

grity, and in all its essential principles, were also voted to Dr. HANNAH, the Secretary, and the Sub-Secretaries, and Official Writers, for their valuable services during which were duly acknowledged.

Dr. Thomas Waugh, John F. Matthews, Appelle, the representatives of the Conference, were introduced at the evening of Wednesday. Mr. Waugh presented the Annual Address on behalf of the Conference.

In absence of Dr. Egerton Ryerson, who was appointed the representative of the Conference, Dr. ALDER had been requested to act as Representative. Dr. Alder, the Address of the Canadian Conference, which, he observed, contained expressions of sympathy with the British Conference, was read, and adopted. The Address was a circumstantial one in which it was placed in a dutiful Address to the Queen on the part of another Prince was proposed, in a Conference expressed its hearty and assent by standing up. The Address was frequently read, adopted, and forwarded George Grey for presentation.

Resolutions were made, when it would be a law to present Circuit Memorials; upon the law of 1835 relating thereto was read, that they were to be presented to the Conference on or before the 2nd day of the Conference and referred to a Committee to be appointed to classify them, and report to the Conference.

Usual questions for consideration then

was found, in answer to the question—*are now to be admitted as Ministers in connexion with the Conference?*—that, on the returns from the several Districts, 10 in England, 6 in Ireland, and 14 on Foreign Stations, had honourably fulfilled the conditions of their probation, besides 10 Assistants who gave promise of usefulness in parts of the foreign field.

On the question—*Who are now to be received as members?*—in answer, it was found, that 41 were duly accepted, from the districts and, several in the Irish work, and 11 on Foreign Stations.

Rev. R. Newstead placed in the hands of the Secretary, the draft of a Memorial to the Convention, in support of the measure recently proposed, by which the Post Office has been on the Sabbath Day. The Memorial, read by the Secretary, was unanimously adopted, and it was also agreed, that, in being signed by the President alone, on the part of the Conference, each Minister, who proposed, should affix his name and residence. In answer to the question—*What Ministers have since last Conference?*—it was reported, that 23 had died in England; 6 in Ireland; 1 on the Foreign Stations; making 30 in all. Memorials of these were read, and were read with marked attention, and, in some cases, with deep emotion. The name of the late RICHARD REECE, so long a bright shining light in the Wesleyan Church, among the number of the dead; and on notice relating to him being read, several detailed various circumstances connected with his history, and ministerial career, which some of the more striking which marked his character. The name of the late and highly esteemed brother, SAMUEL V. of New Brunswick District, is found on the list of the departed.

The President's Address.

I sincerely thank you dear brethren, for the grace you have expressed in me, by placing this responsible situation. At the same time I most earnestly solicit your support and performance of the arduous duties you have imposed upon me. In addition to ordinary Connexional business which requires the attention of the Conference at its Annual Meetings, questions arising out of the agitation of the past year may claim consideration on the present occasion. I shall not now undertake to scribe the manner in which such questions have been taken up, and disposed of; but I am proud that we come together with our minds made up as to the great principles which guide us in all our deliberations, and, ready to all our conclusions. We are a body of Christian Ministers, and, as such, we sustain a name which was not devised by human wisdom established by human authority; but which was conceived in the Divine mind, and which is established in the church by God Himself. Now, I conclude we are all agreed that our deliberations must proceed upon the

principle that no office must be maintained in its integrity, and that we are bound by our allegiance to the Great Head of the Church, not to tolerate, or even in the slightest degree to countenance, any of the features by which the ministrations of a pastoral office have been distinguished by the Divine Author. But we are also a body of Wesleyan Ministers; and, in that capacity, we are the guardians of a system of evangelical discipline and order, which has been committed to us by our predecessors as a sacred trust, which we are solemnly pledged to maintain in all its integrity.

As individuals we are bound to this by our solemn oaths. When we were admitted into full Connexion, and formally set apart to the office and work of the ministry, we entered into the most explicit engagement, not only to abide by the doctrinal standards of the body, but also to observe and enforce that discipline which has been committed to us from our great Founder. In our collective character as a Conference, further obligations rest upon us to uphold and preserve the entire system of Methodism, in its great and vital principles—to make it a something essentially different from the Methodism which has been committed to us as a sacred deposit;—our answer is—We cannot betray our trust, we cannot violate our solemn oaths, and our examination of any proposals must proceed upon the fixed and settled principle, that any proposition for subverting that which we are under the weightiest obligations to preserve and defend, cannot for a moment be entertained. That duty must be performed, which, I am persuaded, we shall agree to adopt in practice as well as in theory. We may not do evil that good may come, and we cannot concede to clamour or impetuosity that which is contrary to our conscientious convictions. It is most desirable that peace should prevail in a Christian community; but true solid Christian peace can never be obtained by the sacrifice of Christian principle. Nothing could possibly be procured by such a sacrifice but a temporary and delusive calm; while, by our throwing down the barrier of Christian principle, we should render our invaluable system less capable of defence in the next agitation which would inevitably and speedily arise. Dear brethren, I confidently assume that we are agreed upon this point—that such fixed and settled principles as these must govern us in all our inquiries and deliberations, and with this firm possession, I contemplate the result with encouragement and hope. If we take our stand on Scriptural principles, God will stand by us. We are to remember, too, for our comfort that the cause which we are solicitous to maintain is not our own; it is the cause of our Divine Master. However clear it may be to us, it is infinitely dearer to the heart of God, and he will defend it, and protect its interests against all opposition. He may allow the faith of his servants sometimes to be severely tested, but let them remain faithful to their trust, and He will not fail to appear in their behalf, and give them to rejoice in the triumphs of His blessed cause, for which they gladly toil and suffer. We may derive additional consolation in our present circumstances from the consideration that nothing new or uncommon has happened to us. If, as a religious body, we had always enjoyed tranquillity, we might be under some apprehension respecting the result of the present disturbances. But this has not been the case. Methodism is cradled in storms; and, in successive periods of its history, the Connexion has experienced the effects of agitation. Nor is this a matter of surprise. A slumbering church may long remain in a state of quietude. Not so a living and energetic church, which is answering the great end of its institution. Methodism is a system of life and energy; and so long as it maintains its scriptural character, it must be expected that Satan will endeavour, at every opportunity favourable to his purpose, to arrest its onward course and aggressive movements, by sowing dissension among the Wesleyan Ministers and people,—thus calling off their attention from their one great work, to unprofitable and hurtful disputes. Hitherto, Methodism has always come triumphant out of every trial; and the troubles which it has undergone have been overruled for greater good and have also served to prepare it for more extensive usefulness. Already, we have the cheering indications that such will be the result of our present trial. The gracious revival of religion which has taken place in many parts of the Connexion during the past year; the zeal and liberality of a great number of our people, in support of Methodism as it is; the increased spirit of brotherly love and union which has obtained among us, as a body of Ministers; and the gracious indications which have been vouchsafed to us in the Committees which have been held preparatory to this Conference; serve to show that God is blessedly in our midst, and afford ground for hope that he is conducting us through our present difficulties to a yet higher position, in which Methodism may become a still greater blessing to the country and to the world at large. Taking a full view of our present circumstances, I feel fully persuaded that it is our privilege to thank God and take courage.

Sabbath School Festival.

The Annual Treat of the St. John's Wesleyan Sabbath School took place on Wednesday last

the 7th inst. Happily, the day proved unusually propitious.

The Scholars and their Teachers were met by the Ministers in the Vestry of the Wesleyan Chapel at two o'clock. After a short address, and devotional exercises, a procession was formed, headed by the senior girls' class and their amiable Teacher, the rear being brought up by the Rev. Messrs. Botterell and Bretton. In this order the party proceeded to a field, the privilege of which was kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. John Dryer.

Of all the suitable places in the vicinity of St. John's, it is believed that one more eligible could not have been selected. It is sufficiently removed from the public road to be in effect in the country though it is less than a mile from town, and though by no means a mountain it is sufficiently elevated to afford a distinct view of the many surrounding objects which altogether, constitute, probably, the richest scene in New-England.

The members of the School were conducted to the centre of this magnificent and picturesque landscape where they found, not only the materials of a sumptuous Tea, gratuitously supplied by numerous friends, but also a number of swings of firm and ingenious structure, the sight of which gave unvoiced elasticity to the Boys, who bounded towards them, and joyously kept them in perpetual motion except during the Tea, until the sunset admonished the party that it was time to return. All present were then collected for a brief address and a short Hymn of Praise, after which they marched from the scene of the afternoon's amusement to the front of the Wesleyan Chapel, where they were dismissed about eight o'clock by the Rev. E. Botterell.

The gladness and gratitude of the Scholars were proclaimed by an involuntary cheer, and the whole having closed without accident, or delay, or disappointment, afforded great satisfaction and encouragement to the intelligent and benevolent managers.—*Courier, St. John's Nfld.*

We learn from the Christian Citizen, that a young man, named Robert Turner, aged 21 years, died at the residence of Charles C. Earle, in Worcester, Mass., on Monday of last week. He had resided in that vicinity for about a year, and in the family where he died for about three months. Before his death he stated that he was from Nova Scotia, and his mother resided at Wilmet, Margareville, Victoria Road, in that Province. He also stated that he had an uncle named John Rockwell, a shipwright at South Boston, an aunt at Ellsworth, Me. He was a steady, industrious young man, of good talents and character.—*Portland Sentinel.*

At a public Meeting held at Truro on Monday the Report of the Colchester Delegates to the Convention at Portland was received unanimously.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Europa* arrived at this port on Monday night last from Liverpool, G. B. The news is not important. We give below our usual summary.

Great Britain.

We still continue to have a good business going forward in every department of trade. The value of all descriptions of imported produce is steady, and transactions to a fair extent have been effected. The prospect of an abundant harvest is good, and this, with our present cheapness of money, will no doubt exercise a favourable influence on our markets generally.

HOUSE OF LORDS, August 8.—Lord Stanley presented a petition from magistrates, freeholders, and others of the county of Westmorland, in Canada, referring to a project which was under consideration for extending a line of railway communication throughout the whole Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, to Quebec, pointing out the great advantage that would be derived both locally and socially from such a measure, and praying that it might meet the support of the Government. They proposed that Parliament should give a guarantee under which a sum might be raised equal to that which the colonists themselves were prepared to guarantee.

Sir Charles Napier has been defeated at the election of Lambeth by a majority of more than three to one.

The House of Lords has accepted the amendments of the House of Commons relative to the Irish franchise. A £15 clause has been expunged and a £12 one substituted, with a self-acting remedy. By this bill 170,000 voters will be added to the Irish constituency.

It is rumoured that Lord John Russell will propose a comprehensive scheme next Session for the improvement and extension of the railways, when the subject will be brought before an extraordinary and extensive meeting.

At a meeting of the committee of the Canadian Land and Railway Association, held at their office in London, on Monday last, Mr. Frederic Searle in the chair. The Chairman stated that their engineers had prepared an excellent report, on the best means of carrying out the objects of the association—on the associative principle, which would be advantageous both to the capitalist and working classes. The secretary having read the report, it was unanimously approved of.

Lord Torrington has been recalled, and Sir Emerson Tennent is not to return to Ceylon. Prince Albert has been elected High Steward of Windsor in the place of the late Duke of Cambridge.

Vice Admiral Sir Charles Makolm is about to succeed the Earl of Donaldson in the West India naval command.

It is rumoured that the Government has resolved on giving the military order of the Bath to distinguished military and naval surgeons.

It is rumoured that the Duchess of Gloucester will be appointed ranger of Richmond Park, which was enjoyed by the late Duke of Cambridge.

The American Minister and Mrs. Abbott Lawrence and Miss Lawrence are on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle.

It is said that the Great Britain steam ship has been purchased for £25,000 and that she is to run with passengers between Panama and San Francisco.

A meeting has been held in Birmingham for the purpose of adopting measures for the erection of a national monument in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of the late Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engineer.

Ireland.

Lord Northland has been returned for Dangan, without opposition.

A Tralee paper states that the alarm felt during the past week respecting the potato blight has subsided, the disease not having committed the ravages reported.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, son of the late Earl of Bessborough, will succeed Mr. Corry Connellan as private secretary to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon.

The Relief Association is not yet dead.—There was another meeting on Monday last, when the rent was announced at £24 10s. 7d. Mr. Council stated that by that day week he expected the association would be free of debt.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says there is something strange in the 41st regiment. It is stated that four of them shot themselves, that one attempted it, and that four committed suicide by drowning, all of which and events have created a deep sensation amongst their comrades in barracks.

The accounts of the potato crop are still conflicting. The only thing in which they fortunately agree appears to be that the blights are as yet, in almost every instance, untouched, although the blight would seem to have exhibited itself in the leaves throughout nearly the whole country. Upwards of fifty persons have been sentenced to transportation for various crimes at the Quarter Sessions of Limerick, just ended.

(From the Watchman.)

Foreign Summary.

THE proceedings in the FRENCH National Assembly continue to furnish scenes which, however appropriate to republican institutions, and however well adapted to the position of Paris and the temperance of our volatile neighbours, seem strangely at variance with our ideas of the solemnity and decorum which should characterize the legislative council of a great people. The debate on M. LATHUIE's motion for the abolition of the tax on wines, &c., having terminated on Friday, and the division open as usual, having actually commenced, loud cries for a secret division arose among the Legitimist members for the southern departments, who naturally feared the loss of their seats, should the votes against the motion which they intended to give become known to their constituents. M. DUPRE, the President, whose sympathies with the Legitimists are well known, forthwith proceeded to countermand his former order for an open division, and directed a secret one to be taken. M. LATHUIE at once rushed to the tribune, and in no very measured or complimentary terms denounced the cowardice of the members who called for a secret voting, the subservience and partiality of the President who complied with the call and the gross illegality of the procedure after the open division had commenced to be taken. He was followed by others in a similar strain, and replied to by M. DUPRE, after which a scene of indescribable confusion ensued, in which the contest ended were freely exchanged, and the President himself was loudly accused of falsehood. The uproar and disorder were such as for some time to set at defiance all attempts to return to the tranquil and decorous transaction of business, but ultimately terminated in the rejection of the motion by 316 to 236.

The Electoral law, as brought down to this time, including even the amendments on appeal, exhibit a diminution of the franchise, and it is said, to upwards of one half of the entire number on the 6th date; and, as regards Paris, of nearly two-thirds. In one of the Parisian districts, distinguished for its Socialist tendencies, the qualified electors have dwindled from thousands down to hundreds. Before venturing on a general election, it is highly probable that the Government will introduce into the National Assembly a measure to regulate the mode of voting, as the Mayors of several of the *Arrondissements* have intimated to the authorities that the disfranchised electors have come to the determination of insisting on their right to vote. A movement of this kind, if simultaneous throughout France, could not possibly be resisted by any armed force at the disposal of the authorities; and would be productive of a revolution—bloodless, it is true, in the first instance, but not the less effectual. The idea of such a movement has been recommended to all the departments by the central conclave of the Socialist party in Paris.

The Minister of War, in proposing the army estimates for 1850, based them on an intended reduction of 70,000 men in the effective strength of the land forces. Subsequent considerations, however, partly connected with the unsettled aspect of affairs in northern Germany, have induced him to postpone for the present the execution of this project. He has accordingly found it necessary to demand an additional credit of twelve millions of francs for the maintenance of the men whom it had been intended to discharge, expressing, at the same time, his opinion that, towards the close of the present year, he will be able to fix the strength of the army at 388,000 infantry and 92,000 cavalry. An extraordinary credit has also been demanded for the establishment of the new camp at Versailles, the works of which are in a very forward state, and will be occupied by the troops in a few days. The camp will be composed of 12,000 men, and will be under the immediate command of General Changarnier.

From whatever cause, the DANISH forces do not appear to have very vigorously followed up their triumph at Alsen, but have satisfied themselves with pushing their reconnoissances up to the Elber. General Von Krogh admits that the army under his command has suffered severe losses, both in officers and men, from the obstinacy with which the contest was maintained by the troops of the *Blackwatch*; but affirms it to be notwithstanding perfectly prepared for further operations as to its numbers, its material, and the spirit by which it is animated. Its comparative inactivity under these circumstances would seem to indicate the reality of a serious contest, which the *Belgian Journal* thought to have been between the Coasts of Copenhagen and Berlin. The Prussian government, it is affirmed, denies the right of Denmark, to send her army across the Elber, in order to penetrate into Holstein and to follow up its previous successes by reducing that province to obedience. The attitude assumed by Prussia on the question is decidedly warlike; as she has even proceeded to the length of threatening to bring into action to enforce her prohibition, the troops which are assembled in the vicinity of the Theatre of war, and the headquarters of which are established at Holsenborg. General Willisen, meanwhile, puts on as bold a front as circumstances will permit, speaks slightly of the losses his army has sustained, and hopefully of its prospects of ultimate success and triumph, and appeals to the various States of the Germanic Confederation—if, indeed, the Confederation may be said to have a real existence at all—to assist him in the struggle which he affirms his determination to maintain. Popular German feeling sympathizes with him, both by sending recruits to his ranks and furnishing pecuniary supplies to his military chest; but the raw and undisciplined levies thus acquired cannot be expected to furnish the Holsteiners any timely or effective assistance, and there is not the remotest probability that any of the States will commit itself by despatching its troops to unite with them in so idle and hopeless a contest. The main body of the Holstein forces was resting on Holsenborg at the date of the last advices, and it was the intention of General Willisen to remain in occupation of that place, and obtain for some time from hostile operations for the purpose of completing the re-organization and equipment of his army, should his opponent not force him to a contrary course. Skirmishes between the outposts of the respective armies are matters of daily occurrence, but the troops of the Duchy do not anticipate an immediate recurrence of serious operations.

The reception of Lord Howden, the British Minister at the Court of MADRID, where he has just arrived, has been such as to demonstrate a strong disposition on the part of the Spanish Government for the maintenance of cordial relations with Great Britain. The utmost attention has been paid him by the authorities all along his line of route through Spain; guards of honor have been offered him wherever he has stopped; and cavalry escorts have been in attendance during his entire journey. His Excellency has for the present taken up his residence in the house lately occupied by Sir Henry Bulwer; but it is stated that he means shortly to proceed to the hamlet of Chamartin, about a league distant from Madrid, there to occupy a house which once furnished accommodation for a brief space to the Emperor Napoleon.