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Again. Men in honourable posts should always have courtesy up to their honour.—A sexton should be a model of politeness; he should move with alacrity, accommodating everybody, and when he cannot accommodate them, showing that he feels the privation more than they do. Next in importance to a good preacher in the pulpit, is a good sexton at the portal; his smile lighteth up the multitude; his whispers of courtesy openeth the ears of the people for the trumpet of the truth. A rude sexton is out of his place; he is beneath its gracious honour, as much as a bear would be guarding the palace of a king.

Application. And now, brethren, let him that hath ears to hear, hear this message. Harden not your hearts against it. He that hath sinned in these respects, let him sin no more, but make haste to repent. Let all our temples on the coming Sabbath show that the word has been fitly spoken, and the good seed has fallen into good and honest hearts. The Lord add his blessing. Amen.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

The following communication from Rev. C. Ladner, St. John's, N. F., giving an account of the discovery of the bodies of two men on the ice, and their interment at Petites, N. F., may meet the notice of the friends of the unfortunate men, supposed to have been from Cape Breton:

On the 28th of April, the schooner *Elizabeth*, Wm. Evans, master, returned unexpectedly to Petites from a sealing voyage. The Capt. informed us that on the previous day he found the bodies of two men on a piece of ice twelve feet square, about thirty miles to the S. W. of St. Paul's Island. The bodies found to be much disfigured by the frost. Philip Sorsoleil, Esq., called an inquest. The verdict was that the men had died from exposure to cold. There were found about them, seven shillings in cash, one handkerchief, two pocket-knives, some bread and pork, and two orders, of which the following is a copy:—

GROS' POINT, Feb. 15th, 1863.

MR. T. ROSS,—Please to deliver to the bearer, Lament Theriveau, one jar of Lamp Oil for Capt. SAMUEL HERMAN.

GROS' POINT, Feb. 16th, 1863.

MR. T. ROSS,—Please let Mr. T. Wilkens have what he requires belonging to me.

Yours, truly,
SAMUEL HERMAN.
Barque Cecilia.

I may further state that the bodies were very respectedly interred in our grave yard at Petites. Though the friends of those unfortunate men were not present to show the last tribute of respect to the departed, still there were many at the funeral that day who deeply sympathized with the bereaved; and many tears were shed by those who were present at that solemn gathering. We never witnessed so much respect shown to any deceased as we did on that occasion. It was the most solemn and affecting service that we have attended. The event was improved by the writer from Proverbs xxvii. 1.

Much credit is due to Capt. Evans for the manner in which he acted. Having discovered the bodies, he put them on board his vessel, and immediately returned to Petites, for no other purpose than to have them interred in a christian manner.

After the funeral, Capt. Evans again proceeded to the ice for the purpose of further prosecuting the seal fishery; but we regret to say that only a few days passed, when the same vessel again returned, bearing the distressing news that the Captain's brother was drowned while in the act of taking a seal, and that he had sunk to rise no more, until the arch angel's trumpet shall sound.

Yours, truly,
C. LADNER.

American States.

There has been much rejoicing in the Northern States within the past ten days, on account of the brilliant successes which has attended Federal operations. Whatever the Confederates may have gained by the raids at different times into Maryland and Pennsylvania, they have, on every occasion when they have attacked the Federal forces on this side the Potomac, suffered most severely. The Federal arms, which for some time past had achieved but little, have had in the late engagements, if the reports that have reached us are all reliable, a series of brilliant victories. The new Major General Meade, who has succeeded fighting Joe Hooker in command of the army of the Potomac, is a fortunate fellow. His good successes may however be regarded not so much as the result of superior skill on his part, as from a combination of favoring circumstances. Notwithstanding his late achievements, he may prove to be not more able nor successful on the whole than his several predecessors, who from the height of a nation's praise have sunk for the present into comparative shade. The late battles have undoubtedly been most terrific, and on both sides well sustained; the failure of the Confederates may be to a great extent attributable to a lack of artillery force, the Federals in this respect being greatly their superior. The slaughter on both sides has been fearful, and the number of the wounded and prisoners very large. The Confederates as well as the Federals report many thousands of prisoners taken, so that time may show the advantage not to have been so greatly on the Federal side as the Northern telegrams would indicate. General Lee has, no doubt, been severely beaten; yet he has not been routed. He is ready for further battle, of which the next intelligence from the seat of war may give us some account. General Meade, though successful in resistance, and in foiling the Confederate arms, has had quite as much of fighting as his forces could well endure, else why did he not follow up the advantage he is said to have gained. Since the late battles, Meade has been strongly reinforced, and is hoping for the total route of Lee's army by overwhelming numbers. There is no truth in the report of the death or capture of either Longstreet or Hill. The losses are put down at 20,000 Federals and 30,000 Confederates. The news from the South-west is also interesting. Gen. Rosecrans' has advanced as far as Tullahoma, the Confederate Gen. Bragg falling back at his approach on Chattanooga. At Port Hudson, the Federals are losing ground. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from New Orleans on the 26th June, says:

"As I feared would be the case when writing my last letter, we have lost Brashear city. The enemy succeeded in capturing it on Monday morning last, and with it all the troops that were there, all the camp equipage, artillery, ammunition, and, in fact, everything—no means being at hand to remove, and no time given to destroy the valuable property there stored. The authorities give no information in regard to the number of our forces at that point, and they appear to have instructed every one arriving to say nothing on the subject.

One of the most important items of intelligence for the week is the surrender of Vicksburg. This Gibralter of the Mississippi, which Federal guns were insufficient to bring down, has for want of supplies been surrendered into the hands of Gen. Grant.

CAIRO, July 7.—The despatch boat has just arrived here from Vicksburg. She left at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. The passengers announce that Gen. Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of 4th, and offered to surrender if his men were allowed to march out. Gen. Grant is reported to have replied that no man should leave except as prisoners of war. Gen. Pemberton then, after consultation with his officers, unconditionally surrendered.

LEE'S PROCLAMATION TO HIS TROOPS.

Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia Chambersburg, Pa., June 27.

General Order No. 73.

The commanding general has observed with marked satisfaction the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they have manifested. No troops could have displayed greater fortitude, or better performed the arduous duties of the past ten days. Their conduct in all respects has with few exceptions been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitles them to approbation and praise.

There, however, been instances of forgetfulness, on the part of some, that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of the army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own.

The commanding general considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the innocent and defenceless, and the wanton destruction of private property, that marked the course of the enemy in our own country. Such proceedings not only disgrace the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army and destructive of the ends of our present movement. It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men and we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemy, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain.

The commanding general therefore earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property; and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject.

R. E. LEE, General.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

The following report of the battle at Gettysburg, Pa., is from the special dispatches sent to the New York *Times* from the field of battle:

This (Thursday) morning there were strong premonitions of an early engagement with the enemy in force, but the day wore away and no positive exhibition was made by the enemy. We began to think that perhaps there would be no immediate battle after all. We were hardly in a condition to give battle, as all our dispositions had not been made, Gen. Meade not having arrived on the ground until 2 o'clock in the morning. The position of our forces after the fight of Wednesday was to the eastward and southward of Gettysburg, covering the Baltimore pike, the Taneytown and Emmetsburg roads, and still being nearly parallel with the latter. The formation of the ground on the right and centre was excellent for defensive purposes. On our extreme left the ground sloped off until the position was no higher than the enemy's. The ground in front of our line was a level, open country, interspersed here and there with an orchard or a very small tract of timber, generally oak, with the underbrush cut away. During the day a portion of the troops threw up temporary breastworks and an abattis. Gen. Meade's headquarters were at an old house on the Taneytown road, immediately in rear of the centre.

Our line was not regular in shape. Indeed, the centre protruded out toward the enemy so as to form almost the two sides of a triangle. Before sundown General Meade's headquarters proved to be the hottest place on the battle-field, so far as careless shelling was concerned.

At about 4½ o'clock P. M., the enemy sent his first compliments by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomfortably near Gen. Meade's headquarters. From this hour forth to 8 1-2 o'clock, occurred by all odds one of the most sanguinary engagements yet chronicled in the annals of the war, considering its short duration. The artillery attack, which was made by the enemy on the left and centre, was rapidly followed by the advance of his infantry.

The battle now became perfectly fearful. The armies engaged each other at a very short range, and for three long hours the war of musketry was incessant. I have heard more noise, and louder crashes in other battles, but I never saw or heard of such desperate, tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. Our gallant columns covered themselves with glory over and over again. They fought superior force in numbers. The dispositions of the enemy were very rapid, for look where you would on that field a body of rebels would be advancing. Our dispositions were eqally rapid, and the enemy found more than their equal in such gallant veterans as Sickles and Birney and Humphreys. At half-past six Gen. Sickles was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and borne from the field. The injury was so great that amputation became necessary, and it was performed successfully, the limb being taking off below the knee.

The charges made by our men deserve special mention. The rebels made frequent attempts to capture our artillery, and at one time had Watson's battery in their possession, but it was retaken in a furious charge by Birney's division.

The battle lasted till fully 8 1-2 o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the ensanguined victors of that field.

I visited some portions of the line by moonlight and can bear personal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of some of our brigades, who had good protection from stone walls or fences, the rebel dead laid piled in lines like winrows of hay. In front of Gen. Webb's—the Philadelphia—brigade, they lay so thick as to literally cover the ground. Not far from here was found the body of Gen. Barksdale, that once haughty and violent rebel, who crawled as a dying boon a cup of water and a stretcher from an ambulance-boy. He is literally cut to pieces with wounds, and must die.

A great and magnificent feature of this fight was the splendid use of artillery. Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every battery belonging to the Army of the Potomac was more or less engaged. Every one of the reserve batteries was brought into action, the positions for use being numerous. The enemy also used artillery largely, but not to near so great an extent as we did. From this they suffered immensely, and specially on the left, where canister was largely used. I believe we lost no artillery, unless it was two or three disabled pieces, though it was very wonderful we did not.

THE BATTLE ON FRIDAY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 4, 1863.

The fight raged here on the face of a lofty mountain, densely wooded, from the summit of which batteries could command our position on Cemetery Hill. It was evidently with a view of gaining this position that the enemy made the assault for this purpose. Hill's corps that had fought the left on the previous day was brought around to the right to reinforce early, and as the scheme was developed, it appeared that the early attack on the left was intended merely as a diversion to cover the movement.

In this struggle our reserved artillery was brought into play and did most excellent service from impromptu positions on the elevated points back of cemetery hill, shelling the face of the mountain where the enemy were supposed to be. This reserve fire of shell, added to the steady and unflinching ardor of the glorious Twelfth corps, ultimately checked the vastly superior force of the enemy, who, for an hour or two, had been gradually advancing. At the critical juncture, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, one or two, brigades of New York troops, supposed to be Pennsylvania militia, arrived and were immediately thrown into position to reinforce the right wing, which was being so badly pressed. The assistance determined the fate of the day. The enemy quailed before it, and soon the curling smoke that marked the line of the contest began to recede surely indicating that the enemy were falling back, but if they gave way at all, it was but slowly, fighting at every step, and thus the battle raged for hours and until afternoon, when the enemy abandoned the field in that direction. But they did not yield the day. For a brief period hostilities seemed to be suspended, but the suspension was very brief.

The rebel columns seemed to be moved as if by magic and within an hour their whole force was massed directly in our front, and once more the fierce and deadly contest opened. This time it was an assault along the entire line, a last resort, the forlorn hope of the enemy. They were weakened in numbers and dispirited and utterly demoralized; yet Lee had a reputation to save and a name to make, and at any sacrifice of life he seemed bound to win the day; but he strove in vain. The Union troops were fighting at home and among their own people. They fought like heroes, and inspired by success, they had no thought of defeat. They could have withstood three times the force the enemy hurled against them. It was mere play for them to drive back the columns of the rebels, and so they did drive them back, and at five o'clock, after more than twelve hours constant fighting, the contest terminated, the National troops victorious at every point, and having nearly the entire battle-field in their possession.

Time fails me to dwell upon the details of this brilliant and glorious battle. It would be interesting to state how we took thousands on thousands of prisoners, how the enemy were slaughtered, how our own men fell by thousands heroically defending their national emblem: but let all this be deferred; the day is ours, the victory is won, the country is saved.

The summary of this it would be difficult to give at this time. Both sides have lost heavily. The country about Gettysburg is crowded with wounded men. Every house and barn is a hospital.

General Meade's official despatch reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
Near Gettysburg, July 3—8.30 P. M.

Major General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

The enemy opened at 1 P. M. from about 150 guns concentrated upon my left centre, continuing without intermission for about three hours, at the expiration of which time he assaulted my left centre, being upon both occasions hadsomely repulsed, with severe loss to him, leaving in our hands nearly 3000 prisoners.

Among the prisoners is Brig. Gen. Armistead and many Colonels and officers of lesser rank. The enemy left many dead upon the field and a large number of wounded in our hands.

The loss upon upon our side has been considerable. Major General Hancock and Brigadier General Gibbons were wounded. After repelling the assault, indications leading to the belief that the enemy might be withdrawing, an armed reconnoissance was pushed forward from the left and the enemy found to be in force. At the present hour all is quiet.

My cavalry have been engaged all day on both flanks of the enemy, harassing and vigorously attacking him with great success, notwithstanding they encounter superior numbers, both of cavalry and infantry. The army is in fine spirits.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

The city of Mexico is in possession of the French. This remarkable success of General Forey will encourage the Emperor to make another attempt to settle the dispute between the Northern and Southern States. It is stated that he asks far Texas as the price of his recognition of the South, but he may be satisfied with the hold he has now obtained of Mexico, and with the pledge of non interference on the part of the Richmond Government. At all events, the Southern press hails the success of the French with delight. It declares "that while it is the interested policy of the North to favor the Mexicans, it is the solemn duty of the South to sustain the French in every way and to encourage them to perseverance, *as the recognition of the Southern Confederacy depends entirely on the previous conquest and subjugation of Mexico by her invaders. On the ruins of that nation our nationality is to rise.*" On the other hand, the press in the North looks with dismay upon the intelligence received from Mexico.

Gen. Ewell, who commands Stonewall Jackson's old corps, who captured Winchester and led in the invasion of Pennsylvania, issued the following address to his soldiers after the taking of Winchester:

The Lieutenant General Commanding asks the men and officers of the corps to unite with him in returning thanks to our Heavenly Father for the signal success with which He has crowned the valor of this command.

In acknowledgment of Divine favor, chaplains will hold religious services in their respective regiments at such times as may be most convenient. With wonderful small loss—less than three hundred killed, wounded and missing—we have carried strong works defended by an abundance of superior artillery, capturing over three thousand prisoners and large quantities of military stores and supplies. Such a result should strengthen the reliance in the righteousness of our cause which has inspired every effort of our troops. By command of

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL.
A. S. Pendleton, A. A. G.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

A despatch from Baltimore, July 5, gives the following as the surmises held in Baltimore as to Lee's intentions:

That Gen. Lee's movements during the last few days were purely strategic, and carried on with the view of wearing and harrassing the Union army until he thinks the time has come to fight a general engagement.

That he has not yet had more than forty thousand engaged, and that he fought with two sets of troops on alternate days, in order to keep his men fresh.

That the Union troops have been marching and fighting for four days without intermission, and are now greatly wearied.

That during yesterday Gen. Lee withdrew his troops towards his fortified positions near Hagerstown, where he was massing his whole army, and where the decisive engagement was expected to take place to-day.

They entirely disbelieve the report that Lee is retreating, and say they have positive intelligence that his movement towards Hagerstown is one that he had in contemplation before the fight began, and one that will compel Meade to fight at a disadvantage.

July 10.—There has been no fighting at Williamsport. Heavy rains have swollen the Potomac, precluding crossing the river for some days. It is believed the Confederates have no bridge there. A portion of their transportation crossed on rafts, and their stock swam over. General Lee's headquarters reported at Hagerstown, and his army stretched along to Williamsport, only seven miles distant. He is reported making disposition for resistance on Antietam field. Gen. Meade's head-quarters are at Frederick, and the Federal forces are moving as rapidly as the roads will permit. Another battle is expected in a day or two; and Lee's chances are considered more and more desperate. It is asserted that Meade has capturad in all sixty pieces of cannon. Vicksburg surrendered from exhaustion of supplies and ammunition. The garrison consisting of 18,000, were parolled. It is reported that the attempted communication from President Davis to President Lincoln is confirmed. Gen. Lee is reported to be sending his wounded across the Potomac in boats and bringing all available soldiers back. It is thought most probable that he will make a stand up fight. The two armies are reported but ten miles apart; another report says that Lee has a bridge at Williamsport. A great and decisive battle cannot much longer be postponed. Reinforcements from Newburn under Nagle, have been received by Meade and ordered to Harper's Ferry. It is reported that Hooker is to command on the Peninsula. Richmond papers have most extravagant reports of Lee's operations, setting his capture at 60,000 Yankees. A pirate steamer is reported to have burnt a Kennebunk ship laden with deal off Grand Menan. The fishing schooner Arkansas arrived at Boston reports that a Confederate steamer, barque rigged, is cruising on Seal Island Fishing Ground.

July 11.—It is believed that Lee has concentrated his army at Hagerstown where he will await an attack. Very little of his transportation has got over the river, but most of his wounded have succeeded. A Richmond paper speaks of three or four thousand wounded arrived at Winchester on the 7th. The same paper mentions that Generals Annistead, Barksdale, Garnet and Keuper have been killed, and Genl's Sical, Pender, Jones, Hitch, Anderson, Hampton and Hood, wounded. Two Federal captains have been designated by lot for execution in Richmond, in retaliation for two executions at Sandusky under Burnside's order. Governor Shepley has ordered the raising of a Louisiana brigade of volunteers for sixty days service for the defence of New Orleans. The invading force in Indiana is between Corydon and New Albany. The Federal force is in close pursuit.

Evening.—A despatch from Boonesboro' of the 10th inst., says that the two armies are confronting each other. The Confederates hold Funkestown two miles from Hagarstown, extending to the river, and covering Williamsport. General Lee's headquarters are at Hagarstown. The Confederates are reported intrenching their position, and have received a supply of amunition, The Federal forces are also reported as being well concentrated. Rumors are rife that General Beauregard passed down Shenandoah valley with 40,000 men to reinforce General Lee. General Neal Dow (Federal) captured near Batan Rouge, where he was convalescing. General Jenkins, of Confederate cavalry, captured in skirmish with Buford *en route* to Baltimore. Confederate cruisers reported off Halifax. Correspondent of New York *Herald* says that the question of peace is agitated in the Washington Cabinet. Seward favors amnesty and full pardon except to military and civil leaders.

JULY 13.—The Confederates evacuated Hagarstown on Friday evening, taking everything with them. The Federal right wing occupies Hagarstown yesterday. Reconnoissance showed Confederates throwing up intrenchments two miles from Hagarstown, and occupying positions of great strategetic strength. It is rumored that General Beauregard has a large force on Upper Potomac. Reported that Antietum river is much swollen, delaying Meade's operations. His army is more concentrated and stronger than at Gettysburg. Engagement is reported near Sharpsburg on Saturday, Longstreet's Division being driven some miles. Federal expedition from Newbern into the interior of North Carolina destroyed a portion of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and a great amount of military stores, and Confederate money. Vicksburg advices report General Grant offering assistance to Banks. Also, Johnston retreating hotly pursued by General Sherman. Times despatch from Antietam River says whole Federal force ordered to advance yesterday. Some reports say Potomac not fallen, others say otherwise, and fears entertained that Lee may escape. Reported Haines been twice down Williamsport to construct bridges, and troops crossing Friday and Saturday. A scout from Winchester reports Confederates moving up another pontoon train and ammunition train to Williamsport. All reports agreeing Confederate movement towards Williamsport. Terrible riot raging this afternoon in New York. Telegraph wires cut. Fire raging and firemen prevented from using their apparatus. Despatch via Troy says Anti-draft mob torn all wires, burnt building and driven officers away. Expected Regulars from Governor's Island with artillery will quell it before night.

European.

London *Globe* controverts the notion that England is bound to maintain indefinitely policy of immobility on American question, and says neutrality is not the whole duty of nations. It fully endorses Napoleon's views on the American question, and believing there is no chance whatever of restoring the Union. Says England is bound to bear vexatious obstructions to commerce and shipping, so long as it appears she would risk greater evils by taking action to end them; but she is not bound to endure them any longer. There is no principle which should prescribe to her for indefinite period a rational silence and immobility, if by speaking and moving she can exert a pacifying influence on combatants, who have lost independence and power of self-control.

POLISH QUESTION.—Papers are filled with speculations upon probabilities of war growing out of Polish affairs. It is believed that notes of three Powers were presented to Gortschakoff on the 25th. Russian answer anxiously awaited. Paris correspondent of *Times* adduces reasons for regarding new Ministerial arrangements as indicative of pacific policy:—Thus, the member of Cabinet, who is the most persistent adversary to warlike expeditions, whether against Mexico or Russia, and this on financial grounds especially, is Fould; but Fould retains office, and at Paris it is not believed he would do so but with peace policy. General wish that war with Russia shall be avoided, though many think it inevitable.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

On B. R. acct., Rev. R. Duncan $17.71, Rev. W. McCarty $13.33, Rev. T. W. Smith $2.81, Rev. T. Angwin $15.18, Rev. G. B. Payson $10.95, Rev. E. Slackford $2, Rev. R. Smith $40, Rev. J. S. Allen $10, Rev. Jas. Tweedy $18.80, and for Guide $1, Rev. C. Lockhart $6.03, Rev. C. Comben $13.97, Rev. W. Tweedy $16.57, Rev. H. Pope ($17.49—for S. School $12, for Dist. Stat'y. $5 98.)—Rev. H. Daniel $4 45, Rev. G. O. Huestis $32.85, Miss Douse $10 92, Rev. W. Hearts $39.43, Rev. Jas. England $12.23, Rev. G. Harrison $7.65, Rev. G. S. Milligan, A.M., $15.10, Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite $8.80, Rev. D. D. Currie $34.63, Rev. J. Prince $1.10, Rev. J. V. Jost $20.53, Rev. A. B. Black $6.85, Rev. J. G. Hennigar $30.88, Rev. S. T. Teed $1.50, Rev. G. W. Tuttle, per W. M. C., $20, Rev. R. E. Crane, per H. P., $8, Rev. J. L. Sponagle $2.25, Rev. J. Read $11.45, Rev. T. H. Davies $12.18, Rev. R. Weddall $9.14, Rev. R. Johnson $10.20, Rev. G. Butcher $12, W. P.—$7.50, Rev. A. W. Nicolson $30, Rev. J. Shenton, per Chairman, $17.35, Rev. G. M. Barratt $5, Rev. W. W. Perkins $34.66, Rev. A. W. Turner, per Chairman, $56.75, Rev. A. Gray, $40, Messrs. McMillan $28, L. R. Smith $24, Mr. Hayward $22.40, Rev. J. J. Teasdale $2. On P. W. account, Rev. W. Ryan, (A. Lawrence $4, Thos. Reid $6, Jas. Nicolls $3, Jacob Durning $2, M. Lodge $4, J. W. Fullerton $8, S. Morris $4,—$21), Rev. R. Smith per H. P., (A. N. Bent $2, R. C. Margeson $2, S. W. Pineo $2, A. Pearson $2, T. Palmer $4, A. Randall $2, S. Sharp $2, J. A. Spicer $4, W. Bowles $2, Mrs. J. Webster $1,—$23), Rev. W. McCarty, (Thos. H. Nixon $2, W. H. Bent $3,—$5), Rev. A. W. Nicolson (B. Appleby $2, Jas. Albin $2, H. Austin $2, J. Benson $2, G. Bent $2, D. Collins $2, W. Crothers $2, Mrs. Clearihue $2, B. Dockrill $4, J. Frederickson $2, J. Fraser $2, Mrs. A. Frost $2, E. Fisher $2, J. Gardner $2, H. Graham $2, J. B. Gaynor $2, W. H. Harrison $2, T. C. Humbert $2, H. Horton 2, Mrs. Hampton $2, Jos. Jenkinson $1, John Jenkins, from an ambulance-boy. He is literally cut to pieces with wounds, and must die. $2, Mrs. James $2, G. King $2, E. E. Lockhart, $2, G. A. Lockhart $2, A. Lockhart $2, J. Lockhart, $2, J. D. Purdy $2, E. Lloyd $2, J. McGee $1.25, W. McGee 1.25, D. S. Marshall $2, J. J. Munroe $2, D. J. McLaughlin $2, Mrs. McLean $2, J. McMerran $2, Capt. Prichard $2, R. Read $2, Mrs. Ray $2, W. A. Robertson $2, Chas. Robinson $2, G. P. Sancton $2, D. Sullivan $2, G. Stymest $2, J. T. Smith $4, J. Stewart 50c., J. V. Troop $2, G. Thompson $2, G. Thomas $2, Jas. Thomas $2, Jas. Trueman $2, H. Trueman $2, W. Wright $2, Jacob Wilson $2, G. Wasson $2, Jas. Taylor $2, W. C. Tredwell, $2, W. Wills, new sub. $2,—$120), Rev. S. F. Huestis (Jas. Kirkpatrick $2, J. Watson $2, L. Wilson $1, R. Carvill $2, H. Cowperthwaite $2,—$9), Rev. S. W. Sprague (Jesse Wright $2, J. Wadman $2, J. Caulback $2, W. Lea $2, Thos. French $3.80, Rt. Wright $4, G. Crosby $2, W. G. Strong $2, R. Price $2, Nancy Wright $2, H. Wright $2, J. Laird $2, W. Wright, senr. $2, G. Muttart, senr. $2, F. Pooley $4, S. Wilson $2, T. Myers $2, J. Watt $2,—41.80), Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (Thos. Embree $2, A. G. Black $2, I. Beharrell $2,—$6), Rev. W. Smithson (M. Trevoy $4, T. A. Smith $1,—$5), Rev. T. W. Smith (Major McLean $2), Rev. T. Angwin (Jas. Crossett $2, R. Cleland $1.50, W. Gitchell $2, J. S. Gitchell $2, A. Gibson, $2, H. Gitchell $2, Mrs. Hill $2, Mrs. Porter 50c., Mr. Robinson $2, Edwd. Towers $2, J. Flemming 2,—$20), Rev. G. P. Payson (J. Young 2, R. Young 2, J. Hitchings 2, J. Moore 1,—$7), Rev. J. Buckley (T. Smith 1, R. Gammon 2, R. Nickerson 2, Jos. Reynolds 2, J. S. Smith 2, J. B. Swain 2, T. Watson 1, J. Crowell 2, A. D. Crowell 3, O. Davison 2, A. Homer 1, Mrs. McLellan 4, John Coffin 1,—$25) Rev. E. Slackford, (R. Colpitts 4, S. B. Weldon 2,—$8), Rev. H. Daniel (S. Avery $6, J. N. Crane $2, W. Dennison $2, J. Elderkin $2, E. Elderkin $4, K. Fuller $2, L. Harris $4, Thos. Moffitt $4, J. Mitchell $2, L. Newcomb $2, H. Neary $2, D. Patterson $2, A. Rathbun $2, E. Woodman $4, J. Simpson $2, W. Taylor $2, R. Taylor $2, J. Woodman $1, L. Fuller $2,—$49.)—Rev. J. Taylor, (W. B. Bent, Esq., $1, M. Darland $1, E. Syphus $5, L. Sturk $4, R. Burns $2, G. Henderson $2, J. Lettany $6, E. Everett $4, D. Cornwall $2, W. H. Harris $2,—$29,) Rev. T. H. Davies (G. Murdock $2,) Rev. Jas. England (A. Annett $2, T. R. Barker $2, W. A. Clark $2, M. Colter $2, S. Glasier $2, J. Johnson $4, J. Marsh $2, T. Pickard $2, Thos. Welner $2, Judge Wilmot $4, H. Wiley $3, W. Jarvis $3,—$30.)—Rev. D. D. Currie, (P. Avery $2, J. N. Coates $4, T. Jordan $2, G. Perry $2, Hon. J. H. Ryan $2, J. Robertson $4, W. Small $4, J. H. Stockton $5, S. White, jr., $4, W. Coates $2, Jas. Ryan $2,—$33.)—Rev. G. O. Huestis, (G. Burchell $2, R. Redpath $2,—$4,)—Rev. J. R. Hart, (Wm. Barnes $4.) Rev. S. T. Teed, (S. Corbitt $2, C. Porter $1, T. Whelpley $1, Jas. Smith $1, W. B. Belyea $1, E. P. Fullerton $2,—$8,) Rev. G. Butcher (W. Chapman $4,) Rev. J. Brewster (Thos. Alley $2, R. Brecken $2, G. Beer $2, M. Butcher $2, G. Brace $3, J. S. Bremner 3, J. Cairns 2, T. Dawson 2, Mrs. Davies 2, W. Dodd 2, Thos. Dodd, new sub., 1, J. Douse 2, W. E. Dawson 1.50, T. Davy 2, R. Hearts 2, W. Heard 2, J. Holman 2, Mr. Hutchison 2, J. Higgins 2, Dr. Johnson 2, Mrs. W. Jarvis 2, R. Longworth 2 W. W. Lord 2, Mr. Ladner 2, Mr. Mills 2, Geo. Moore 2, Jas. Morris 2, B. Moore 2, J. F. Muncey 2, G. Milner 2, Miss McGowan 2, H. Smith 2, G. Snelgrove 2, W. Snelgrove 4, Jas. Stanley 2, W. C. Trowan 2, Chas. Welsh 2, R. Wright 2, Wm. Weeks 2, J. Yeo 2, J. Moore 2.—$4.50.)

The remainder of Letters & Monies will be acknowledged next week.

The Stations.

The Stations of the Ministers as given last week, though under correction when sent from the Conference, remain unaltered, with the exception of the following emendations, viz.:—The name of William Allen in connection with the Moncton Circuit as Supernumerary—the name of the second preacher on the Sheffield Circuit is Thos. H. Deinstadt.

The following is the List of the District officials as appointed at the Conference:

HALIFAX DISTRICT.
Wm. Smithson, *Chairman.*
Jas. England, *Financial Secretary.*

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.
M. Richey, D.D., *Chairman.*
R. A. Temple, *Financial Secretary.*

TRURO DISTRICT.
A. B. Black, *Chairman.*
J. Cassidy, *Financial Secretary.*

P. E. ISLAND DISTRICT.
S. W. Sprague, *Chairman.*
J. V. Jost, *Financial Secretary.*

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.
W. Wilson, *Chairman.*
T. W. Smith, *Financial Secretary.*

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.
E. Botterell, *Chairman.*
A. M. DesBrisay, *Financial Sec'y.*

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.
Thos. H. Davies, *Chairman.*
Jas. Taylor, *Financial Secretary.*

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.
Geo. Johnson, *Chairman.*
Jos. Hart, *Financial Secretary.*

NEWFOUNDLAND DISTRICT.
John S. Peach, *Chairman.*
Jas. Dove, *Financial Secretary.*

THE CHARLOTTETOWN CONFERENCE which closed on Saturday evening the 4th inst., was, in many respects, a delightful one. The interest it excited, not only among the Wesleyans of that city but in the whole community, was gratifying; nor did this appear any the less on account of the two Presbyterian Synods which were in session in that place at the same time. The Exhibitions of fraternal and christian regard in the Conference, and among our Charlottetown Methodists, and also between the different bodies of Christians, were truly refreshing to witness. The attendance upon our religious services was large, and indications were not wanting of deep-toned fervour in the cause of Christ. The excellent congregational singing, perhaps unequalled in any other part of these lower Provinces, is a pleasing feature of Charlottetown Methodism, and will not soon be forgotten by the many strangers then present from other places less highly favoured in this respect. The pulpit efforts on the several Sabbaths were not, upon the whole, perhaps, of as high an order as we are sometimes privileged to hear on Conference occasions, but were, doubtless, quite well fitted to promote the edification of the large congregations that listened with deep attention to the Word of Life. The hospitality of the friends to the Ministers, elicited a very cordial acknowledgment in the Conference, and was presented by the Superintendent from the Pulpit on the sabbath after the close of the Conference. A vote of thanks was passed also in reference to the kindness of the Railway Boards, and the steamboat and Stage Coach proprietors in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in making a reduction of travelling fares to the Ministers in going to and returning from Conference.

☞ A sale of useful and Fancy articles, contributed to the Recreation Fund for the inmates of the Insane Hospital, will take place to-morrow, at the Rink Building. Doors open at 2 o'clock. The Band of the 17th Regt. will be in attendance.

Marriages.

At Halifax, on the 9th July, by the Rev. Professor King, the Rev. Donald Morrison, of the New Hebrides Mission, to Christie, daughter of Donald Ross, Esq. of Earltown.

On the 30th ult., at St. Peter's Church, St. George's, Bermuda, by the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Wm. Allan DeBlois, Barrister-at-Law, to Augusta Mary, daughter of Seth Harvey, Esq., Solicitor General of Bermuda.

Deaths.

At St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, 30th ult., Mary, the beloved wife of Aaron Eaton, Esq., in the 61st year of her age.

At Newcastle, Grand Lake, N. B., on the 26th ult., Henry M. Tibbets, Esq., in the 47th year of his age, leaving