

ton, were overtaken by the flood on the marsh near the former place; the woman and horse were drowned, and the man picked up insensible. Dead cattle, it is said, are strewn all over the marshes.

Gilbert's barn, at Memramcook, filled with hay, floated on the river a distance of about two miles, and landed safely upon another man's farm.

It is also said that the damage done to the Albert Plaster Mills and stores connected therewith will not be less than \$20,000.

Albert Mines coal wharf was washed away with \$6,000 worth of coal thereon, and about one-half mile of their track is gone.

The loss in hay, cattle and other property in Albert, Westmorland and Cumberland is incalculable.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM MONCTON: LAMENTABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

The following facts appear in the Moncton Times: "During the night of the great storm several persons were up and about to do what they could to assist those who were suffering from the tide. To their exertions it is probable that Mrs. Tidd, who lived at the foot of Church street, owes her life. Mrs. Tidd was alone in the house, the other members of the family being absent, and had been in bed some hours when she awoke to find the water several feet high in her bedroom. The marks on the walls show that the water rose about five feet above the floor and but for the timely aid rendered it is probable that in the darkness and confusion she would have been drowned. As it was she was rescued with difficulty, and her furniture and clothing badly injured. The tide entered one or two other dwellings, but did no great damage, except in the house of Mr. James Cowie, from which Mr. J. L. Harris lately removed. Some of Mr. Harris's furniture remained in the lower rooms and was greatly injured, the water having risen several feet above the floor.

The wharves on Tuesday morning presented a sad spectacle. The Central wharf, owned by Mr. James Dunlop, was so badly wrecked as to render it useless. The wharf houses were blown down, and the Central wharf is now a wreck at this point that Mr. Dunlop's loss would probably have been less if the wharves had been carried away entirely.

Messrs. Harris's large warehouse did not budge an inch, though the water rose six feet above the floor, and the drift stuff came against it with a force sufficient to knock a large hole in the side and lift a portion of the flooring. A puncheon of molasses rolled off the hole in the side, and several barrels of fish found their way through the floor, but both the fish and molasses were recovered. Messrs. Harris's salt store was also invaded, causing a loss of about three hundred sacks of that useful article. In this article they sustain the heaviest loss, though they had some three hundred barrels of flour damaged to some extent, and will lose a little on sugar and some other classes of goods. Their whole loss is much lighter than was at first supposed, and will likely fall within \$500. Mr. John Humphrey, who has a mill on his mills to the amount of \$700 to \$800. The machinery and buildings were injured, and some flour and meal destroyed. But the greatest loss is the injury done to the big bridge over the Petitcodiac river. The two pieces removed are the approaches at each end—the one from this end being about 80 feet long, and the other about 400 feet.

A large quantity of hay on Hall's Creek marsh was lost, but we have not heard of any cattle being lost in this vicinity. We deeply regret to be compelled to supplement this brief account of the disastrous results of the storm by recording the loss under the saddest circumstances of human life. We refer now to the death by drowning of four children of Mr. Jacob O'Brien, who lived in a small house near Smith's W. O. over Cuperside. Mr. O'Brien, his wife and family consisting of four children, one a small infant, were awakened in the night to find their dwelling apparently filled with water, and all means of reaching the land appeared cut off. In this dreadful emergency the only chance of escape seemed to be by means of a raft, and hastily constructed such a one as the drift timber within reach enabled him to make, he and his family got on it and committed themselves to the mercy of the waves. The wind blew them across the river, but unfortunately during the journey the raft parted and the four little boys were drowned. The others landed on the marsh near the Col. Cummings, six miles above Moncton. The bodies of three of the children were found on Tuesday, but the other has not yet been recovered.

All the post road bridges out of Moncton—east or west have been damaged or destroyed.

At Penobscia, and in fact along the railway to Shediac generally, barns, fences and trees have been blown down or otherwise seriously injured.

FROM PETITCODIAC: We have received the following:—

"Storm and gale unprecedented. Panes of glass and whole windows blown out of several houses. Twenty-five feet of the railway wood-shed roof carried away, sign boards blown down and telegraph line injured. Some buildings destroyed at Elgin. Lives lost at Hillsboro and Coverdale."

THE NORTH SHORE appears to have escaped the great storm—in other words "it was a failure" there. At Shediac there was a dark night and some rain, but no damage was done except to the telegraph lines.

On Saturday the *Annie* was towed into the Rodney wharf by a tug. Her officers are the following report:— "The *Annie* belongs to Annapolis; was on a voyage from Margareville, N. S., laden with cord-wood, for Boston. Was damaged 20 miles to the southward of Mount Desert Rock; had on board 11 women and 4 children, besides 5 of a crew. After losing masts, the crew rigged july masts, and sailed to Point Lepreau, where she fell in with the pilot boat *Lightning*, which took her in tow and brought her to Annapolis. The crew were without water from Monday night until Wednesday morning. There were no lives lost, but the sufferings of the women and children, who cried for water, and were in terror of their lives, were lamentable. The vessel was in command of Captain Magrath, and now lies at Rodney Slip, Annapolis.

From Monday's Telegraph:—

THE ROCKLAND QUARRIES.

A letter from the Quarries states that the gale completely swept the valley of the Moncton, carrying away all the fences, bridges, barns, hay, and a great number of cattle from Dorchester to the Rockland side. The schooners *Ida* May and *Independence* were carried over the Marsh, and are now lying upon the upland, about half a mile from the banks. The schooner *Rosebud* is lying in the Dyke, and can be got off next high tide. It is reported that all the wharves on the Memramcook and Petitcodiac are carried away, except Messrs. Smith and McLeod's, and the Borden Quarry Wharf. It will, however, take three weeks to repair the latter. The rise of the water above the Dykes here was eight feet.

Petitcodiac escaped well; a few fences were blown down, and part of the Railway wood-shed unroofed. The saloon skylight of Mr. Abbott's Photographic establishment, was carried away wholly and smashed to pieces.

Capt. E. Dargett, Grand Manan Packet, says no bodies picked up at Flagg's Cove, but seven schooners ashore there. Crews saved.

Letete, Deer Island, and Campbell, suffered severely. Houses, barns, and outbuildings blown. Wharves, vessels, and boats greatly damaged. The report that 150 dead bodies were found at Grand Manan, is found to be a hoax.

AT FLAGG'S COVE, the following vessels are ashore:—

Schr. *Gault*, Gasken, slightly damaged, crew saved.
Schr. *Van Trump*, of St. John, nearly a total loss, crew saved, though they were in great peril.
Schr. *Nelson*, of Eastport, nearly a total loss, crew saved.
Schr. *Echo*, of Eastport, lost, crew of three men drowned.
Schr. *Gault*, slightly damaged, crew saved.
Schr. *Rosetta*, total loss, crew saved.
Schr. *Forrest*, of Annapolis, with cargo of wood—had to cut away masts and rode gale out.
Schr. *Ida*, of Eastport, ashore near Flagg's Cove Beach, crew saved.

DEER ISLAND, GRAND MANAN.

Schr. *Leopold*, of Eastport, total loss.
Schr. *Leopold*, of Eastport, total loss—Captain's leg broken.

THREE ISLAND HARBOR.

A schooner belonging to Mr. Jacob Cooke, of Letete—total loss.
Parts of the wrecks of two small vessels are ashore near Grand Harbour, and South Cove. The crews are supposed to have been lost. About 50 dwellings, houses, smoke-houses, barns, etc., are blown down, and a great number of wells, boats and other floating appliances destroyed, leaving hundreds of persons destitute.

THE LIGHTHOUSES.

Gannet Rock, Sealion Hill, and Head Harbor Lighthouses, received some damage in having landings and boats carried away, and St. Andrew's lighthouse is considerably wrecked.

Passamaquoddy Bay and Quoddy River, is full of drift logs and wood. The logs are in some cases very large, so that with the heavy tide and rough water, sailing after night in a small boat there, is rather exciting.

THE STORM AT FREDERICTON.

From the Farmer:— "Shortly after the gale broke upon our city in all its fury, and that ancient and truly venerable person, known as the "oldest inhabitant," publicly declared that the like was never seen or heard of in the good city of Fredericton. It was truly awful; and while every one sought shelter to escape its fury, few felt safe even in their well-built and strongly built residences. There is not a street in this city but what gives evidence of the violence of the storm. Many a stately tree that but a few hours previous appeared strong enough to defy the fiercest gale, is now lying prostrate. Several of the fine willows in the Officers' square are completely destroyed. One building but just completed, about fifty feet in length, owned by Mr. Aitkin, corner of King and Westmorland streets, was carried from its foundation and now lies a mass of ruins in the middle of the street. Several other houses have been partially damaged, and many outbuildings more or less destroyed. The streets next morning presented a desolate appearance. Signs, awnings, telegraph wires, sheet iron roofing, and chimney tops, lay in every direction, and garden fences and other similar constructions were levelled with the ground. A considerable portion of the roof of the Engine house at the Railway Station was torn off, but very little, if any other damage occurred to the other buildings.

Outside of the City and through the country, much damage has been done. Every day brings tidings of the effects of the storm. Some buildings partially destroyed, some blown down and some killed. On McKay's Hill, acres of trees are prostrated, and the large grove of trees on Mr. McKay's farm, was levelled off as effectually as if the axe had been used. We learn from Mr. Robt. Orr, that considerable damage was done between this place and Boiestown. The mail driver states that the road was almost entirely covered with windfalls, and that he was obliged to cut his way through long distances. From Boiestown to the Ferry, in many places there is not a tree left standing. A house recently erected by a Mr. Astle, between Nashwaak Bridge and Boiestown, was blown down and broken to pieces. One side of the roof of Jerry O'Keefe's house blown off; Jerry Neigh's house and barn roof off. Mr. Bruce's kitchen blown down, and half of the main house carried towards the highway; roof of Mr. McLeod's house destroyed. Mr. Humphreys had his barn roof blown off, and a cow killed by a tree falling upon her. The family fearing that the house would be destroyed, took refuge in a bunch of alder bushes, where they remained nearly all night. Mr. Reed's carpenter shop lost a roof; the Nashwaak Bridge is canted up stream. Mr. Hanson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Shields and several others, had their barns and sheds uncovered. From Duncan's towards Howe's within three quarters mile distance, over fifty trees had to be cut to enable the mail stage to pass along. On this side nearly all the trees, about two acres of fir trees are levelled with the ground. In a hollow near the four mile hill, the trees are still standing, being partially sheltered from the force of the wind, but the tops above the level of the hill are all broken off, looking as if they had been regularly cut. There is scarcely a building between the above points—Boiestown and Fredericton—that has not been more or less injured. It is reported that there has been considerable damage between Boiestown and Downtown, but we have no particulars.

At Geary, five buildings were destroyed, and one family turned out of doors. The Catholic Chapel at Petersville, Q. C. was blown down, and a good many barns unroofed along the Nepesic Road. It is said that the gale did not extend up river much beyond Wason's, twenty one miles from Fredericton. Mr. Courtenay, who has a short distance below Mr. Wason's, had two barns unroofed. From Courtenay's downwards, several barns were either destroyed, unroofed, or partially damaged. At Cork Settlement, barns and dwelling houses suffered severely, and the Catholic Chapel is in ruins. At Lincoln, considerable damage was done, and the Hon. R. D. Wilnot had his large barn unroofed, and it is said that his fine orchard is entirely destroyed.

From Fredericton to Hart's Mills by the New Maryland Road, over fifty buildings are either entirely destroyed or unroofed.

THE STORM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

It was expected here that all the harbours on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia would suffer severely; but so far as we have heard, not one of them suffered to much extent. Not so, however, with the districts in contact with the tides of the Bay of Fundy. We learn from the Windsor Mail that the lower sections of Windsor were completely submerged.

The inhabitants of the part of this town known as "Poverty Point," near Smith's Island, were woken from their slumbers at about 11 o'clock in the night by the rush of water which broke over the dykes in the immediate vicinity. Ten minutes after the dykes gave way the whole body of water found its level, covering the lowlands for miles and miles around. About twenty houses are situated here; these were flooded nearly eight feet, which forced an appearance the morning after more like that of Venice than a *terra firma*. Everything in the cellars was destroyed, and in many houses the water was two feet above the second floor, nearly all the families have taken up their temporary abode in other parts of the town, waiting until the water runs off. The wells in this neighbourhood are all filled with salt water. Boats and rats were immediately out looking for cattle on the Major King Dyke. A number of dead sheep were discovered floating about in the water, and horses and cattle were rescued from exposure; some were found standing up to their middle in the water, being then upon the highest ground in the field. Some horses were known to have either swam or been carried by the tide a distance of nearly three miles. It is feared that the stock upon the island will suffer from the want of water. Mr. P. Miles had 35 sheep out; these were all drowned except one, which was found lodged on the branches of a willow tree. A number of other sheep and one horse were found dead in the water. The tide rose four feet higher than it was ever known before.

Mr. Bennett Smith's wharf was raised over three feet at one end, and raked considerably. Several cords of hardwood were carried off. A portion of De Wolf's and Pellow's wharves were badly damaged. Mr. F. W. Beckman, of Elterhouse, had 40,000 clabboards on Dincock's wharf ready for shipping, and these all drifted away, except about 5,000. His loss will be nearly \$1,000. The Baptist Church was flooded to the depth of seven feet in the Vestry. The whole Sabbath School Library was more or less destroyed; the damage done to the building cannot yet be estimated.

The dykes are carried away in every direction. Over in Falmouth, above and below the bridge, there over the banks like a young Niagara, lost loose. We hear that a number of cattle and sheep have perished at Upper Falmouth. Over at Newport the dykes are also destroyed, but no loss of stock.

At Horton, and on the Grand Pe dykes, a quantity of hay was destroyed, and a number of cattle drowned, some of which drifted out to sea. Bridges were carried away or destroyed. The one near Reed's is entirely gone. All along the W. & A. R. R. line, and about the same distance, which will take some time to repair, as the track was completely demolished in places. At Wellville the bank is carried away, so that the trains cannot run any further than the town.

The Amherst Gazette gives a fearful account of the destruction in Cumberland County. Our contemporary says:—

"The destruction to property has been caused almost entirely by the tremendous tide, which, with resistless fury, has swept over the whole of the vast marshes of Cumberland and Westmorland. But the loss of hay now, great as it is, embraces but a small portion of the damages to proprietors of marshes. The expense of repairing, and in many cases, renewing miles upon miles of heavy dykes, and the injurious effects upon future grain crops for years, will render the sum of \$500,000 in need of the accounts of losses, to an extent which we cannot estimate. There are losses—minor, comparatively—though considerable of themselves—such as private bridges, fences, hay sleds, etc., swept away, drifted rubbish to be removed, and barns to be replaced."

THE TIDAL WAVE.

Water having generally accumulated on the marshes to the depth of from one to two feet, a wave, similar to the tidal bore, swept up with a roaring noise and great velocity, carrying almost everything before it, stacks of hay, fences, and, in many cases, well filled barns, succumbing to its power.

LOSS OF LIFE.

This is by far the saddest part of our record.

Four persons, named:—Norman Siddell, Henry Colburne, Charles Campbell, and Henry Wray, were employed by Mr. Robt. of this place, to go to the schooner *Adeline* in Fort Lawrence cove, on board which he had shipped a lot of stoves, and assist in making her ready for Monday evening. As the tide was rising the tide rendered it difficult to send the boat from the vessel at the time they arrived (between 8 and 9 o'clock), they, with Mr. Busby Smith, of Fort Lawrence, went to a barn on the marsh, about a quarter of a mile distant, to obtain shelter from the wind. The tide having gradually risen about two feet they all agreed to abandon the barn for a fence which extended from it to the upland, by passing along which they hoped to be safe. While on the fence the waves swept up, and as they were going away Wray and Campbell sprang for some poles, which they reached with great exertion. Smith was similarly situated; while the other two still clung to the fence. They were then within about 150 yards of the upland. Those on the poles were whirled about violently and sometimes tossed up several feet, but succeeded in finally arresting their course and reaching terra firma in safety. Wray and Campbell got off at the main road on the marsh, arriving at Mr. Gordon's shortly after 11 o'clock, having been blown about a mile and a half from the shore, two miles farther, reaching a hay-stack near Black Point, where he remained until morning. The remaining two were last heard uttering despairing cries for help. Immediately on the arrival of Wray and Campbell at Gordon's, all the inhabitants of Fort Lawrence turned out to render any assistance to the less fortunate ones which might be in their power. Search for them was also pursued throughout Tuesday and Wednesday, on the afternoon of which a body of men from the following day, the greatest loss of men of the latter day, was found in a ditch within about 100 yards of the fence referred to, his arms upwards and hands clenched as in his last exertions to preserve himself. At this writing Siddell has not been found; and it is to be greatly feared he never will be found alive. Further than this, we are glad to have no loss of human life to record.

HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP

have been drowned, in some localities; but here the loss in this respect was principally in sheep. The few cattle which were exposed managed, generally, to escape to the higher points, and the great loss of sheep, on the following day, was found in a space of six miles west of the cattle are by parties at Westmorland Point, who lost a large number of very fine ones, including prize animals. We also hear of 20 horses and 40 cattle having been swept from the Minouille marsh.

It is known that a horse, mare, and colt must have swam from the Minouille marsh to Rockport, on the New Brunswick side of the Bay—a distance of six miles in direct course—and it is stated others did the same.

We learn that yesterday the shores about Westmorland Point and Sackville were piled with numbers of cattle and sheep, which the tide has brought up, probably from the lower towns and along the Bay shores.

THE GREAT MARSH, MINOUE.

from its exposed situation, was severely visited. All the barns were moved a greater or less distance, as well as all the stacks, the greater part of the latter having gone to sea. The great extent of dykes from Minouille to Baronsfield has gone, and we learn that the Messrs. Seaman have sent for 100 men to repair them. The large number of cattle they have must be berried.

Fourteen barns floated from the marsh lying between

BLISS' ISLAND AND CRAWFORD'S HILL, to the latter place, one having ploughed into the upland with great force. Fifty stacks from the same body found a haven in the Big Lake, Napan.

Notwithstanding the destruction we are of the opinion that, when all is secured that may be, unless adverse weather ensue, the hay in the County, quantity and quality considered, will fall but little below that of last year. Valuable as are our marshes, there is a very large number who do not depend upon them at all for their hay.

THE RAILWAY WORKS have been seriously affected. Where embankments have been built on marsh lands, they have, to a great extent, been washed away; where entirely gone it must cost more to replace them than it did to construct.

We regret to learn that the people of Sackville, Cole's Island, &c., fully equal if they do not exceed in extent of losses. Their hay has been swept from the Westcock and lower part of Tantram Marshes. Mr. Horton, on Sackville Wharf, and some residents of Cole's Island abandoned their houses. A small vessel belonging to Mr. A. Ford drifted into a field of some 300 yards. A great deal of the nearly completed railway line and its fencing were washed away.

From the best estimates we can make we believe the tide must have been four feet above the dykes and eight feet above the ordinary marsh level.

All participate in feelings of sympathy for those who have lost friends or property; and everybody on the streets wears a sober mien, and everything seems to bear a hushed aspect. There is certainly reason for thankfulness that our calamities were not greater; for it is wonderful that so few human lives were sacrificed.

placed. In extent of pecuniary loss to this section of the country generally, it outweighs immeasurably any calamity which has ever occurred.

SUCCESS OF THE GOSPEL IN AFRICA.

Wherever the Gospel of the Son of God is faithfully proclaimed, the results are such as ought to convince the most sceptical that it is Jehovah's appointed agency for the conversion of the world to Christ, but in no section of the great domain of heathendom has this fact been more impressively made manifest than in down-trodden, enslaved Africa. Here the Gospel has won some of its richest triumphs. Dr. Rufus Anderson, late Foreign Secretary of the American Board, describes the success of missionary labor in Africa thus:—

"It is fifty years since a plain German laborer in London, named William A. B. Johnson, offered himself to the Church Missionary Society to be sent as a school-master to Sierra Leone. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he was called of God to the gospel ministry, and he accordingly received ordination in Africa. His was a wonderful ministry. When he first took up his abode at Freetown, he was welcomed by the natives as a Saviour. He had only a common school education, but was rich in Christian experience. It soon appeared that he