that the New York "Sun" likes sensations, but we can scarcely believe that its editor, Mr. Dana, would have published these horrible stories if he had known that they were false. He will be doing a good action if he prosecutes the scoundrel who wrote them.—*Chron. Adv.*

WRECKER.—A telegram to Mr. Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, received last night from J. McLean, Superintendent of the Light House at Seatarie, states the brigantine "Gem," of St. John, N. B., was lost at Seatarie Island on Wednesday, 22nd of November. The vessel anchored to the southward of the Light House during the previous night. In the morning the wind shifted to the south, finally increasing to a gale. The "Gem" dragged her anchors, and went ashore at 3 p.m., close to the light. Soon after going ashore she broke to pieces. The crew were with difficulty saved. Mr. McLean's telegram further states that the heaviest gale that has been experienced for some years at Seatarie occurred there on Saturday last. The "Gem" was owned in Sackville, N. B., and commanded by Captain Dixon.

The high wind on Saturday evening last caused an unusually high tide to roll up the East River. The waves washed over the steamboat wharf, carrying a boat high and dry nearly up to Capt. McKenzie's garden fence, and throwing another boat up among the timber of the wharf. The storm and high tide caused some damage in Pictou—the water

washing over the wharves, and doing the cellar of warehouses. All along the coast, the storm was more or less severe. We say, however, that some damage was done to the wharves across French and Barnes Bay, and a building belonging to Mr. James D. Taylor, standing on the shore at Pictou, was upset and floated across the river, as was reported in *Chron. Adv. Inst.*

The will of the Hon. Louis Robit of Halifax, places his property at the enormous value of six millions of dollars, the greater part of which is bequeathed to his son, £250,000 only being left for charities and other purposes.

FROST AND SNOW.—The snow storm of Saturday and Monday have made for sleighing in Cumberland, Westmorland, and the upper part of King's County. The thermometer yesterday morning at Moncton indicated three degrees below zero.—*St. John's Globe.*

The schooner "Albion" dual John L. Johnston, N. B., on a full sail off the St. John, but has not yet arrived. It is feared that she is lost, although it is possible that the severe weather which has prevailed at late, she has found a harbor on the Nova Scotia shore, or, being blown past a harbor, is some where on the American coast.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Legislature of Newfoundland will meet on the 20th of January. The Government have given \$100,000 from the public chest to the Chicago Relief Fund. The Grand Jury of St. John's have ignored the bill against Mr. Barton, publisher of the "Telegraph," for libelling the Premier, Mr. Bonner.

DISASTROUS STORM IN THE GULF COAST.—The storm of the night of 20th inst., though not very severe in this neighbourhood, swept over the eastern part of this province with disastrous effect. A correspondent of the *Chronicle* reports that at Port Mulgrave the gale caused much damage to barns and unfinished buildings. A number of vessels dragged ashore and out of the Strait to sea; they escaped the Cape Cod and Island Ledges. The Bermuda brig "Jabez," from Charlottetown, P. E. I., for Bermuda, was wrecked and also the schooner "Orawa," of "Forrest Queen." The steamer "St. Charles" is ashore near the Marine Ship, her hull badly wrecked. It is feared the Bermuda brig, "Jabez," Capt. Simmond, was lost on Fox Island south side of Chatham Bay and only one man saved. A letter from Port Hood says that the tide rose higher than for many years overflowing wharves and basins, carrying away the breast-work and other small wharves. The Government wharf at Port Hood was totally destroyed above water. The County Court House damaged by the falling of the chimney, and in the neighbourhood some barns were blown down. There were two vessels in the harbor at the time; one was driven out to sea and the other was driven ashore and is now high and dry. Several other cases of destruction caused by the storm are reported from the coastward.

The *Antigonish Courier* confirms the report of the probable loss of the brig "Jabez," of Bermuda, Capt. Simmond, with all hands except one man. The *Courier* says: "Just as we were to press we learn that a P. E. I. vessel—name unknown—bound to Bermuda with a cargo of produce drifted from the Strait of Canso on Saturday night and smashed to pieces at Lazy Head, near Cape Canso. There were on board at the time Capt. Simmond, six of a crew and three passengers, all of whom were drowned except one of the crew. The bodies were washed ashore."

FIRES IN NEWPORT.—On Monday night last a fire broke out in the barn of John Northup, Esq., in Newport, was burned to the ground with four tons of hay and two tons of hay straw. The same night, a barn belonging to Capt. Alfred Johnson, was also destroyed by fire with two pigs and a considerable quantity of hay and oats. The barns are about three quarters of a mile distant from each other, and an interval of half an hour elapsed between the breaking out of the fire at Mr. Northup's barn, and the second fire at Captain Johnson's barn. Both fires were undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

QUEEN'S COUNTY EXTENSIVE.—Though the Census returns exhibit the fact that Queens has the smallest population of any of the counties of Nova Scotia, it must not be supposed that there is any lack of enterprise in the people of that section; nor is the section itself so little important as might be inferred from the figures given—only some ten thousand and odd. Besides the lumbering and mill operations carried on within the County, a number of the more enterprising men of Liverpool and adjacent towns, have extended their business to other parts of the Province. We learn that at LaHave, (Lansburg Co.), Messrs. Morton, Collic & Spencer, have two steam double gang mills; at Bridgewater and LaHave, Messrs. E. Davidson & Son have two gang mills; at Bridgewater, Messrs. S. P. Benjamin & Co., have four gang mills; at same place, Mr. Port McLeay, has a steam gang mill; and the following named have one mill each at the places mentioned: Messrs. N. Freeman & Co., at Jordan River, Shelburne Co.; Messrs. Collic & Spencer, at same place, and Shelburne town; Collic, Spencer & Morton, at Clyde; Messrs. Morton & Co., at Falmouth. With each and all of these mills there is other machinery for the manufacture of laths, pickles, shingles, sugar box shooks, &c. Extensive lists of these latter, the average amount of lumber got out each year is some forty millions of feet.

Though these operations are all carried on outside, the people of Queens conduct their Government duties in the County. It may be mentioned that at Milton, during these are one mill, all running on good iron. It is well known, and need scarcely be repeated here, that the exports of the County have at times exceeded the imports, a fact that strongly illustrates the material prosperity of the place. Outsiders who may feel inclined to sneer at small places should take into consideration such facts as are given above.—*Express.*

BERGARY AND HENDERSON IN HANTS COUNTY.—A letter from Hants to a number of Government gives a full description of the condition of things in that county. The writer says: "Our economy has for a long time been kept in a condition of excitement by a band of thieves who are said to have their headquarters in Brooklyn. Lately they have taken to incursions, and a sort of reign of terror prevails. In the spring a Baptist church and some dwellings were burned at Scotch Village, and it was reported that the Presbyterian church was to follow. The excitement had subsided when