The Provincial Wesleyan.

every nation, are of a remarkable character. In the present state of matters in the East, this station becomes of incalculable importance.

The time may not be far distant, we trust, when, instead of one solitary Missionary in that important city, the French Methodist Connexion may there be able to hoist a Bethel flag for seamen; establish a Bible and Tract Depot, having at its command a good staff of devoted colporteurs; besides an English, a French, and an Italian service. Why should not Marseilles, beautifully situated for such an enterprize, become a Methodist centre of operations, extending to the various nations whose representatives crowd its quays and streets?

SESSION OF TUESDAY, 11th.

At six a. m., Conference was again assembled. The question was; "What is the numerical state of the Connexion?" On examination it was found that in both Districts we have:—

130 chapels and other preaching places; 20 Ministers and Preachers on trial; 5 Evangelists; 29 Local Preachers; 1,098 members in society, (being an increase of 258;) beside 167 on trial for membership; 31 Sunday-schools, containing 1,562 scholars and 145 teachers. The total number of our regular and stated hearers may be 10,000; while we have occasional direct access to more than 40,000 souls.

NIMES, SOUTH OF FRANCE,
Saturday Afternoon, 15th July, 1854.

As was anticipated, Conference closed yesterday, (Friday,) at half-past two, p. m. My last report brought up to Wednesday; Thursday was to be a day of relaxation and of devotion; Friday, the closing day of labour. Of this last day I now give your readers an abridged account; leaving for a separate sheet a few details on the Ordination Service.

CLOSING SESSION OF FRIDAY, 14th.

The first business was the second and final reading of the Stations. With us, no discussion takes place on this matter; all petitions and remonstrances are referred to the Committee, whose decisions are final and binding. In the present instance, there was no room for discussion or dissatisfaction; no alteration has been made since the first draft.

The next important matter introduced was the question as to the duration of a Preacher's consecutive stay in a Circuit. You are perhaps aware that our Mission Stations under the direction of the British Conference, are not bound to follow, absolutely, the rule which obliges a Preacher to remove at the end of a three years' residence.

The French District, while incorporated with the Mission work, had followed this plan of a Preacher's undefined stay in a Circuit; but it has become necessary, in our new position, to examine attentively into this subject. For three years past, it has been, therefore, the subject of much conversation, correspondence, and prayer among the brethren.

We are all agreed that there are great inconveniences in being without a fixed, positive rule on the subject; it has long been generally felt that it would be better to limit a Preacher's stay to a fixed period, rather than leave the matter, as at present, undefined and unlimited.

The only difficulty was this,—what number of years should be fixed upon; three, as in England, or more? There was much to say for a three years' limitation, and much to say, likewise, for a five or six years' prolongation. Finally, it was decided in the following manner:—the ordinary period of a Preacher's stay to be extended to three years; but that when a request for a prolongation of stay was made, such a request might be taken into consideration by Conference, upon whose recommendation the Stationing Committee might extend the period two years longer, making in all five years; but that, in no case whatever, can the time of residence be extended beyond the period of five years. This plan will, it is hoped, meet the difficulties of the case, and be a middle path between a too short or a too protracted residence; besides obviating the difficulties attendant on the absence of any fixed rule.

Dr. Cook was appointed our Delegate to the Birmingham Conference; Mr. Hocart was named the Preacher for the official sermon of 1855; and the next Conference was fixed for the second Wednesday in September, 1855, to meet at Paris, God willing; the District Meetings to be held in the spring. These questions having brought our affairs to a close, the venerable President rose, and in some well-chosen, pithy sentences, gave us parting advice and comfort. He said that he felt assured of God's blessing upon us, as well as an increasing affection for, and confidence in, his brethren of the French Conference; to whom he bade farewell in the name of the Lord. At half-past two the brethren dispersed, and are, while I write, mostly, wending their way towards their appointments or their homes.

And now, on a review of the whole, what need there is for praise and prayer! That we have been all mercifully kept in health, during the excessive heat of a southern summer, and an atmosphere laden with cholera and death, is indeed a matter of devout gratitude. Twice during our sittings, were two brethren laid down, under severe attacks, nor were any quite free from exhaustion or pain; and yet, out of all, has the Lord brought us by His grace!

The past year has been one of much success and of varied sufferings;—the coming year was one of great hope and of increased responsibility. We are laying the foundation for a great work, or, I may add, for a great failure.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

Obituary Notices.

Died, at Tryon River on Friday the fourth of August, aged sixty four years, ARABELLA, the beloved wife of Richard Hudson, Esq., for many years a local Preacher. Mrs. Hudson was a daughter of the late William and Arabella Barker, and a native of Yorkshire England. From childhood she was the subject of serious impressions, and as her father's house was the home of the Wesleyan preachers, she was privileged above many; not only with the instructions of pious parents, but also with the prayers and teachings of holy men. The impressions made upon her mind at this early age she never lost; but although her conviction was deep and abiding, it was not until she had attained her fifteenth year that she found place with God and received the evidence of her acceptance in the Beloved. Having obtained this greatest of all blessings, she at once united herself with the Wesleyan Church; not merely to find in it pleasing associates or personal comfort, but, as a duty she owed to God and the world. She did not seek the fellowship of the saints only to promote her own spirituality. She united with the church, not that the church might serve her, but that she might serve the church; its prosperity and efficiency were the objects of her earnest solicitude, her earnest prayers, and her persevering endeavours. And being a constant attendant on all the ordinances of God's house, associated with the excellent of the earth she grew in grace and adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour.

In the year 1817 her father's family left their native home for America, and landed in Charlottetown P. E. Island. Shortly after their arrival, the subject of this memoir was united in marriage to Mr. Richard Hudson, who had accompanied her from England. Immediately after their union with each other they united themselves with the society in Charlottetown, and received their first ticket from the Rev. John Strong, under whose ministry they were encouraged to persevere in well doing. After the expiration of one year, they removed to Tryon, and being located in a lovely spot surrounded by kindred spirits, blessed with a Methodist ministry and all the means of grace enjoyed by that body. Mrs. Hudson was happy and contented although struggling in a strange land; for she looked upon this life as the period in which she was to be trained up for the maturity of holiness and the perfection of the graces which compose the christian character, and upon her blessings, bereavements, joys, sorrows, difficulties, temptations, the communion of saints and the ordinances of religion as agencies commissioned to deepen the sacred impress in her soul and burnish into greater splendour, the graces of her renewed mind. By her zeal and devotedness to the cause of Christ, she soon endeared herself to the society and attracted the attention of the preachers who found in her both a sister and mother, and her house for upwards of thirty-five years a comfortable home. By her maternal care and sisterly affection, she has often made them praise a covenant keeping God who has promised to restore even in this life, the dear friends they have forsaken for His cause. Never did she feel more happy than when ministering to the wants of a preacher of the Gospel.

And although like other Christians, she had her favourite preachers, yet she had learned to receive all God's servants as messengers of mercy.

It may be truly said of her, she followed the Lord fully. Some years previous to her decease she consecrated herself with all she possessed to God, and having laid all upon the altar, she had the unspeakable blessedness of the spirit's testimony that it was acceptable to God. From that time she lived in holy communion with her maker. Frequently I have been refreshed in spirit during my short acquaintance with her, by her heavenly conversation; her whole soul seemed to be absorbed in things Divine. Altho' the cares of a family devolved upon her, this did not interfere with her devotions, for she believed her business in this world was one, that whether attending to her household cares, reproving sin, instructing in righteousness or engaged in closet devotion, she was equally in her duty. The word of God was peculiarly the man of her counsel, her language was "Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever, and they are the rejoicing of my heart." She highly prized the privilege of secret prayer, and allowed no worldly calling of whatever nature to interfere with her stated hours for private communion with God. Nor did she forget the exhortation to pray without ceasing; her soul was ever ascending by prayer and thanksgiving to God, and by this means she was enabled to rejoice evermore, although much afflicted from her youth with asthmatic consumption. During several weeks before her death, she suffered great pain, yet no murmuring sigh escaped her lips, her constant saying was "I am a subject of many mercies, O bless the Lord, I feel he is precious." The night she closed her mortal career, a friend stood by her bed-side to bid her adieu and as she raised her eyes a smile of such sweet serenity prayed upon her countenance as told that all within was peace, and with an energy and emphasis almost beyond her strength said, "O give your heart to Jesus, what would I do now if I had not a precious Saviour to rely on." To her medical attendant, Dr. Johnson, who had told her he was not afraid to inform her that her life hung upon a single thread, she replied, no Dr. you need not fear to tell me all, for I am ready. To her husband and daughter she expressed herself as being much relieved from pain, and intimated that if she had a little rest she would be better prepared to take the Dr's. prescriptions, after which she, without assistance, turned herself over, and placing her open hand upon the side of her face, without a struggle, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Holy angels bore her happy spirit up to the regions of immortality. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers."

JAMES BURNS.

Bedeque, P.E. Island, August 18th, 1854.

MR. BOZED M'NEAR.

MR. EDITOR,—Our minds are continually impressed with the fact of the Divine decree, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." In whatever direction we turn our eyes, we cannot fail to be reminded of those who are no longer inhabitants of Time; and we may be induced to heave a sigh, and exclaim, Is it possible that these our much esteemed friends have passed away from us into the Spirit world? Yes, they have gone from the scenes of Time—have ended their days of trouble, and have passed thro' the gates into the City, and are now before the Throne, receiving and enjoying their happy reward. One of these, we have reason to believe, was Mr. BOZED MCNEAR, of Springfield, a member of the Wesleyan Church, who departed this life at New Germany, in the 75th year of his age, leaving a large connection to mourn his loss. He was born in the City of Halifax, and from thence removed to Annapolis for a time. It was then, at the age of 45, the Lord saw fit, in his wise Providence, to bring him on a bed of affliction, where he discovered the corruption of a wicked heart, and that he was not prepared for affliction or death, or the judgment to come, as the word of God required. He then and there saw his lost condition as a sinner, and felt that without the application of the blood of Christ he was lost, lost, and that forever; and that the wrath of God was upon him. He then profited by the good instruction that he received from Fathers Bishop, Bent, and Eaton, who endeavoured to instruct his mind in the things that pertained to his everlasting peace,—they pointed him to the bleeding Lamb of Calvary, the only refuge for sinners. He was then led to ask for mercy, and saw clearly the willingness as well as the ability of Christ to save guilty man; and by faith he laid hold of the promises of Christ, and felt that God for Christ's sake had pardoned all his sins, and had entered his name in the Lamb's Book of Life. He could exclaim with the Psalmist, "Come unto me all ye that fear God, and I will tell you what the Lord has done for my soul." He then came out by a public profession, and united with the Wesleyan Church, of which he ever remained a consistent and worthy member. Though deprived of the means of grace in the locality to which he belonged, yet not deprived of access to the Throne of God—for daily was he heard to offer his prayers to his God. Though he might have mourned and sighed as did the Israelites for the Tabernacle of the Most High, yet the law of God was in his heart. He departed this life in New Germany, on the 17th day of August. His appointed time had come, and the weary wheels of life ceased to move, and the immortal Spirit, we believe, took its flight to the mansions of eternal glory, with all the saints in light—where there shall be no need of the sun nor the moon to lighten it, for the glory of God is the light thereof. The funeral was attended last Sabbath by a very large and respectable assembly, to whom a discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Weddall, at Springfield, from those words,—"He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life," after which the remains were committed to the silent dust, there to remain until the general resurrection,—

When the last loud trump
Shall rend the mantled skies,
And bid the entombed millions
From their cold beds arise
Their ransomed dust reviving,
Bright beauties shall put on,
And soar to the blest mansions,
Where our Redeemer's gone.

J. C. PRINCE.

Lawrence Town, Wilmot, N.S., Aug. 22.

Died at Snider Mountain, Studholm, N. B., on the 16th inst., after a protracted and severe illness: MR. JOHN SNIDER, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow and several children to mourn the loss of a kind husband, an affectionate parent, and a devoted christian.

The names and deeds of heroes and philosophers are praised and long remembered by the men of this world, when the names of the poor among the followers of the Blessed Saviour are little known, or if known very soon forgotten, although they have in reality been a greater blessing to mankind than the proudest or the most polished of the sons of earth.

The name of Mr. Snider is deserving of a place in the memory and affection of all who knew him. Few indeed, in his sphere, have laboured more faithfully or more perseveringly through evil report as well as good report, in times of spiritual declension, or of spiritual prosperity than he. Whenever and wherever an opportunity was afforded him he had much that was good to say for his divine Lord, and whenever the doctrines or the practices of the church of which he was an honoured member were assailed, he manfully, and with a *knowing, Godly* zeal, stood up in her defence. A few days before his death, the writer of this article, visited him, and found him in a most happy frame of mind, and glorifying God in the hour of severe bodily weakness, as much, if not more, than in the day of health. His constant theme was the love of Christ, frequently requesting those present to sing that beautiful hymn commencing,

"Let earth and heaven agree
Angels and men be joined,

and in this happy frame he continued, as far I have been able to ascertain, without interruption, till his ransomed and happy spirit took its flight to a world of spirits, and a world of bliss.

The writer preached a sermon on the occasion of his death to a large and weeping congregation, from the words of the apostle found in the first four verses of the 5th Ch. of the second epistle to the Corinthians.

How blest is our brother, bereft
Of all that could burden his mind!
How easy the soul that has left
This wearisome body behind!
Of evil, incapable, thou
Whose relics with envy I see,
No longer in misery now,
No longer a sinner like me.

JOHN PRINCE,

Studholm, Aug. 23rd 1854.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

No communication will be inserted without the writer furnish us with his name *in confidence*.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of correspondents unless editorially endorsed.

Correspondents are respectfully requested to condense their communications—and write the names of *persons* and *places* very legibly.

The *Provincial Wesleyan* is the largest, and, for its size, the cheapest of the Religious papers of the Lower Provinces. Subscribers will confer a favour by recommending it to their neighbours.

The British Conference.

The last mail from England brought us information of the proceedings of the Conference subsequent to our former advices, and up to the day of its close. A new *Secretariat* has been established by the appointment of the Reverend W. KELK to be Secretary of the General Chapel Fund,—"an office long necessary, but not created until his own arduous exertions, aided by the persevering labour of his associates in the management of Chapel affairs, and by the liberality of Wesleyan Methodists in general, had made it apparent that such an appointment could no longer be delayed."

The PRESIDENT was formally appointed to visit and preside at the next Irish Conference,—to be accompanied by the EX-PRESIDENT and Rev. JOHN SCOTT.

The PRESIDENT and Rev. W. ARTHUR were appointed to visit Scotland.

Rev. ENOCH WOOD was re-appointed President to the next Conference in Canada, and Mr. RYERSON was nominated co-delegate.

Dr. COOK was re-appointed President of the French Conference.

The Rev. W. B. BOYCE was appointed first President of the Australian Conference.

From the report of proceedings we make some extracts which we think will be found to embody intelligence interesting to our readers.

And first we quote the following statements of the Rev. D. MCAFEE in reference to

IRELAND.

The Conference would be glad to learn that Ireland as a country had fully gone to the bottom of the wheel, and was beginning to rise again. He recollected that in 1843, on some occasions, not less than 500,000 followed a man in national Sabbath breaking at the monster meetings. He would not pollute the place by mentionmg his name. Famine, disease, and death swept off nearly a million and a half of those who were thus deluded and led away. In addition to this, nearly one million and a half had emigrated from Ireland in the course of the last seven years, principally to the United States, and these were mostly Romanists. One million seven hundred thousand acres had been sold in the Encumbered Estates Court. One million and a half of money had been paid for the purchase. One thousand insolvent land-owners had been replaced by four thousand solvent ones. Mr. Heald informed him, in a late conversation, that, at the time he visited Ireland, £3,600,000 had been paid in purchase, and only £600,000 of that was the money of English or Scotch—the larger sum was from Irish Protestants throughout the country. Several merchants of Belfast had become proprietors. The Romish peasantry, in cultivating the soil, had been succeeded by Protestant labourers in many places, and an example of industry was given to the Romanists hitherto destitute of employment. Thus, the Protestant and Popish population were approaching nearly to equality. The country was becoming manageable. The Lord took the matter into his own hand, and had done more in a short period to free Ireland of Popery, than had been done since the Reformation. Even Tipperary, that region of blood and murder, was now one of the quietest counties in Ireland. Crime had diminished, and many of the murderers and violaters of property had been swept off by death or emigration. A great alteration was beginning to be visible; the country was expected to rise in every point of view. All religious parties were at work. The Established Clergy, as a body, were free from Puseyism; the Irish Protestants smelt Popery, even in the distance; and any who might be inclined in that way were afraid to broach it openly. In fact, they had more fear now for the spread of Popery in England than in Ireland. English Methodists were apt to judge of the Papist by the Protestant. They expected the same adherence to truth, the same conscientious principle; but it might be well to recollect the words of Solomon—"when he speaketh fair, believe him not, for there are seven abominations in his heart." He looked forward with hope, that some modification would be made during the present Parliament, so that the Wesleyans could avail themselves of the grants made by the National Board of Education. As to Methodism in Ireland, they were looking for a general outpouring of the Holy Spirit. It was as much required in that country as ever. Although the emigration, this past year, was between 700 and 800, yet the falling off in numbers was less than formorly, and much less than this number of emigrants; and this declension was not general, but confined to a few Circuits. When he considered the self-denying, persevering character of his Irish brethren.—their devotion to God, and their ardent attachment to Wesleyan Methodism,—he had no fear for the results.

CANADA.

Rev. ANSON GREEN, D. D, representative from the Canadian to the British Conference, after some introductory remarks in which he touchingly referred to the changes wrought since his previous visit in 1846, and paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the late Dr. NEWTON, proceeded,

You will rejoice to learn that our Church in Canada is in a state of spiritual prosperity. We are tranquil, contented, prosperous, and happy. Indeed, I feel almost inclined to congratulate myself upon the altered position in which I now appear before you, compared with that under which I visited you eight years ago. Then I came as a messenger of peace, seeking tranquillity for our distracted societies in Canada; now I come as the herald of good tidings, to inform you what great and good things God has done for us. Then I came, in connexion with my excellent colleague, to negociate an union between this Conference and ours. Now I have the happiness to inform you that the principles of the union then agreed upon have been carried into effect, and the result has been all that we could have desired, and much better than we anticipated. Many difficulties were thrown in our way in putting that union into successful operation. There were so many interests to be consulted, so many points of friction to be avoided, and so many prejudices to be overcome, that, at times, our success appeared very problematical. But we undertook it in the name of the Lord, and such has been the honourable and liberal spirit in which your committee has carried out these negociations, and such the prudence ability, and sound judgment, with which your principal agent with us has managed our affairs, and such indeed the fidelity observed by all parties concerned, that now, although we had many to write and speak against it, I do not know a solitary individual amongst us who would go back to our former state of things on any consideration. A brief contrast of our position seven years ago, when that union was finally consummated, with our present state will suffice to illustrate what I mean Seven years ago we had six Wesleyan Districts in Upper Canada; now we have 13. Then we had 98 circuits and Missions; now we have 163. Then we had 180 Ministers and Preachers in our field, now we have 222 in Western Canada alone, and work prepared for thirty more, as soon as suitable young men can be obtained. Seven years ago we had 21,750 church members; now we have 32,364, being an increase of nearly fifty per cent during that short period of time. Then our own people gave us about three thousand pounds Missionary money, but this year they have laid upon God's table more than £7,300 for that blessed object; and I believe the other departments and institutions of the church are in an equally healthy state. Our Chapel Relief and Contingent Funds are fashioned very much after your own, and are beginning to tell upon the interests of our Connexion. By the latter we are able, not only to equalize the labour on the Circuits, but to afford very considerable pecuniary relief to the poorer portions of our work, where the people are not able to meet all the expenses incurred by a regularly established ministry of God's Word amongst them. By the good hand of God upon us, we have been able to meet all the claims of our venerable Superannuated Ministers, and the Widows and orphans of those who have died in the work. The source whence this revenue is derived is threefold. First, the one half of our Centenary subscriptions were vested for that purpose, and the interest is paid over to the Treasurer. Secondly, each Minister and Preacher amongst us gives one pound per annum; and then, thirdly, the Superintendents, assisted by their colleagues, like yourselves, apply to the Classes for the same object. From these sources the Treasurer derives a revenue more than equal to the claims against him. Our Annuitant Fund is a kind of Joint Stock affair among ourselves, on the principle of reversionary payments. It is designed to afford relief to our Superannuated men, over and above any claims they may have upon our regular Invalid Fund. From these two sources, any Minister who travels thirty years may provide himself with a retiring pension of £75 per annum. In Education we are doing too little. We have one College, founded and governed by the Church. Our address has informed you that the pupils in that college have recently been increased to 150, and we have a fair prospect of doubling that number at no distant period. We have been exceedingly fortunate in securing a valuable man as its Principal, (the Rev. Mr. Nelles,) who is very popular with the students, and is likely to prove a great blessing to the educational interests of the country. Our Missionary field is ample and interesting. We have fourteen stations among the aboriginal Indian tribes of that country, and two industrial schools, where the Indian youth, gathered from the scattered tribes, are taught the elements of a sound English education, as well as the principles of agriculture and mechanism. In a new country like ours, we must necessarily keep up a great number of Domestic Missions, partly supported by themselves, and partly by the Mission Fund. The vast flood of emigration, constantly flowing from the old world towards the new, renders this necessary. The more enterprising part of these emigrants go back into the woods, where they cut down the trees and contend with the embarrassments of forest life until they turn a "barren wilderness into a fruitful field." These are mostly poor, and the poor must have the Gospel preached to them. It has been our ambition from the first to follow the wanderers in the woods; to preach, eat, and sleep in their log cabins; and thus make the sound of the Gospel keep pace with the sound of the woodman's axe. God has greatly blessed us in this work, and many fields that were once Missions are now wealthy Circuits, contributing liberally towards sending the Gospel towards the "regions beyond." It has occurred to me while referring to these facts, that some of my brethren may have discovered something like an antagonism between these statements, and the report which a celebrated Scotch divine, who recently visited Canada, made on his return to Scotland—I allude to that admirable and excellent Minister the Rev. Dr. Duff. He visited some five or six of our principal towns, returned to Scotland, said many good things about us, and concluded by saying that Upper Canada was nearly Presbyterian! Well, Sir, this was news to me. What are the facts of the case? Let us examine. Two years ago a religious census was taken of Western Canada and published by our Government. In those returns I find it stated that the adherents to the Church of England were 223,190; to Methodism, 207,495; to Presbyterianism, 204,548. Then there were 45,353 Baptists; 18,089 Lutherans; 167,495 Roman Catholics, and the remainder belonged to other creeds not mentioned. At that time there were 952,094 inhabitants in Upper Canada. Now we have more than one million. I do not make these statements by way of invidious comparison, but to give this Conference as full and truthful a view as possible of the religious element of our country.

Dr. Green then referred to the union of the Canada East District with the Conference of Canada West, and to the transfer to the latter by the British Conference of the Missions in Hudson's Bay Territory, and continued:—By these arrangements you will at once perceive that we have a very large and interesting field presented for Missionary enterprise and usefulness; a field extending from the Atlantic in the east to the Pacific in the west, and from our vast lakes in the south to the Arctic Ocean in the north. Yes, sirs, we have now a tract of country legitimately opened up to our Conference equal in geographical extent to all Europe apart from Russia. (Cries of "that's right, put Russia out of Europe") Yes, I have no objection. Russia ought, perhaps, to be put out of Europe. You will perceive, then, Mr. President, (continued the Doctor,) that we have room enough for the full exercise of all our energies, and a field sufficiently ample and interesting to call out all our resources; and by the help of our God and your prayers and assistance, we are determined to occupy it until our Master shall dismiss us from the warfare. I have been not a little amused since I came to this country, in conversation with several gentlemen, to learn that they look upon British America as a mere fringing or fragmentary salvaging of the vast Republic of that Continent! Sir, such gentlemen ought to know that Her Majesty, our beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria—God bless her—(applause)—that her Majesty possesses a tract of country in North America, not only equal in geographical extent to the entire United States, but larger by 730,000 square miles than all that great Republic with their territories annexed.—Nay more, she possesses a territory there larger by 292,000 square miles than all Europe put together, with your numerous families of kingdoms and empires, and your forest of crowned heads.

The remainder of Dr. Green's excellent speech, which consists of references to the United States, and judicious suggestions for the wider dissemination of Wesleyan Literature in Canada we must omit, to give room for the following remarks called forth by the reading of the

PASTORAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Arthur, in reference to this Address, said,—that never in the Conference had he experienced such joy and hope as then. Under the sacred feeling which pervaded the Conference his impulse was to cry, "My soul doth magnify the Lord." He blessed the Lord for that morning's proceedings and experience. All his hopes for the future prosperity of our work, all his faith in God, were revived and made to abound. He could not but regard it as one of the minuter signs of God's care over them, that after their souls had been refreshed by such a conversation, such an address should be prepared to follow. Anything more suited to sustain the hallowed feeling which had just been raised could not be conceived! and no wisdom of ours could by pre-concerting have provided such an appropriate continuance of the day's proceedings. As one after another, the fathers of the Connexion had risen to give them counsel, the feeling passed through his mind, as one of the younger Preachers,—These are the men who have, by their labours, advanced our cause from thy comparative weakness in which they found it, to its present strength; who have prepared for us the doors of usefulness, and the instruments of serving Christ and serving mankind, which we recognise under the name of Methodism. On us, under God, it depends whether that cause shall in our day be proportionably advanced, or permitted to blench and wane. Never was his humble trust, that God would yet cheer on their labours, firmer than that morning while hearing the tender zeal for the cause, the counsels, the hopes, and the humiliations before God which had been expressed, under such a weight of sacred emotions. As to the younger Preachers he felt he might say that they were resolved to wed and marry themselves anew to the cause, and to cry to heaven for help that in their hands the work of their fathers should not fail. That work he was persuaded would blessedly revive. From their present humiliation, prayer, and new consecration of themselves to the Saviour and the Saviour's work, he felt the token and the foretaste of days of grace and joy. Revival will come, and souls will be gathered to our Lord. But for himself, could he take the gloomiest views of the gloomiest man, could he believe that Methodism was doomed to fade, doomed to die, and that he should in the course of his natural life witness its end, even then, looking carefully at the history it had, the work it had done, and the men it had raised up, he would deliberately choose that his name should stand on the page of history as the last Methodist Preacher, rather than it should be written as a deserting Methodist Preacher, and a mitred Bishop. No man would ever make a good book out of the lives of deserting Methodist Preachers. No, no; they would go anew to their own work, their old work, the work of their fathers—kindling a fire of primitive religion far and wide through the land. He concurred in the suggestion of Mr. Rule, that special services should be held throughout the Connexion on the first Sunday after renewing the Covenant, and the week following. He also stated, and strongly concurred in a suggestion of Mr. Barton, that the September District Meeting should be extended to a second day, to be exclusively devoted to spiritual conference and prayer, and the evening to special services in the chief chapels of the town where the District met. He would further suggest that at once, throughout the Connexion, early morning prayer meetings should be established, at five or six o'clock, to pray for the out-pouring of the Spirit, and the conversion of the world. While sitting there the eightieth psalm had been rolling and rolling through his mind, as the very language of their hearts at the moment, and he concluded by repeating it at length.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

It is with feelings of thankfulness to God that I wish to report through the columns of your excellent periodical, a brief account of revivals that have taken place, and are still in progress among us. Since the first of September last, different parts of my very extensive Circuit have been favoured with gracious visitations of the spirit, and over two hundred souls converted to God. In one or two places these revivals have extended to nearly all the families in the neighbourhood, and the result has been very glorious.

The labour of our brethren, W. Coates, W. Avery, W. Barker, Robert M'Cully, J. H. Ryan, Thomas Leiper, and others, have been owned and greatly blessed of God. Our "Camp Meeting," too, an account of which recently appeared in the Wesleyan, was a glorious meeting. The beloved brethren appointed by the recent District Meeting to attend, laboured with unweared assiduity, and with great acceptance, and the sermons which they preached will never be forgotten by many who heard them; especially the sermon preached by Brother Cardy of St. John, on inward piety. Since the Camp meeting closed, I have been holding meetings in the Mill Stream Chapel, where about fifty souls have been brought into the liberty of the Gospel. Last Sabbath fortnight, I baptized by pouring, at Smith Creek, two female converts who had experienced religion some months ago, and on last Sabbath week, I baptized a converted father and his whole household, together with an interesting young person who has recently been brought into glorious liberty.

On Sabbath next, D. V., I have arranged to baptize and receive into the Church, two young ladies, daughters of Mr. William Fenwich of this place, when we hope to be blessed with another penitential shower.

JOHN PRINCE.

Studholm, K. C. *Aug. 23*, 1834.

MEMORIAL TO DR. NEWTON.—The Ministers of the Connexion have determined to raise a monument to Dr. NEWTON at their own expense—the cost being equally shared among them. In this the Ministers of the Irish Connexion are resolved to take their full part. Mr. Masaroon stated in the Conference, yesterday morning, on behalf of himself and his brethren in Ireland, that as Dr. Newton belonged as much to Irish as to English Methodism, and was not less dear to the hearts of Irish than of English Methodists, they should feel it to be very derogatory to themselves if they were not understood to be as much included in this undertaking as their English brethren. In thus undertaking exclusively this obligation, the Ministers of Methodism mean no slight whatever upon the laity, but as Dr. Newton was eminently and in a peculiar sense their brother and fellow, they merely obey a brotherly instinct and impulse in uniting in this memorial. What the laity of Methodism should do in this case will no doubt be determined by themselves.—*London Watchman.*

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.—The missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, after years of labour at Calabar, are beginning to reap its fruits. A church with five members has been gathered, and there are fourteen or fifteen persons desiring to be received. One of these persons is the king's eldest son, and the circumstance has produced a most salutary impression.

Mr. Schmid, of the Church Mission at Wilberforce, Sierra Leone, recently baptized 29 adults in the presence of 800 spectators. The Bishop confirmed at Hastings 133 persons, April 10, 1853; and on the 14th at Regent, 750.

At Groenekloof, (United Brethren) three were baptized in November, and eleven in February; and four in April at Genadendal. At one Conference Meeting 700 communicants were present. Mr. Moffat reports a continued improvement of the people of Kuruman. Twelve have recently been added to the church.

The Wesleyan missionaries report great advances in the social condition of the natives at Faku's mission, at the Port Natal Colony. At a recent Lord's Supper there were 95 communicants, 25 of whom had just been received. Six years the number was only 6 or 7.—*Colonization Journal.*

From Late English Papers.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was on Saturday prorogued by Her Majesty with the accustomed pomp and ceremony. A large number of persons assembled in the Park, and along the line of procession. Her Majesty's reception, as is invariably the case, was most loyal.

A few minutes past two o'clock, the sound of cannon announced her Majesty's arrival at the House of Lords. The Queen, after a brief interval entered the house, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert by whom she was led to the throne—the great officers of the Court being arranged on ether side.

The Usher of the Black Rod then summoned the House of Commons to the bar, and in a few minutes the Speaker entered, attended by a large number of the members.

The Speaker after having made his obeisance, proceeded to address her Majesty on behalf of her faithful Commons, tendering at the same time the last bill of of supply for the services of the year. He then enumerated the principal measures of the session, and concluded by praying her Majesty's Royal assent to the bill entitled "An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of parliament."

The bill having been received by the clerk at the table, the Royal assent was given in the usual form, as also to several other bills.

The Royal Speech having been handed to her Majesty by the LORD CHANCELLOR, kneeling, was read by her Majesty in her usual clear and harmonious tone as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentleman,*

"I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in parliament.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"In closing the session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, in which notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks; and, though I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognize your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in provideing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquility of Europe.

"You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in the defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

"The engossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had reccommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an act for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, and for removeing the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign vessels; but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant shipping.

"The Act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue will give more complete effect to an important principle of the Constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public accounts

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention, and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of pro1nce in the superior Courts of Common Law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford, and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representive system.

"It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry and the general prosperity which happily prevails—throughout the country.

"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favour of the Almighty, and that under His gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present war to a just and honourable termination."

The LORD CHANCELLOR received back the Speach from her Majesty, and then by her command, announced that it was her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that the parliament be prorogued till the 19th of October next.

The royal procession then left, the Speaker and the House of Commons retired, and the proceedings terminated at half-past two o'clock.

THE WAR.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—BOMARSUND.—3000 French troops and 600 British marines were landed at Bomarsund on the 8th.

The fleet now before Bomarsund consists of the following—namely, the Edinburg, Hogue, Ajax, and Blenheim (block ships,) and Amphion, Termagant, and Belleisle. The French have the Admiral's ship l'Inflexible, Duperre, Sage, and Trident (line-of-battle ships,) that must be towed into action; and five or six troop ships are now here.

Admiral Chads has been most indefatigable.—Every night at dusk, boats with their oars muffled, may be seen quietly departing from the Edinburg, and approaching the large fort to within 100 yards. The most precise sounding have thus been taken, the battery is well buoyed.

A letter dated Ledsund, August 8, says:—At the moment I write, we have 71 ships here, and everything is activity and bustle. We certainly cannot now complain of monotony or too much quiet, for, what with provisioning, watering, manning, and arming boats, and exercising landing troops, we have enough to do; but as for quiet, I never expect to be quiet again—the never ceasing hum of the busy scene is most extraordinary. Fancy 12 or 14 brass bands, all practising different tunes at the same time, in the space of a square half mile; bugle calls in twenty different keys continually blowing, as if all the French troops were learning the trumpet; the lowing of cattle, bleating of sheet, blowing-off-steam, and the boatswain's rough voice and shrill whistle heard above all, and you may form some idea of the noises going on around us. A cheer, or a merry peal of laughter sometimes mingle with the rest, and tell how happy and contented the men are. A very different picture is presented at Bomarsund; not a living thing to be seen, and the silence of death reigning over the smouldering ashes of the town and woods around the forts, which have been burnt down by the Governor, while inside them all are down-hearted and discontented; they well know that they can have no succour for our ships completely cut it off, and they must either die or be taken prisoners. The garrison consists of about 3400 men, 500 of whom are militia riflemen, and they have two years' provisions. It has been reported by a deserter, who escaped yesterday, that an attempt was to be made last night to reinforce the place with 1400 men from Abo, who were to come over in 24 gun boats, 60 in each, but nothing has been heard of it yet.—An aide-de-camp of the Emperor managed to cross from St. Petersburg and got into the fortress on the 5th. Deserters join our ships almost daily; one man, a fine looking fellow, who says he has served 14 years nearly without pay, and living upon very little else but brown bread and water, says he will do so no longer, and, having obtained leave to bathe, left his clothes upon the beach, anb swam off two good miles to the Leopard. I believe it is the intention not to employ the ships at all, if it can be done without them. All our men went away in high spirits, and, of course, certain of victory. Every fellow among them is considered a lucky dog by those left behind. We have heard nothing of them up to this time (4 o'clock on the 8th,) but it will take at least three days to get the guns in a position before the attack can be commenced; these guns weigh 45 cwt. each, and will have to be dragged three miles on sledges, over rocks and marshy ground, from the landing-place to where they will finally be planted, and if the forts do not surrender, it will take at least a fortnight to reduce them. Their strength has been very much underrated.

A Russian artilleryman, who made his escape on the 2d, says that the troops are all living six upon four allowance, and the principle part of which would be glad to be released and ta