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An interesting report was presented from the Wesleyan Academy in St. John's, Nfld.

Evening Session. This session was taken up with the Theological examination of the candidates for ordination. The examination was of a most satisfactory character and by a unanimous vote the Conference received the whole number into full connection.

FRIDAY, 29th.

Morning. After the usual devotional exercises and the reading and passing of the Journal, the President introduced the Rev. R. Jones, one member of the deputation from the Canadian Conference—his associate in the deputation, the Rev. Dr. Jeffers, not having yet arrived—and also the following ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church,—the Rev. Dr. Butler, late Missionary to India; the Rev. Dr. Cobleigh, Editor of *Zion's Herald*; Rev. Wm. McDonald, and the Rev. Mr. Cushing, of the New England Conference, and the Rev. Messrs. Norris and Wilson of the East Baltimore Conference.

Mr. Jones referred to his former visit to this Conference as one which had afforded him much pleasure. He intimated that he would, at a later period in the course of proceedings, submit the business of the mission with which he was charged. Dr. Butler briefly expressed his gratification in meeting with this Conference. The story of his missionary labour in India and of his experience in connection with the rebellion in India, was reserved for an open session of Conference. Mr. Cushing said that he had been for nearly twenty years connected with Methodistic Educational Institutions in New England, and expressed his hearty sympathy with Educational work of this Conference. Mr. Wilson expressed the warmest friendship for the members of this Conference, and avowed sentiments very gratifying to the loyal men who compose the Conference. He said, "the hearts of Protestant men and Protestant Christians were stirred to their depths during the time of that wicked invasion of your soil by murderous men, and we felt that we were one people. This I assure you is the feeling in Baltimore."

After the consideration of the question—Who have now ceased to be recognized as ministers among us? had been disposed of, there was reported a request from the Rev. T. B. Smith to be allowed leave of absence for one year, on account of ill health. Leave granted. The Rev. C. Stewart, whose case was not ready to be reported upon by the District Committee, at the commencement of the Conference, now asked permission to become a supernumerary for one year on account of ill health. The vote on this question was taken with deep emotion. The Conference accepted with great pain the stern necessity for placing this valued brother, now in the prime of life, on the supernumerary list, but the hope is earnestly cherished that a year's rest will by the blessing of God fully restore him to health.

Under the question—Do any supernumeraries return to the regular work? which was answered in the negative, several topics of importance came up for discussion. The necessity for abiding by the principle which obtains in the British Conference in the case of supernumeraries engaging in secular business was expressed by the Conference. The President affirmed it to be the duty of supernumeraries in all cases to attend their District Meetings, and if unavoidably absent to report by letter.

The Report of the Theological Professor was presented. The thanks of the Conference were presented to the Professor for his efficient services during the year.

Afternoon. Session opened with the usual devotional exercises.

The Report of the Examiners of the Theological Students, was submitted by the Rev. G. Butcher. After some conversation the report was adopted. The report of the state of the Fund for the endowment of the Theological Chair was also presented and adopted. Part of the session was occupied with a case of discipline.

The Rev. G. Butcher requested permission to visit England some time during the year. Leave granted. The report of the Children's Fund was submitted by the Rev. D. D. Currie. The report of the numbers of members in society was submitted by Rev. Mr. Temple. The report of the Sunday School Committee was submitted by Rev. Mr. Jost.

In the evening an open session of Conference was held to enable our friends to hear the statements of the Rev. R Jones, from the Canadian Conference, the Rev. Dr. Butler late missionary to India, and the other ministers of the M. E. Church. The exercises were of a most interesting character, a full report will be furnished in our next number.

SATURDAY, 30th.

Morning. The session opened with the usual devotional exercises. An interesting conversation was held with reference to the state of the work of God. The neglect of pastoral labour which too frequently occurs was severely commented upon. The necessity of holding leaders' meetings on all our circuits and of carefully making out returns of membership at each Quarterly meeting was strongly urged. The several Connexional Funds were reported. The report of the Contingent Fund Committee was was read and adopted. A communication from the Missionary Committee in which it is proposed to reduce the grant in aid of our work by the sum of five hundred dollars a year for at least several years was read, whereupon an animated conversation was held. The Rev. Dr. Pickard, the Financial Agent of the Conference with the Committee, was requested to make an earnest appeal to the Committe in favour of the continuance of the grant at the present amount. The thanks of the Conference were presented to Dr. Pickard for his effective services as Financial Secretary of the Conference for the past year, and to the Rev. J. Taylor for his valuable labours as Secretary of the Contingent Fund Committee. The Conference then adjourned until Monday.

The services of the Sabbath were of a deeply interesting character, and a more than ordinary measure of Divine influence accompanied the preaching of the word. The Rev. Dr. Butler of the New England Conference preached in the morning at the Centenary Church and in the evening in Germain street Church. The Rev. R. Jones in the morning at Germain street and President Scott in the evening at Centenary. Exmouth St. Church pulpit, by Rev. J. Lathern in the forenoon, and Rev. R. Smith in the evening. The Rev. Dr. Jaffers preached in Portland in the evening. The Conference love feast was largely attended and many testified of the grace of God. The administration of the Lord's supper closed the hallowed services of this truly delightful Sabbath.

MONDAY, July 2.

Morning.—After the usual devotional exercises the report of the Supernumerary and Widows' Fund Committee was read. The Treasurers' report was submitted. A resolution was adopted offering a settlement with the Rev. W. Allen of his claims on the Fund; also a resolution recommending the case of the Rev. T. Angwin to the Missionary Committee. A resolution was adopted expressive of the sympathy of the Conference with the Rev. Mr. Davies, who now retired from the active work, and of its continued confidence in him. A resolution was submitted by the Ex-President and adopted, expressing the sympathy of the Conference with the Revs. G. W. Tuttle and C. Stewart,—who are this year compelled by ill health to take a Supernumerary position—and further expressing the hope that, by the blessing of God, they will next year be able to resume the active work of the ministry. The report of the Parsonage Aid Fund Committee was submitted. The following grants were made to applications referred by the Committee to the Conference. To aid in the erection of parsonages in Avondale, Liverpool and Fredericton, in each case two hundred dollars.

The report of the Book Room Committee was submitted.

Afternoon Session.—After the usual devotional exercises a lengthened conversation was held with reference to the affairs of the Book Room. A resolution was adopted whereby the ministers on the several circuits are made responsible for the subscriptions to the *Provincial Wesleyan*. The details of those provisions will be more fully made known to the Superintendents of the various circuits. A resolution was adopted presenting the thanks of the Conference to the Book Steward for his efficient services during the past year.

The President introduced the Rev. Dr. Jeffers and the Rev. Mr. Jones, the members of the deputation from Canada, who bore proposals from the Canada Conference for a closer union of the two churches, in connection with a scheme for the formation, out of the two existing organizations, of several annual Conferences, to be represented quadrennially in a General Conference. A fuller report of the addresses of these delegates will be given in a future number.

TUESDAY, July 3.

Morning.—The session opened with the usual devotional exercises. After the passing of the Journal, the report of the Jubilee Fund Committee was read and adopted. The appropriation of the Fund thus adopted is as follows:—one quarter of the amount to aid in completing the endowment of the Theological chair; of the remainder two tenths to be invested to aid candidates for our ministry in procuring scholastic training; three tenths to aid in carrying on our general work, half of this amount to be invested for the benefit of the Home Mission Fund, and half to be devoted to the Parsonage Aid Fund; three tenths to be given to aid the Book Room and *Provincial Wesleyan* Office; and the remaining two tenths to be added to the Fund for the Education of Ministers' children. Our friends will see that by this appropriation the Jubilee Fund, so generously provided, is spread over our entire work.

The Minute on the Book Room affairs was passed, and also the Minute with reference to the Educational Institutions. The address to the British Conference was presented by the Rev. H. Pope, 2nd, and the Pastoral Address by Rev. J. Lathern. The very cordial thanks of the Conference were presented to these brethren for their highly valuable services.

Afternoon Session.—The report of the Committee of the Fund for the Education of Ministers' children was read and adopted. The Advisory Committee reported the names of the Chairmen appointed. The several Chairmen appointed their Financial Secretaries. The ballot being then taken for the choice of President, to be recommended to the British Conference, resulted in the election of Rev. Dr. Richey. The ballot for Co-Delegate, resulted in the election of the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe.

Miscellaneous recommendations of the several District Meetings were received and adopted. Permission was granted for disposal of property at Mill Town, Murray Harbour, Advocate Harbour, and North East Harbour. The Conference ordered that a summary of the Reports of the religious state of the Circuits, be prepared at each Annual District Meeting, for presentation to the Conference. A resolution was adopted recommending that special religious services be held in all our circuits throughout the month of October next, in commemoration of the Centenary of Methodism on this continent. Drs. Richey and Pickard were appointed a delegation to attend the next Conference in Canada. On motion of the Rev. J. McMurray, the thanks of the Conference were presented to the Rev. G. Butcher, for his valuable services in connection with the Parsonage Aid Fund Committee; also, to the President for his able discharge of the duties pertaining to the Chair; also, to the friends and Ministers in St. John, for their kindness in attending to the comfort of the brethren attending the Conference; also, to the Railroad Superintendents and Steam Boat Proprietors, for travelling arrangements. The next Conference was appointed to be held in Halifax on the fourth Wednesday of June 1867.

An Evening Session was held, to finish up remaining business of the Session—chiefly of a routine character, and to enable the President to take leave of the Conference, as it was necessary for him to take passage in the Steamer for Portland on the following morning. The business of the evening being completed, the President suitably addressed the Conference and read the Stations for the year. The Minutes of the Conference were read, and signed by the President and Secretary,—the Conference standing,—when a part of the 539th hymn was sung, and the benediction pronounced.

On the following day the Conference met, the Co-delegate in the chair, to receive the report of the Contingent Fund Committee, in relation to the appropriations for the year ensuing, which, after some discussion and sundry explanations, was adopted, and thus closed, what was felt by all to have been, a very harmonious and profitable Conference Session.

H.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

The Recent Conference.

The Conference in St. John N. B., which closed its sittings on Wednesday last, was in all respects a good one. The business was conducted satisfactorily, and the conclusions reached were such as, is believed, will be promotive of the prosperity of the various interests of the Church of God. Our previous impressions of the excellencies of the President, the Rev. Dr. Scott, were sustained by all his intercourse with members of the Conference during the session. His urbanity, his wise christian counsels, his thorough knowledge of Methodistic law and usage, his right-heartedness, on all subjects, and his uniformly kind and christian spirit, won for him the esteem of all the Ministers.—Various questions of difficult solution were under consideration, but the discussions were conducted in the spirit of brotherly love, and on all measures of importance almost entire unanimity was attained, while in cases where a different opinion existed to that which prevailed, there was a cheerful acquiescence by the minority in the judgment of the majority.

The work of the various Committees was discharged with patience and thoroughness, and their recommendations were for the most part adopted by the Conference without amendment. The labour of the Stationing Committee was more than ordinarily arduous and perplexing, but every pains was taken to do the very best for the whole work that could be done. If in any of the appointments dissatisfaction exist, either on the part of Ministers or people, let it be hoped that the Hand of God has been at work in such case, thwarting human device for His own glory; or at all events if grievance be found which the lapse of weeks and months may not tend to dissipate, let it be borne in christian meekness, in the persuasion that another year will afford opportunity to obtain redress. We should have an abiding confidence in the divine government, and especially in regard to matters relating to the Church; and how often is it seen that which man in his shortsightedness regard as a calamity, turns out rather to the furtherance of the Gospel. Let it never be forgotten that Christ is Head over all things to His Church.

The visitors at the Conference from other branches of the Methodistic family added very largely to the interest not only of the proceedings of the Conference, but also as to the public services held during the session. The numerous friends of the Rev. Dr. Wood in St. John, looked forward to his coming with no ordinary anticipations of pleasure, and were only resigned to the disappointment which his non-arrival occasioned by learning that it was unavoidable, and by the hope that they may have the gratification, at no distant period, of greeting him again in a city in which he ministered for many years with great acceptance and success. His associates of the deputation, the Rev. Dr. Jeffers, Co-Delegate, and Rev. Richard Jones, Ex-President of the Canadian Conference, discharged the trust assigned to them admirably, and it is hoped that as the result of negotiations now commenced, Wesleyan Methodism in British North America will before long be brought into a closer bond of union under one General Conference, to the great advantage of the cause of God in all these Provinces.

We were privileged to hail the appearance among us of several distinguished brethren from the Methodist E. Church of the United States, who were none the less welcome because they came without invitation or appointment, and whose addresses in the Conference, and on several public occasions, were highly edifying, and every way fitted to promote good fellowship between British and American Methodism.—While so much is said in these days in favour of union between christians of different names, it must be manifest that between those different bodies who bear the same name, and who are essentially one, there should exist the most cordial good will and brotherly regard; and we trust this will ever be the case between the different branches of Methodism. Of the beloved brethren from the United States who honoured us by their presence, we may especially mention the Rev. Dr. Butler, formerly of the Irish Conference, but for several years past a Missionary of the Methodist E. Church in Northern India, in which country he had the satisfaction of seeing accomplished a glorious work, in the establishment of prosperous missions, and the formation of a Mission Conference.

Accompanying Dr. Butler to St. John were the following much esteemed brethren, viz: Dr. Cobleigh, Editor of *Zion's Herald*; Wm. McDonald, Pastor of Grace Church, Boston, Principal Cushing, in charge of one of the New England Educational Institutions; besides Messrs. Wilson and Norris of East Baltimore Conference. We hope that the visit of these beloved Ministers was as gratifying to themselves, as their addresses and discourses were to the hundreds who were privileged to hear them.

The public services in connection with the Conference were seasons of delight, and it is hoped also of much spiritual profit. The message of salvation was proclaimed to attentive congregations with freedom and with power. The sacramental occasions were seasons of refreshing. The service for the special benefit of the Sabbath schools on the Sabbath prior to the Conference, in which Messrs. Perkins, Winterbotham, Milligan and Duncan took part, was deeply interesting. The Conference Love Feast was certainly one of the most delightful and profitable occasions of the kind we have attended for many years. Of other public services our Conference Reporter will furnish some account; but it will not be possible for him to do in this respect all that he could wish, within the limited space which our columns afford. Even an extended outline could not furnish to our readers who were not present any correct idea of the deep interest excited at the several services. The speech of the Rev. Dr. Scott at the Missionary Meeting, respecting the marvellous work of God in Sweden, was a masterly effort, and was listened to with eagerness, while every heart seemed thrilled with wonder and delight. The Session of open Conference on Friday evening, 29th ult., of which we hope to have some report in our next issue, was a season never to be forgotten. The addresses on that evening by Revs. Messrs. Jones, Cushing, Wilson and Norris were most telling, and elicited earnest and repeated bursts of applause. But the principal address was that of the Rev. Dr. Butler, of which we cannot give any characteristic description, without appearing to deal in language extravagantly eulogistic. His theme was INDIA, and as he dwelt upon some of the scenes and results of the Indian Mutiny, every bosom was stirred with intense emotion. Dr. Butler is a most captivating speaker, and what he saw and passed through in the East, has furnished him with material sufficient for many lectures, or to give to the world a most instructive and edifying volume. We hope the Dr. may be induced to visit the principal cities in the Provinces very soon, and to deliver us a few lectures on this subject. Dr. Butler, though greatly wearied by severe labour and much pressed for time, yielded to the solicitation of the Germain St. Sabbath school, to occupy the evening of the Anniversary of that School by an Address on "the Women of India" much to the delight of the audience filling the old mother church of Methodism in St. John.

The Ordination service on Monday evening the 2nd inst., when thirteen young men were set apart to the sacred office, was invested with deep solemnity. The spacious Centenary church was jammed full, closely packed in every available spot, while hundreds went away unable to gain admission. The young men who spoke, afforded satisfactory proofs that they were divinely called to the gospel ministry, and that in becoming Methodist Ministers, they in the true apostolic succession. The Charge by the President was most forcible and highly appropriate, one which will be remembered not only by the young men to whom it was specially addressed, but also by the large body of Ministers who were then present. It was founded upon a sentiment taken from Mr. Wesley's Twelve Rules of a Helper, which sets forth aptly the responsibility of the ministerial office, "You have nothing to do but to save souls," was the substance of the Charge, and admirably did the reverend Doctor press home upon the young men ordained, the obligations they had then assumed. May those utterances of weight and wisdom never be effaced from the memories of those to whom they were delivered. The service was lengthy and exhaustive, but the interest was continued without abatement till the close.

The President left St. John on Wednesday morning last for Portland, *en route* to Quebec, thence to take passage for England by Steamer which left on Saturday last. Providence favouring, he will be in good season for the British Conference. We wish him a prosperous voyage, that he may reach his family and his sphere of labour at home in health, and in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ. He is followed by many prayers that his course in the future, as it has been in the past, may be marked with signal tokens of the effectual blessing of the Most High.

From our English Correspondent.

The War in Europe—its causes—crisis in England—domestic affairs—general Methodist intelligence.

War, upon a scale of unprecedented magnitude, has commenced upon the Continent of Europe. On the one side is Austria, supported by most of the minor kingdoms and duchies of Germany; on the other side is Prussia, supported by Italy and by a small minority of the minor German states. The number of men ready to be brought into the field exceeds anything hitherto known in European warfare; it even exceeds the colossal armaments of the United States in the late rebellion. Prussia has 600,000 men under arms, and Italy 300,000, making, if the minor German levies in association with Prussia are included, a force just touching upon a million of men. Austria, her antagonist, has an army of 800,000, in addition to which the kingdom of Bavaria furnishes another 100,000, and other small States at least an equal number; so that there is no excessive preponderance of numbers on either side. The preponderance of Austria would have been very considerable, but for the rapid and decisive movements of her rival at the very onset of the struggle. Among the German powers which had espoused the Austrian side of the quarrel, were the two kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover. These kingdoms, as will be seen by a reference to the map, are in the northern part of Germany; the position of Saxony being especially important in a military point of view, lying as it does just between the dominions of the two great contending powers. Immediately on the declaration of war, without a day's loss of time, a Prussian army crossed the frontier of Hanover, and without striking a blow, took military possession of the kingdom; the Hanoverian army, with their king at their head having retreated to Gottingen, a place in a corner of the little kingdom, from which to effect a junction with Austrian forces, in the face of the overwhelming strength of Prussia, is impossible. Thus by a single day's operations has Austria been deprived of the co-operation of an army numbering 50,000 men. The same promptitude has been displayed in taking possession of the little kingdom of Saxony, where not only an army of 30,000 men, but several great cities, and a number of positions of great strategetical importance, were reckoned to be at the disposal of Austria. Without any formal notice, the Prussians have entered Saxony also; Dresden, its capital, and the whole of the country, are in their occupation. The result of these rapid and decissive measures has been, to destroy the numerical preponderance on which Austria reckoned, to reduce the contending parties to something like an equality of numbers, and to confer on Prussia great advantages of position, besides the prestige and advantage of a brilliant and solid initiatory success.

And what is the mighty question, for the settlement of which two millions of men are called to arms? In the case of the war in America, there was a great and obvious cause for the struggle, and the question was one which all the world could understand. A number of large and powerful States rose up in rebellion against the national authority, levied vast armies to promote their object, force had to be met with force, and the result was the extinction of the rebellion and the establishment of the national authorsty. In the case of this German war, no such plain and obvious issues are at stake. The case may however be stated in a few sentences. In connection with the kingdom of Denmark, and forming an integral part of that kingdom three or four years ago, was the duchy of Holstein, a flat country about a hundred miles across in each direction, and possessing a good line of seacoast, and two fine harbours. Germany, being deficient in seacoast and harbours, coveted this duchy of Holstein, which lies between Germany and Denmark, and desired to add it to the thirty-one existing sovereignties forming the Germanic Confederation. In spite of the protests of Europe, the Prussian and Austrian armies, acting on behalf of Germany generally, entered Holstein, and after encountering a gallant resistance from the brave little Danish army, succeeded in wrenching the duchy from Denmark for the glory of Germany. Thus far, it was Nathan's parable of the rich man and the poor man's lamb. But now, Holstein having been conquered, the question arose who should enjoy the spoil? It had been pretended that it should be erected, like many other little German states into an independent sovereignty; but Prussia, with reckless and unblushing audacity, claimed and held possession. This possession Austria, as a party assisting in the original spoilation, disputed. The two spoilers have fallen to quarreling over the spoiling, and all the German States are siding with the one or with the other, Austria being thus involved in a great war, Italy seizes the opportunity to endeavour to recover the province of Venetia, and has entered into a treaty and alliance with Prussia for that object. Such is a brief account of the causes which have set central Europe in a flame, and two millions of men in battle array.

In England, we are in the midst of a ministerial crisis, as you will learn from the papers. It is the question of Reform, that is, of an extension of the electoral franchise, which has brought the Government into this difficulty. Their bill has been debated in the House of Commons clause by clause; several clauses had passed, though by an insignificant majority; at length, on clause 5. involving a vital principle of the bill, they were beaten by a majority of 11, and no other course was open to them than to place their offices at the disposal of the Queen. Unfortunately for public business the Queen is not in London, but 600 miles away at Balmoral. She will however return to the capital in a day or two. What course matters will take, is at present uncertain. It is possible that the Queen will dissolve the present Parliament, and order another general election; but the inconveniences of such a course, when the present Parliament has only been in existence a few months, are so serious, that none but the hottest partisans of the Government are prepared for it. Should Parliament not be dissolved, the Queen must either summon Lord Derby and the Conservative party to form a government, or request Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone to try again. It is impossible to say which course will be adopted. The latter is perhaps the more probable. It is astonishing what a deep-rooted objection there is to admit the bulk of the artisan and working class to the franchise, and equally astonishing how little this class seems to care about the privilege.

The mysterious cattle plague has all but died out. In the week ending June 16 only 534 new cases were reported in England and Wales. The commercial panic, too, has subsided. and confidence is being gradually restored. At the same time thousands of families, chiefly of retired persons living upon their incomes, have been ruined and reduced from comfort to beggary through the collapse of the banking and finance companies where they had invested their money, looking at the high rates of interest offered, rather than to the main point, the security of the principal.

There is not much in Methodist matters this month. The question of amalgamation of the various Methodist bodies is being discussed in the *Wesleyan Times*, a journal which represents the seceded bodies, and in the *Methodist Recorder*; and a considerable effort is being made to effect a union between the Methodist New Connexion, established in 1797 and now numbering 40,000 members, and the united Methodist *Free* Church, which was formed in 1851, and which contains about 60,000 members. But as the Conference of the former body has just closed without formally discussing the question, it is obvious that nothing will be done for at least a year or two. The Primitive Methodists have concluded their annual Conference, which has been held in the ancient city of Chester. This body is by far the largest of the minor sections of Methodism, their membership being more than 150,000, or nearly half that of the Old Connexion. They are, however, more lax than the Old Connexion both in admission and retention of their members, who are chiefly drawn from the poorer classes of the population. Their increase during the past year has been about 2000; the increase of our own parent church has been only 314. For three years past, notwithstanding that peace is in all our borders, and notwithstanding an almost unprecedented increase in chapels, in congregations, and in general liberality, the number of members in Society has remained nearly stationary. The roll of members as reported year by year seems to be no longer an accurate index of the general advancement and prosperity of the church. W.

London, England, June 23, 1866.

Conference Missionary Meeting.

(Continued.—Remainder of Dr. Scott's Address.)

On one occasion the Bible Society requested of me certain services for which pecuniary compensation was offered; on my enquiring of the Committee with reference thereto, it was replied,—"You are in Sweden for the purpose of labouring for the promotion of the kingdom of Christ, you cannot better do this than by such labours for the Bible Society, but you will receive no compensation therefore as we will support you."

When I was in America, some twenty-five years ago, the Secretary of the American Bible Society said to me, "We want to do something for Sweden, but you have been to work there and what opportunity is there for us?" I told him we have done nothing for the sailors in Sweden, and you might supply the ships frequenting Stockholm and other seaports; and they gave me a large sum for the purpose. My first difficulty was to obtain suitable agents, but these were soon provided by the Providence of God. One young man who had run away from his home in Sweden, many years before, and had in New Zealand been converted to God, had just returned, and being made known to me I found him willing to be employed in the distribution of Bibles. I got him a boat and he went to work in Stockholm, and great good resulted. The Providence of God soon provided another devoted man, whom I employed at Gottenburg. Another was willing to take Helsingford in which to sell Bibles. Thus engaged he was accustomed to address the country people on divine things, and soon an outpouring of the Divine Spirit occurred throughout the entire province. He was soon apprehended and taxed with having no passport, but this difficulty had been provided against. He was charged with leaving his proper work. "You are described," they said, "as a hawker of Bibles." "Well," he replied, "I must have some advice. I am a hawker of Bibles, but what kind of a hawker would he be who did not talk about his wares." This seemed to be logical enough, and they were glad to let him alone. Then there was a man whom I called my musical troubador, Oscar Armfeldt. He had received a university education and had as good a voice as a male singer, as Jenny Lind had as a female singer. He forsook the idea of professional life and having constructed what he called his "instrument of ten strings," a kind of guitar, became a kind of minstrel. Soon after he became converted to God, and his musical gift was converted also, for he was led to use this talent for God, he would go out and sing some spiritual songs, and when the people who gathered around him were in a melting mood, he would put away his guitar and take out his New Testament, and through his labours many hundred souls were converted to God.

Well the enemy became alarmed, the strong man had kept his goods in peace for a long time, and he began to make a great noise and my position was made to be a very uncomfortable one. It was hard to be lampooned in the press and caricatured in the theatres, but now I reflect only with gratitude to God on these events as a whole. When persecution arose I was advised to return home, but this I refused to do. When I was forbidden to preach I left my family in the country and came home to get redress, but failed to procure it. I believe had Lord Palmerston been at the head of the government instead of the Earl of Aberdeen the result of my application would have been different.

Well, in 1842 I was thus driven away, and in the year 1859 I again visited the country and the changes which I found in the religious aspect of affairs were very remarkable. I everywhere marked the wonderful religious interest which prevailed among the people. The Baptist ministers, D. Steane and Hamton, who visited the country in the interest of a religious Society, after their return to England wrote to the missionary Secretaries a letter in which they state that the life and labours of Wesleyan missionaries were, in their opinion, mainly instrumental in producing the wide spread religious awakening in that land. I visited Upsala, where the clergy were met in convocation, and there I received the most distinguished marks of favour from the very highest dignitaries of the church, who evidently felt ashamed of the persecutions which seventeen years before had followed the missionary.

When I went to the country you could not meet a spiritual person—now it is a most moderate computation that at least there are two hundred and fifty thousand who are walking in the light of the Lord.

When in Sweden in 1859, I was on one occasion invited to visit a nobleman in the Southern part of the country. He was a man of devoted piety, and in labours more abundant, preaching regularly to his tenantry and to others. His sister assured me that she believed he never preached a sermon without souls being converted. He believes that it will be done; he preaches in faith and it is done. After several times declining, I at length concented to visit him; he received me with great cordiality, kissed me on both cheeks in accordance with the manners of that country, and welcomed me to his home. I found a large family, with a great number of servants, all soundly converted to God, beside many of the tenantry on his estate. I saw that there was the widest departure from all worldly gaiety. I said to the Count's sister, "How do you manage this matter?" "Manage!" said she, "we don't need to manage, all these things are *worldly* amusements; but Christ has chosen us out of the world, and so we lay them all aside." Soon after the Count went out among his tenantry, and his lady came to me in great haste, saying, "Oh such a thing! it is the Count's birth-day, and we had forgotten all about it, and now we don't know what to do as a treat for him; what shall we do?" "Well, I said, "let us each select a text of Scripture, and when he comes go in a body to him with our congratulations and these texts." "Excellent!" said the lady, "find me a text." "No," I said, "you must select it." Well she came with the passage, "Beloved, if God so loved us we ought also to love one another." "That will do," I said. So I went to meet him on his return, and requested him to go in with me into a room prepared for the purpose, and the household came in, and the Countess walked up and read her passage—"Beloved, if God so loved us we ought also to love one another." And then came the next, each with his passage of Scripture, until at length the nobleman cried out, "It is too much, my feelings must vent, and it must be upward, let us have prayer;" and a delightful time we had. That night he called together his tenantry and required me to preach. I tried to induce him to preach instead, as I wished to learn something of his wonderful power, but he was immovable. So after I had preached I said, "Now, friends, this is the Count's birth-day, and we know something of what he has been doing hitherto, suppose we get him to tell us what he intends to do, and how he intends to live in the future years of his life." This brought him to his feet, and he poured out such a lava stream of love in his addresses that I no longer wondered, and then he prayed as only a man can pray who lives in constant communion with God. Now what is the great power that has wrought this work. It is the power of the Holy Ghost exerted in connection with very simple agencies. These are the reading of God's word, and the plain, faithful expounding of that word; not elaborate sermons, but the simple, faithful exposition of God's word. On one occasion I came to a community where I found an old distillery which was employed as a place for the worship of God. In the great awakening the distiller became converted, and instantly turned cut his still, and the building was employed as I have described; and here I held a delightful religious service. The next day I reached a large community, where I was required to preach in the parish church; but when I came to look into the church it was full inside and there were more outside than within; so we took out one of the windows, and as the sill of the window was about three feet thick, I stood on it with comfort, and preached to the congregation inside and to that outside. With such avidity did this people now hear the word of life from a Methodist Missionary. The day after came to a town where I was told I must not go to the Inn as the people would be very much offended, and I was directed to go and just make myself known to a certain person, a builder, in the town. He received me with great cordiality—"But," said he, "if you please you must give us *a bit of bread*" I replied that a congregation could not be obtained that night. "Oh," said the builder, "I'll set the Pietist Telegraph to work, and we shall soon have a congregation." A congregation we had in a very short time, and a large one too, and we had a delightful season. Such are some small specimens of the state of the work of God in Sweden. And from how small a beginning did this great work arise. The late Mr. Dickson, of Norwich, on one occasion invited a workman named Samuel Owen to attend a Wesleyan Church. Mr. Owen was there led to Christ. Some time after he went over to Sweden, where he remained, and was subsequently knighted. He induced the Missionary Committee to establish a mission in that country, and we have heard somewhat of the results."

As the evening was far advanced the remaining exercises were speedily brought to a close.

The Rev. H. Pope, junr. moved, and the Rev. Dr. DeWolfe seconded the next resolution, and the Rev. J. McMurray moved, and the Rev. Mr. Davies seconded the third resolution.

A hallowed and delightful influence reated upon the entire exercises of the evening; our people were profitted and gratified. We have rarely had so interesting an anniversary. In the collection plate, in addition to the money contributed, was found a lady's gold chain, an evidence of the gracious influence which had brought home the claims of Christ's work to some heart.

J. H.

Montreal, Canada East.

To the Editor of Provincial Wesleyan:

This famous old city, which deserves to be the Metropolis of British North America, has been, and still is, the place of important gatherings in connection with the Churches of our land.

Before the Wesleyan Conference had closed its sittings, the Congregational Union had assembled for its annual convocation; the Church of Scotland had also opened its Synod; and the Episcopal Church had collected in great force—lay and clerical, for its Diocesan purposes. It is somewhat remarkable, that there should be so many important gatherings, while the country was in such an unsettled state caused by the Fenian invasion; but, happily, every succeeding day, the news was of the most encouraging description, and again and again, prayer and thanksgiving was offered to God, for the preservation of peace, and the defeat of the foe.—Sympathy was often expressed for the sufferers, while honorable mention was made of the promptitude which had characterized the decisions of the government, in the means which it had adopted, for the welfare of the country. God be thanked, the Fenian war is now played out, such of the misguided men as have fallen into our hands, drawn from their homes, in hopes of plunder, now await their trial, and will no doubt, in due time, be punished as they richly deserve. reckless looking class of men. Some of them are mere boys in their teens. Pity that they should have been deluded. Their conduct is such, that no civilized people can approve, but, we do not for one moment believe, that they will be convicted without the clearest evidence. Some have demanded summary vengeance, but, this would not be creditable to our civilization, not to say, our christianity. We have reason to thank God, that so few lives have been sacrificed, and as to the property destroyed on the frontier, the loss will be made up in due time, already, the government has instituted measures for reparation.

Your readers will be interested in the Conference intelligence of the Wesleyan Church. We intended to have written you earlier, but the closing session only took place on Friday 17th, too late for last week's mail.

At your Conference you will be favored with a Delegation from Canada, consisting of our Ex-President, Rev. R. Jones; Co-Delegate, Rev. Dr. Jeffers, D.D., your old friend Rev. Dr. Wood, and our indefatigable Book Steward, Rev. J. Rose. They will make a *raid* upon you, but we are sure it will be a peaceable one, and you will receive them as brethren beloved, who have merited the confidence of their brethren, and stand high in our estimation. They will tell you more about our work than it is possible for us to do in this letter. We expect a good number of them on their return home.

The most important measure of our Conference, which was very cordially adopted, relates to a division of our work in Canada, into two more Conferences, with a General Conference to meet once in 3 years, for legislative purposes. The measure is laid over for consideration another year, and we feel assured, that it will be adopted next Conference. There are now more than 500 Ministers in Canada, and to say nothing of the difficulty in billeting such a large number of persons, it is next to impossible to make such a huge body, *deliberative*. You will, we hope be glad to learn, that the Canada Conference is very anxious, that their brethren in Eastern British America should come into the Methodist confederation with them, and our Delegates have been sent to talk with you on this matter. Will you come? We hope you will finish the matter over, and send a Delegation to our next Conference, who will be prepared to act on your suggestions, which will assist us in coming to wise conclusions.

Our beloved President, who is equally yours, *Dr. Scott*, proved himself to be an able presiding officer. He could be firm and unbending when necessary, while his promptness, and decision, proved to us, that he was the right man in the right place. His pulpit ministrations, and platform speeches, were of the right stamp, full of gospel truth, attended by a rich unction. His address to the young men, received into full connection, was especially impressive. One sentence, taken from the Discipline, and well known to every Methodist Preacher, was often repeated, and illustrated in a variety of ways—"*You have nothing to do, but to save souls.*" Men gray with age, and young men, just buckling on the armour, were alike bathed in tears.

On the morning of the last day of Conference a public breakfast was given by the Montreal friends, which was a time never to be forgotten. The young men, 25 in number, who had been ordained on the previous Sabbath, presented to the President, with his Portrait in the centre, and themselves grouped around him, each of whom signed his name *to his own likeness*. The venerable man was deeply affected, on receiving this mark of esteem, and in reply, made some excellent remarks in which he gave some pleasing reminiscences of his own early history in connection with the Ministry.

And now the Conference is over. The business of packing up, and saying farewell to old friends, and making new acquaintances, is now be the order of the day. Doubtless, some who took part in the Conference, will 'cease to work and live,' before June, 1867. These beloved brethren, two of whom, attended Conference in '65, have died this year, but, as Wesley said they 'died well.' May the coming year be one of spiritual power. The world, and Methodism as much as ever. Its peculiar institutions have not become effete. The world, Church needs spiritual power. Our increase is only about 800. We have lost hundreds by removals, but a revival of scriptural holiness would enable the church to become more vigorous and successful. CANADA.

P. S.—While we write, the National Division of the Sons of Temperance is in session in this city. There are at least 150 members present, besides numerous visitors, friends and members of the order. This powerful organization is evidently in a state of prosperity, and in the cause a noble work in the cause of Temperance. One night a meeting of *welcome* was held, which was one of the most enthusiastic affairs that have been seen for years. There were speeches by gentlemen from New York, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, &c., all of which were characterized by great power. Many of the States, and the British Provinces also, were represented. We may say more about these measures adopted in our next. In the mean time we feel sure, that the meeting of the Division at this time is very opportune, and will, if we are not grievously mistaken, be the means of cementing the people of both sides of the line. Many were the expressions of kindness to which our brethren gave utterance in their addresses. Again and again they said 'Let there be no war between us.'

June 22, 1866.

Presentation to the Rev. Dr. Scott,

PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE OF E. B. AMERICA, BY THE YOUNG MEN WHO WERE ORDAINED IN THE CENTENARY CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 2ND, 1866.

On the morning following the Ordination, the newly ordained brethren presented in the Conference, to the President, a photographic picture, neatly framed, representing himself, surrounded by the young brethren who had been ordained, and accompanied by the following address:—

Rev. George Scott, D.D.,

Honored Father in the Gospel,—

Our brief intercourse with you, in your present position, as President of the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America, has been to us highly agreeable and beneficial. Your Christian courtesy and urbanity have won our hearts, and our recollection of the time when we were fully set apart to the work of the Ministry, will be more pleasant, because of your occupancy of the Presidential chair.

We deeply feel the responsibility which rests upon us as Ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and pray that the Holy Spirit may aid us always to keep prominently in view the motto to which you directed our thoughts in your Ordination charge, viz., "You have nothing to do, but to save souls," and so to labour that the grand end may be attained.

We earnestly pray that the kind care of Providence may ever attend your pathway; that your ministry, so highly honored of God in the past, may, in the future, be more rich in blessing to your fellow men; and that when you are called to remove from the scenes of your earthly toil, you may finish your course with joy, and triumphantly enter your eternal reward.

We will regard as a pleasure and honour your acceptance of this photographic group.

We remain yours, most sincerely,

JOHN S. BILLING,
WESLEY W. CHIPMAN,
C. W. T. DUTCHER,
WILLIAM H. HEARN,
CRANSWICK JONES,
SAMUEL B. MARTIN,
J. NEWTON PARKER,
W. W. PERCIVAL,
J. A. ROGERS,
HOWARD SPRAGUE,
R. H. TAYLOR,
C. B. PITBLADO.

On the presentation of the picture, the Dr., in a few well chosen words, expressed his thanks for the graceful gift, assuring them it had made it that as long as his life lasted it should have a prominent place in his home, and their memoirs in his heart.