

not my friends that grace, sovereign grace, can yet save you? Have you never heard that welcome news that Jesus came into the world to save sinners? You are the chief among sinners. Believe that Christ died for you, and you may be saved from the torments of hell that await you. Do you not know that you are lost and ruined—that none but Jesus can do the sinner good? You are sick and diseased. Jesus can do you good, and will. I thought this night of preaching from the text—"the curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked, but he bleaseth the habitation of the just." I feel I cannot preach as I wish. You will have another alarm yet, and I would rather that some of you would seek to retire gradually, in order that no harm may be done. My text will be found in the 3rd chapter of Proverbs, at the 33rd verse. The rev. gentleman had just repeated the words of the text when another panic ensued, and the most terrific confusion took place.

Comparative silence was again obtained, after a singing of a part of another hymn, when the rev. gentleman proceeded to comment upon his text, and after saying that although his congregation might suppose that they were fifty classes of persons, there were in the eyes of God but two, the righteous and the wicked. God knows nothing of any class save the righteous and the wicked, the wicked and the just.—Here the agitation and tremor of the preacher became painfully visible, and he broke off his discourse by saying, "You ask me to preach but how can I after this terrible scene? My brain is in a whirl, and I scarcely know where I am, so great are my apprehensions that many persons must have been injured by rushing out. I would rather that you retired gradually, and may God almighty dismiss with you his blessing, and carry you in safety to your homes.—If your friends will go out by the central doors, we will sing while they go, and pray that some good may yet come out of this great evil after all. Do not, however, be in a hurry. Let those nearest the door go first. The second verse of the hymn, previously announced. "His sovereign power without our aid," was given out, and many persons began to leave the hall. At the conclusion of the hymn.

Mr Spurgeon once more addressed the crowd, and said:—This event will, I trust teach us the necessity of having a building of our own. We thought we had a sufficient number of police to preserve order. But we have been disappointed. When once a cry is raised to serve the purpose of thieves you all run away like silly sheep, and thus create the confusion which it is the object of these parties to create and profit by. Now that you are a little more calm, let us begin again; but while I am preaching let our friends retire gradually from the building. My text was "The curse of the Lord is on the house of the wicked, but he bleaseth the habitation of the just." I was saying, my friends, just now, that God knew of none but two classes of person—the righteous and the wicked. God judges not by the outward conduct, but by the heart. Like a wise physician, he looks not to the skin, but to the innermost parts of the body. However fair may be the outward appearance, it was seen, to the eye of God, but as green and sorry tomb, where the worm and corruption lurk within. My friends, among good sorts of persons, so called, must be classed among the wicked. It may be that persons of this class may regularly attend the house of God, and even join in a prayer to him, but alas! there may be nothing in the heart pleasing to God." The preacher's agitation had now reached a most distressing point, and, after a pause, he said, "I am attempting an impossibility; it is impossible for me to preach to you this night. I know not how to speak to you.

One of the deacons here shouted, out "Another signal has now been given from the galleries, but do not become excited, there is nothing to fear." In spite of this warning another rush was made, and numbers of persons, smashing the windows of the ground floor, made their exit into the gardens. Mr Spurgeon exclaimed, "God be pleased to pardon those that have done this great wrong; retire quietly, my friends, and may God carry you home in safety! Having pronounced the benediction, Mr Spurgeon, accompanied by several of his deacons, withdrew, exhausted and agitated, as may well be supposed, after the extraordinary scene which he had witnessed.

Numbers, it appeared dashed themselves through the windows, made of plate-glass, a quarter of an inch thick, and sustained more or less injury in the attempt. One poor woman, especially, was seen to throw herself first through a window in one of the galleries, and then, alighting on the portico over the front of the building, to jump to the ground, a distance of between twenty and thirty feet. She was found fearfully cut in the face and with nearly all her front teeth knocked out. Many others leapt from the galleries to the floor in their hot haste to escape. We need hardly add that the alarm resulting in all this deplorable loss of life was altogether a false one that there was no fire and no danger from the falling of the roof. The means of descent from the first gallery was by a circular stone staircase, which was protected by an iron-balustrade, and in the overwhelming rush to escape by this outlet the balustrade gave way and many people were precipitated upon the stone floor beneath.

Five of the unfortunate persons who lost their lives were taken to the workhouse, at Newington. They consisted of four women and one fine young man, twenty-six years of age, and about six feet high, who had been identified by a cousin who accompanied him

to the Surrey-gardens, as Samuel Heard, a laborer, residing somewhere in the Borough. The two women were Harriet Barlow, aged thirty, married; and Harriet Johnson, the latter a single woman, who resided with her father at 6, Newham-terrace, Hercules-buildings. The poor woman Barlow has left a husband and two little children to lament their loss, and she was far advanced in pregnancy. Her husband, who came to the workhouse to identify her, remained there for some time in a state of distraction. The father and sister of the young woman Johnson also attended on the same melancholy errand, and we shall never forget their look of mute despair when they were shown their dead relative. All these four hapless women were very respectably dressed. Mrs. Skipper, a lady of great respectability, residing at 40, Dobson-terrace, Kennington, was also among the dead. She was removed to her own house. A very respectable boy, about thirteen, name unknown, was likewise killed in the crash, and carried away by his father, who accompanied him, and who was in a state of inconceivable grief.

The whole of the calamitous consequences that ensued from the rush are supposed to have taken place in the first five or ten minutes after the alarm was sounded, and during the deplorable panic with which it was immediately followed. Three persons, one of whom, a woman, was dead, were taken off the roof of a refreshment room which runs along the northern side of the edifice, and on which it is probable they had leaped from the windows of the gallery above, a distance of between twenty and thirty feet. In the lower part of a window at the east end of the second gallery the glass was entirely broken, and there at least two persons were found with their heads protruding through the panes into the open air. The window is a great distance from the ground, and the suggestion is that, having broken the glass with the view of jumping out, they found the leap so fraught with danger that they gave up the thought, but could not altogether retreat to their original position owing to the pressure of the crowd behind. The little boy who was killed, and whose name has not since been ascertained, he having been carried away by his father to his own residence, was seen to leap over the balustrade of the circular staircase at the north-eastern tower, reading from the galleries, a distance of upwards of twenty feet, and fall with great violence on the stone floor beneath. Several of the women who were killed were found in positions which indicated that, unable to bear the enormous pressure of the crowd, they had sunk down, or fainted away, and then been trodden to death. Though the greater part of the balustrade of the stairs in the north-west tower gave way in the fearful struggle to escape which was waged there, it was asserted that not more than two persons fell through the breach, and that no loss of life occurred from that cause. Two persons, however, were said to be trodden down on the stairs. It is still a mystery how Samuel Heard was killed, the only man in the crowd who appears to have lost his life. He was an extraordinarily powerful man, twenty-four years of age, and about six feet high. From his body being found on the roof of the refreshment-room, and from a severe wound on the back of his head, the inference is that he had leaped out of a window of one of the galleries above, and been killed in the fall. A man was seen to jump through the thick plate glass panel of the door at the south-east entrance to the building. By some it is thought remarkable that he should have performed this perilous feat, seeing that the door through which he leaped was unlocked all the night; but it seems the door opened inwards, instead of outwards, and the probability is that the pressure of the crowd from the interior prevented its being opened, which may account for the circumstance.

In the avenue, after the crowd had found a way out, one woman was found lying dead in the gravel about ten yards from the door. Two others were picked up in a state of complete exhaustion.

The accidents of a minor description are much more numerous, consisting chiefly of cuts and bruises, while many of those who escaped sound in limb suffered greatly from fright, and will probably bear to the end of their lives a vivid recollection of the disaster.

As an instance of the astounding force of a congregated mass of human beings, we may mention that the angles and edges of the stone pedestals of the pillars are literally broken or rounded off.

The cries of the frightened and wounded were so loud and piercing that they were heard not all over the gardens, but for a considerable distance round the neighbourhoods of Walworth and Kennington. Many of the inhabitants of these localities were themselves in the hall at the time, very many others had relatives or friends there, and fearing the worst their consternation was dreadful. Numbers rushed without hats or bonnets into the gardens, calling for their children, brothers, husbands, or wives, as the case might be; and were met by a confused mass of people, who thought they would not be safe so long as they remained within the gardens, and were therefore flying at the top of their speed. The entire of the gardens, with the exception of the part leading from the principal entrance, was in darkness; for though the interior of the hall was brilliantly lighted, the crowds inside prevented the lights from being of any service to those outside. The consequence was, that the persons who rushed out through the lower windows and doors ran in direction the most contrary to those they wished to reach. Some of them ran into the lake, situated in front of

the panoramic view of Constantinople, but fortunately, discovered their mistake before they had suffered any further inconvenience than that which may result from damp feet. The appearance of the grounds was melancholy in the extreme. Everywhere about were wounded or frightened individuals, some asking to be carried to the hospital, others requesting to be allowed to remain where they were, and the greater number calling for water. Persons ran about crying, "Police!" and "Are there any medical men here?" and anxious relatives went from place to place to see if those whom they sought were amongst the injured. The darkness, of course, added very considerably to the confusion.

THE CAUSE OF THE PANIC.

A searching investigation was set on foot on Monday morning, as to the origin of the alarm. Mr Knox Holmes, and one of the directors of the gardens, with Mr Ellis, the secretary, and Mr Tyler, the manager of the property, met Mr Lund, and several of Mr Spurgeon's friends, at the gardens, and such evidence as could be hastily collected was laid before them. Dr. Fletcher, of Finsbury chapel, a great admirer and patron of Mr Spurgeon, said he believed there were not less than 500 thieves present in the hall, and that to them, in the first instance, the terrible disaster was to be attributed. Mr Lund disposed of this hypothesis by the convincing statement that, although before and after the accident he had early 100 officers in attendance at the gardens, they had failed to recognise a thief, nor had a single case of robbery been reported at any of the district-station-houses. It was then suggested by a resident in the neighbourhood that, as all the nonconformist places of worship in Walworth and its vicinity were more or less incumbered with debt, it was not impossible that the advent of Mr Spurgeon to the neighbourhood, and the consequent drain of some 10,000 or 12,000 persons from the ordinary congregations of the locality might have excited the jealousy, not of Mr Spurgeon's clerical brethren, of course, but of the deacons who are responsible for debts incurred on behalf of these places of worship; and this, it was urged, might have led to disturbance, without any contemplation of so fatal a result. This and many other suppositions were advanced without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion; and the inquiry had all but terminated when one of the firemen employed in the gardens detailed a simple circumstance, which really appears to throw some light on the mystery. This man states that while Mr Spurgeon was reading the lesson he was seated with other of his conferees in the small gallery over the orchestra, when one of the deacons came up stairs and desired his immediate attendance in the third tier of the north-west galleries, where he stated some youths had been misconducting themselves by exploding small quantities of gunpowder. He directly proceeded to the spot indicated, and on arriving there distinctly perceived the smell of exploded gunpowder. No person being able or willing to point out the offending parties, he was in the act of descending to the ground floor of the hall, when the cries of "Fire" first ran through the building.

Mr Superintendent Lund, to whose energy and presence of mind a great number of persons owe their lives, informed our reporter that he was present in the hall from the commencement of the service until the fatal occurrence took place. He occupied a portion on the platform, very near to Mr Spurgeon, and had an uninterrupted view of the whole body of the hall. He asserts that about the time stated above he distinctly saw three persons in the body of the hall suddenly rise, shout "Fire fire!" He is convinced they were not swill-mobsmen, as were first supposed, as he states thieves never occupied so prominent a position as the persons he saw, but generally station themselves near the doors, in order to rob people as they make their exit. He believes, and is supported in his opinion by many other persons, that the alarm was raised by some opponents of Mr Spurgeon, who had repaired to the hall for the purpose of disturbing the proceedings. It is to be regretted the vagabonds in question are not in custody; but it is said some slight clue to their identity is in possession of the police. We sincerely trust such is the case, and that the wretches will speedily be in the hands of justice.

Mr Lund also stated that as soon as he perceived the immense audience making a desperate rush to leave the building, he sent one of his men to Mr Spurgeon, who was continuing his prayer, notwithstanding the great confusion and prayed him to desist. With apparent reluctance he did so, Mr Lund's message being that it was impossible to clear the hall if he continued.

One of Mr Spurgeon's congregation makes the following statement:—"Every precaution had been taken by the authorities of Mr Spurgeon's congregation to avoid accidents of any kind; tickets had been distributed to the members, by which they were entitled to pass through a reserved door until six o'clock, when the general mob was to be admitted. Before half-past five, however, the barriers which had been constructed to keep the mob from this door were swept away, and the whole concourse pressed tumultuously into the building. The early part of the proceedings were conducted amid solemn and reverential silence, and it was not until the second prayer that the heartless wretches, who had too skillfully laid their plans, commenced operations. Well distributed about the hall, they whispered to those sitting by their sides the alarming intelligence that the building was on fire. Terrified shrieks almost immediately startled the audience, and a very perceptible smell of something burning gave

too much reason to apprehend the worst consequences. This effect was produced by setting fire to little pieces of rags in various parts of the hall, and dropping them smouldering to the ground, the operators being concealed by their surrounding confederates. This device of miscreants utterly regardless of the destruction of human life, which every one must have foreseen would inevitably result from a panic among such a mass, was completely successful.—This statement requires confirmation.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

New York, November 13, 1856.

Europa from Liverpool 1st arrived at New York to-day.

Neapolitan question in statu quo. Rumoured that Austrians have given flat refusal to French request to evacuate Danubian Principalities.

Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs steady.—Provisions quiet. Money market unchanged. Consols closed 92½ to 92¾.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A certain cure for Erysipalic symptoms.—Mr Ashmore, of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland was a severe and constant sufferer with this unsightly and painful malady, at times he was so bad that he was unable to attend to his duties, and became so irritable that he could scarcely bear himself. The doctor of his regiment could not cure him, and other members of the faculty whom he consulted, were equally unfortunate in their endeavours to alleviate his sufferings. At last he determined to commence using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he did, the conjoint use of these remedies quickly cooled and purified the blood thoroughly reinstated the system and after ten weeks perseverance, left him in the enjoyment of the soundest health.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposited 3rd November, £380 5 3
Withdrawn 4th November, 225 5 3

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon Last Qr. 19th, 6½ 11 A.M.—HIGH WATER.

16 Su	26th Sunday after Trinity	8 27	8 59
17 M.		9 31	9 49
18 Tu		10 7	10 33
19 W	Bonaparte crowned, 1804	11 1	11 34
20 Th		—	0 6
21 F.	Princess Royal born, 1840	0 42	1 17
22 S.	1st Provincial Council, 1784	1 49	2 20

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2½ 30m—Bathurst, 2½ 45m—Dalhousie, 2½ 50m from the above.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

LAST week we alluded to the rise which took place during the months of July and August, in the price of Timber and Deals in the Liverpool Market, and the effect which this intelligence has had in this Province, by creating a desire on the part of both Merchant and Lumberer, to send large parties into the woods, for the purpose of doing an extensive business in this staple article of trade during the approaching winter.

It will be seen by the accompanying extracts which we select from the Timber Circulars of October 24th, obtained by the last British mail, that the pressure on the Bank which has raised the price of money, and the large importation of Timber and Deals during the month of September, that the price of these articles had receded very considerably:

"Although the period which has elapsed since our last circular was issued has been but brief, it has been the witness of events having a deep importance in connection with every branch of commerce. A short time only has passed since the commercial world of Europe was loud, indeed enthusiastic, in its praise of