

yet we are jealous for the fair fame of Baptist writers, especially of one who has been the instrument of so much good.

PENGILLY AND PEDO-BAPTIST. Dear Brother,—You have inserted an article from the Macedonian, bearing the title, "How Pengilly became a Pedo-baptist."

I believe that this is entirely a misstatement, and that you have unintentionally propagated a libel on the author of the "Scripture Guide to Baptism."

Mr. Pengilly was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 12, 1807. He labored there with encouraging tokens of Divine power till May, 1845, when he resigned his charge.

In the "Memoirs of Baptist Ministers deceased," given in the Baptist Hand Book for 1866, I find the following passage:—

"In 1845 Mr. Pengilly retired from the pastorate, and in 1847 returned to his native place Penzance. He did not pass his retirement, however, in idleness. He preached for churches of all denominations, and became the chaplain of the work-house, an office which he retained till 1857, when almost all his immediate connections having preceded him to glory, he removed to Croydon, to enjoy the society of children and grand-children. He still continued to work for Christ, taking an active part in church matters, visiting the sick, and giving general pleasure by his animated and happy piety. His long and useful life ended March 19, 1865, when he gently fell asleep in Jesus."

Oblige me by inserting this correction. Yours, truly, J. M. CRAMP.

Wolffville, Oct. 20, 1871.

The Baptist Quarterly for October is received. Its contents are: 1. Church Finances, by Rev. J. C. Wightman.

2. Pastoral Authority by Rev. L. B. Tefft.

3. Preparation of the world for the introduction of Christianity, by Rev. W. H. Williams.

4. The Lively Experiment, by O. N. Worden.

5. The Antiquity of Man, by Dr. E. Nesbit.

6. The first formation of Independent Churches.

7. Exegetical studies.

8. Book Notices.

It will be found that we have made some reference to the contents of this number. Each of the above papers would well pay careful perusal and critical examination.

Notices, &c.

EVERY BAPTIST FAMILY IN NOVA SCOTIA should have the weekly visits of the Messenger. We should be glad to assist them in getting it, and have therefore concluded to make the following liberal offer:

NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1872, who forward their subscriptions any time between this date and the end of the year will receive the Messenger without charge, to the end of this year.

Will our present subscribers have the goodness to make this known to their neighbours and friends? They will by this means promote the welfare and happiness of many families and be at the same time helping on OUR CHRISTIAN WORK.

If any of our Agents will send by letter or Postal card the names and address of any parties they believe would like to become subscribers, we will forward to such address one copy of the Messenger free.

MINUTES OF THE NOVA SCOTIA CENTRAL SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Dear Editor.—The Minutes of the Sabbath School Convention held in Gaspeaux will soon be published. I have received the following sums towards paying for them.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Billtown Sabbath School \$1.36, New Ross 0.50, Port William 1.41, Gaspeaux 1.00, Wolffville 1.00.

\$5.27

The cost will probably be about three times that amount. If other Schools will forward collections, the amount will be easily raised.

Yours &c., D. FREEMAN.

Canning, Oct. 28, 1871.

Received from C. Jost, Esq., Guysboro, per R. H. Cunningham, Esq., \$5 for Acadia College, forwarded to Treasurer.

CONVENTION MINUTES.—We regret that we have been prevented from proceeding with the printing of the Minutes of the Convention in consequence of the Report on Obituaries not coming to hand. The Committee had leave given "to prepare their report after the adjournment of the Convention, and to print it in the Minutes."

Mr. Rand wishes to acknowledge the receipt of five dollars from Truro, (Anonymous), for the Mic Mac Mission.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

H. Starratt, Esq.—from S. J. Brinton, \$2 50. Rev. I. E. Bill, J. Killam, Rev. Isa. Wallace, Rev. Dr. Topper, Rev. D. Freeman, Rev. Dr. Sawyer, W. A. Tupper, Esq.

News of the Week.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.

CONFESSION AND ARREST OF JOHN C. CAMPBELL.

Readers of the Provincial newspapers will have marked the frequent mention of the disappearance of money letters sent through the Post Office. In the Post Master General's latest published report, that for the year ended 30th June, 1870, it is shown that during that year, apart from six letters stolen from on board the steamer "Empress" on the Bay of Fundy, the contents of which the owners of the vessel refunded, thirty-six letters were missing, alleged to contain sums of money amounting in the aggregate to \$5,370.

A large portion of these letters were addressed to parties in Halifax, and that nearly all of them in the course of transmission came into the custody of the Halifax office. On the 12th of September, Mr. F. E. Winslow, cashier of the branch of the Bank of Montreal at Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., mailed at the Post Office at that place two parcels of money, one containing a small amount for St. John, N. B., and the other containing \$1,785 addressed to the Halifax branch of the Bank. Mr. Jones, manager of the Bank at Halifax, was advised of the matter. The mail arrived at Halifax in due course, but the package of money was not delivered. Mr. Jones immediately made enquiries respecting it, and was informed by the clerks that no such letter had been received. Enquiry was instituted and without avail, and Mr. Winslow returned home and made good the loss.

On the 8th inst., Mr. J. Dewe, one of the principal officials of the Post Office, arrived in this city from Ottawa on business connected with the transfer of the Halifax office to the Provincial Building, with instructions also to inquire into the robbery of money letters. He decided to search particularly for traces of the letter containing the \$1,785, being satisfied that it had gone the same way as most of the others, he ascertained that only three of the clerks of the office could possibly have handled the letter. Suspicion rested on John C. Campbell, and enquiries respecting his manner of living confirmed the impression that he was the guilty party. Campbell was confined to his house during the latter part of last week by alleged illness. On Saturday Mr. Dewe applied to Stipendiary Magistrate Pryor for a search warrant, which was granted and placed in the hands of Police Sergeant Power, who, accompanied by Mr. Dewe, proceeded to Campbell's house in the west part of Morris street. They saw Mr. Campbell, and plainly told him that he was suspected, and that they had come to search for the stolen money. He was a little agitated, but, partially recovering his self-possession, he said they were welcome to search his house and all in it. Sergeant Power proceeded to make a thorough search, but without success—no money was found. The house was furnished in a style far beyond the means of one in Campbell's position. The richness of the carpets and mirrors, and the expensive character of everything about the house indicated that a salary of \$800 or \$900 a year did not maintain the establishment.

After seeing Campbell on Saturday, Mr. Dewe consulted with a legal adviser as to the best course to pursue. The result of the consultation was that both gentlemen were satisfied that there was no evidence to warrant Campbell's arrest, and that the best thing to do would be to endeavor to obtain from him a confession of his guilt and a restoration of the stolen property, or such part of it as he still had in his possession.

On Monday Mr. Dewe saw Campbell and told him that it was useless for him to longer pretend to be innocent, but if he would restore all the stolen property he had in his possession he (Mr. Dewe) would promise to take no further proceedings against him.

Campbell then confessed that he had stolen the \$1,785 and also a number of other letters at different times during several years past. When the mail containing the \$1,785 arrived at the Halifax office it was opened by him in the presence of another clerk. On seeing the large letter addressed to the Bank of Montreal he at once supposed it contained money and determined to purloin it. While the other clerk, who had not observed it, was engaged in stamping other letters, he (Campbell) put the money letter in his pocket. The same afternoon he visited

a friend, and without the knowledge of any person he concealed the money (the envelope he had previously destroyed) in his friend's barn. About a week later he removed it to his desk in his own house. A few days ago, becoming alarmed lest suspicion should rest on him, he took the money, except about \$60 which he had spent, from the desk and concealed it among the coal in his cellar. On Saturday night, after Mr. Dewe's visit, he took it from the cellar, in a scuttle of coal, and burned it in the fire. Mr. Dewe, at this point, said he did not believe this story of the money having been burned. Campbell made the most solemn assertions that he had told the truth, took Mr. Dewe to the cellar and pointed out the place where the money was said to have been concealed it did not look like a hiding place, and Mr. Dewe remained unconvinced. Campbell persisted in saying the money had been destroyed, and Mr. Dewe had nothing left but to demand that the house and its contents should be handed over to the Post Office Department. To this Campbell agreed, and a police officer was placed in charge of it. At Mr. Dewe's request Campbell went with him to the Post-office and saw the record of the numerous missing money letters. Campbell admitted that he had stolen about a dozen of them all of small amounts, the whole (not including the Newcastle letter) amounting to less than \$200. The Post Office authorities believe that he has carried on the robbery to a much larger extent than the confession admits.

He made a confession to the same effect to Police Sergeant Power, who was at the house on Monday evening. This confession, having been made without any solicitation, was good evidence, and probably the only evidence, and probably the only evidence that could be brought against him. On Monday afternoon Campbell engaged passage for himself and wife in the steamer "Chase," to sail on Tuesday afternoon for Portland.

A little before four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Campbell, accompanied by his wife, drove down to Dominion wharf in a cab and went on board the "Carlotta." His luggage—several trunks—was put on board, and it seemed that he was to depart without molestation; but such was not the case.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. E. C. Jones, Manager of the Halifax branch of the Bank of Montreal, appeared and made affidavit that on or about 14th of September the sum of \$1,785 belonging to the Bank of Montreal had been stolen by some persons unknown, and that he had good reasons to believe that John C. Campbell was the guilty party. On this affidavit the Stipendiary Magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of Campbell and it was given to Assistant Deputy Marshal Power to execute. Shortly before the steamer "Carlotta" left, Power, accompanied by Mr. Jones and Deputy Marshal McDonald, went on board, found Campbell, and arrested him. His wife came ashore with him, the luggage was put on the wharf, and a few minutes later the steamer was on her way to Portland and Campbell on his way to jail.

John C. Campbell is a man of about thirty years of age, and has been nine years a clerk in the Post Office, during which time he has been deemed an efficient and trust-worthy officer. Recently his salary was increased from \$800 to \$900, a fact which is alone an evidence of the confidence that was reposed in him. No persons were more surprised at his arrest than the other clerks in the office, who never dreamed that he was the guilty one. He is a son of Mr. Stewart Campbell, M. P. for Guysborough, and is connected by marriage with a highly respected family for whom much sympathy is felt. He has no children living.

The above is abridged from the account which first appeared in the Chronicle of Wednesday last.

On Thursday morning the accused was brought up for examination before the Halifax city Police Court. Messrs. Shannon and Blanchard, appeared for the Bank of Montreal and Messrs. L. Desbarres and R. Motton for Campbell. Nothing further of material importance was elicited on the examination.

The Constable Power was sworn and said I was employed by the City Marshal on Saturday last in making a search in the house of the prisoner. Nothing resulted from that search. I saw Campbell on the following Monday at half-past six in the evening in his house in Morris Street.

On Monday the City Marshal told me that Campbell had made a confession and that I could not have made a good search. I went to his house in the evening. I said "Mr. Campbell I have heard you have made a confession that you have taken the money." "Yes," said he, "I have made a clean breast of it." I asked him where he hid it. He said in the cellar. I told him I had searched the cellar. He said I had not searched among the coal, and that it was there. I asked him to come down and show me where it was hid. He showed me a hole in the coal. I asked him where the money was now, and he said he had burned it in the stove immediately after leaving the house on Saturday night. I asked him why he had done that. He said he was afraid I would make another search and find it. I went up stairs with him and after a short time I left the house. The money he alluded to that had been hid in the hole, was the money stolen from the Post Office. He said it was paper money, and told me how he had taken it. He said that when the bag was opened he saw a large package, which he felt to be soft and knew to be money, and that he hid it aside. He said a young man named Story

was present. He took up the letter, destroyed the envelope in the office, and put the money in his pocket. I don't recollect his mentioning what was on the cover. He said the amount was \$1,785, of which he had spent \$60. He said he took the money and put in a barn at Studley, and about ten days afterwards brought it to his house and put in a clock, that he afterwards took it from the clock and put it in a writing desk in his room, and from the desk removed it to the coal cellar. He said his reason for putting it in the cellar was that he found there was to be a search in his house; I held out no inducement to Campbell to make this confession, and uttered no threat. In fact, I did not then suppose it would ever come to Court. My reason in going to his house was to satisfy myself how the money could be there without my finding it.

Mr. Motton then argued that the Court should not receive Power's evidence. A full confession had been made by the prisoner under a promise made by Mr. Dewe acting under the authority of his superiors at Ottawa. The ordinary means of detection had been exhausted without establishing the guilt of the prisoner, and it was only under the promise of safety from Mr. Dewe that a confession had been made.

He was prepared to adduce authorities to support his proposition.

First, that the confession to Dewe could not be received, being made under a promise that if a full confession was made nothing further would be done.

Secondly, that when the communication was made to the Policeman, that guarantee from Mr. Dewe was then openly upon the prisoner's mind.

Mr. Shannon addressed the Court in reply. He considered the present case was not a Crown case at all, but a case between the prisoner and the Bank of Montreal. It affected, however, other interests than those of the Bank. The public interest required that a full examination should be made in order that the reliability of the Post Office Department as an agency for the conveyance of letters might be satisfactorily tested.

The Stipendiary Magistrate said he would, if possible, deliver his decision on Monday.

On Monday at noon a large company appeared at the Police Court. The Stipendiary Magistrate delivered his judgment in the matter—a somewhat lengthy document, citing the law on the case, and referring to high authorities, and concluding by saying that the original promise of freedom from arrest was made by a person conducting the investigation on behalf of the Government; and the second confession, or rather repetition of the first was made to the Sergeant of Police on the afternoon of the same day. The words addressed by Sergeant Power to the accused and his reply, show that the delusive hope entertained by him had not effectually dispelled.

"I feel, therefore, that I must, as a Judge to whom authority by the law of our land has been given, reject the evidence of Sgt. Power, and direct the accused to be discharged."

Mr. Campbell immediately arose left the office, and the city, fearing another arrest.

It is said that Mr. Motton will now contest the right of the Post Office Department to the judgment for \$3,000 given by Mr. Campbell to Mr. Dewe.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Annual Session of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia was brought to a close on Thursday evening. The attendance from the country was not so large as it has sometimes been. The evening was agreeably spent in listening to brief speeches and vocal and instrumental music. The principal speakers were Dr. Hamilton in the chair, Rev. Dr. Cramp, Rev. G. O. Heustis and Avard Longley, Esq.

The debates were lively and interesting. The two principal subjects under discussion were one in favor of an Independent National Division for the British Provinces, which was carried with but one dissentient; and another in favor of a return to the former per capita tax of six cents per member, which was unanimously carried.

The Quarterly Sessions for the ensuing year will be held in January at Middle Stewiacke; in April at Pictou; in July at Lockport.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—G. W. P.—Rev. G. O. Heustis, Cornwallis; G. W. A.—Edward Jost, Halifax; G. S.—Patrick Monaghan, Halifax; G. T.—H. A. Taylor, Halifax; G. C. Chap.—Rev. Dr. Cramp, Wolffville; G. C.—Thomas Hutchings, Halifax; G. S.—Rupert Fulton, Stewiacke.

THE SALE OF PIGS last week, imported by the Agricultural Board realized good prices—one sold for \$32, one for \$30, two for \$27 each, two for \$21 each, three for \$20 each, and others at lower rates down to \$4.

On Friday night a fisherman, from the neighborhood of Prospect, reported to the police that in the evening he had been seized by two men on the Tower Road, and forcibly robbed of a considerable sum of money which he had collected as county taxes.

A writer in the Amherst Gazette, agitates for the placing of a steamer on the route between Pictou, River John, Tatamagouche, Wallace, Pugwash, and Baie de Verte.

YARMOUTH.—A large meeting was held in Ryerson's Hall, on Monday of last week, in relation to Young Men's Christian Associations. Good speeches were listened to from several of the ministers of different churches. Revs. Messrs. Shenton, Day, Christie, Porter, McGregor, Lathern, Campbell, Wallace, and Rogers, took part in the exercises of the evening.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE met on Tuesday, the 24th ult., to consider what steps should be taken seeing that the Act of last session would have the effect of abolishing the existing Board. A deputation was appointed to wait on the government. Subsequently at an adjourned meeting a report was made by the deputation to the effect that: "The Government requested that the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies be notified to elect a representative, in order that the several counties may be represented at the Central Board. When this is done, the Governor in Council will appoint. But in the meantime, and until the new Board can be organized under the Act of 1871, the present Board will continue to exercise all the powers and functions of a Central Board of Agriculture as heretofore."

It was resolved to re-commence the publication of the Journal of Agriculture immediately.

BLACK-FISH—About thirty black-fish were captured near McNab's Island on Wednesday last by some fishermen.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.—The Truro Sun gives an account of the arrival of several car loads of iron girders and trestle work for the bridges of the Intercolonial, and reports fair progress, being made towards their completion.

The steamers Empress and City of St. John will be permitted to continue their trips on the Bay of Fundy in consideration of the owners being about to negotiate for the purchase of more suitable winter boats to be put on as soon as obtained.

HALIFAX TO NEW YORK.—Now that railway connection is formed between the British Provinces and the United States it becomes of more interest how far it is between the places on the way. The following are given as correct numbers of miles:

Table with 2 columns: Route and Miles. Halifax to St. John 260, St. John to Bangor 202, Bangor to Portland 138, Portland to Boston 104, Boston to New York 226.

SUPREME COURT.—On Monday the Grand Jury reported that they had found a true bill against Duncan Taylor for stealing gold bearing quartz, and that they had ignored the indictment against Dr. Sewall for abortion. The trial of Annie DeBay, for bigamy, was fixed for Friday next.

LOST OVERBOARD.—The schr. "Emily Little," Capt. Ray, from Margareville for Moncton, N. B., with a cargo of apples, ran ashore at Apple River on Tuesday last. Samuel Stonach, one of the owners, fell overboard and was drowned.

One hundred car wheels manufactured at the Londonderry, N. S. Iron Works, were shipped at St. John, N. B., for England last week.

Truro proposes to raise \$5000 towards new buildings for the Normal and Model Schools, provided the government will appropriate the balance of \$20,000 for that purpose.

Jas. Ollie, Esq., formerly Mayor of the City of St. John, says—"The application of six drops of Graham's Pain Eradicator in the ear relieved me almost immediately from the most excruciating pain, arising from a gathering in my head. I can recommend it to the suffering."

The season for Coughs and Colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." For all diseases of the throat and lungs, it should be used internally and externally.

Lung fever, common cold, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by a liberal use of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders."

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

Fall—1871.

95 & 97 GRANVILLE STREET.

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.

HAVE now completed their Importations for this Season.

They invite Wholesale Buyers to an inspection of their stock, which, being purchased at prices much below manufacturers' present rates, will be found deserving of attention.

J. ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.

Sept. 27.

237 HOLLIS STREET 237

H. G. LAURILLIARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING completed his FALL IMPORTATIONS ex Steamships "Peruvian," "Nova Scotian," "Caspian" and "Austrian," is now prepared to show to his customers, and others favouring him with a call—a most choice and varied selection of Goods—from the best manufacturers in England. Comprising in part—Black, Blue, Brown and Olive BEAVERS, WITNEYS, IRISH FINEZE, MELTONS, West of England BROAD CLOTHS, and Fancy Mixed Scotch & English TWEED TROWSEINGS, to suit the tastes of all. FANCY VESTINGS of beautiful design and rich material, which he will be happy to make up to order.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage accorded him in the past, he trusts by attention to the wants of customers to merit a continued increase of business.

N. B. Agent for NEW YORK FASHION PLATES. Oct 18. Lm.