

possible for his influence in the world. Kirk White was also alluded to as another victim of parental mistake. An excessive discipline and intellectual application caused premature death in his case, as the neglect of all parental discipline did in the case of Byron. Another example was given of a nation that failed for the want of discipline and ceased to be a nation. This nation will fall, if we fail to give our youth a discipline and moral power above former ages. A full development of all the powers is necessary to fit our youth to stand up in the battle of life of the coming ages, and to keep time to the tread of God's advancing providences!

Obituary Notices.

A Tribute of Affection.

SEMON SNEEGROVE OF PERLICK, N. F. MR. EDITOR.—While at Conference a few weeks ago, I was apprised of a circumstance so painfully interesting, that my heart and judgment have concurred in recommending a brief reference to it in your columns, thus supplying a tribute, which, perhaps, should have been paid ere now to the memory of a devoted and amiable brother in Christ.

A limited but eloquent obituary in the Wesleyan some months ago, conveyed the sad intelligence, that Mr. Jno. Snelgrove of the Perlick Circuit, Newfoundland, had vacated forever his office, long and faithfully supplied in the Church militant. For many years our Brother had been admonished of a rapidly approaching change in his earthly career by physical symptoms of which he himself had but little question. It was, however, a sudden and unexpected stroke that laid him upon a family hospital and happy in spiritual things, giving promise of perpetuating beneath the family roof the principles of religion after his dust should mingle with that of his fathers—I had opportunities of ascertaining that our Brother regarded this as an especial honour and a direct answer to prayer.

Among the most intelligent and noble of the many converts who were gathered into the Church at the season referred to, Simeon, son of the above, ranked perhaps the highest. His conversion was his father's cause of overwhelming gratitude; for during the hours in which he knelt among kindred penitents, a suppliant for Divine mercy, the emotions of the aged disciple found vent in audible and prolonged ascriptions of glory to a covenant-keeping God. Thenceforward, Simeon was as brave in the cause of Christ as he was wont to be upon his ship's deck in the hour of danger. Religion became to him, at once and forever, his firm choice and prized habitation. He made it a portion of his life and business; it was infused into his conversations, his deportment and his enterprises. As the master of a sealing vessel, who had ranked among the most successful in past days, and had consequently attained to an influential position among men of his class, his faith and principle were soon tested by being compelled to mingle with the most irreligious, and ultimately to return from a most unsuccessful voyage. But with Simeon all was submission. His ship had become notorious as a floating Bethel; his own life was characterized by Christian courage and dignity.

The particulars connected with the very solemn death of our brother, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are as follows:—His ship sailed upon the usual March sealing voyage at a late date in the season. The voyage was universally disastrous. The winds were adverse for weeks, and the coast the most dangerous in North America. Captain Snelgrove had given the orders for the employment of his crew, and instructions respecting the religious services for the approaching day—which was the Sabbath. The evening prayers had just been offered up—for his men were always a selection of the pious and exemplary—all were looking forward to a season of rest, when a warning cry was heard of an ice-land at hand. There was but time to rush forward as the ship struck with tremendous force, those who were prepared, escaping by a hazardous leap from the bow or yard-arms to the iceberg. The captain stood upon the quarter deck with composure—the friend of many years and dangers. He was the last to leave the ship; it had been so on several previous occasions in his life. For some reason which the crew cannot now ascertain, he sprang from the deck into the surging waves, as the ship had bounded over a point of the iceberg, and with his companion was immediately buried under the floating mass. These two alone perished; and as the crew soon afterwards regained their ship in safety, it is but reasonable to suppose that the deck would have been the safest position. Mysterious are the ways of God!

Brother Snelgrove has left a widow and several children. They will mourn for him as a kind husband and father. But they may well rejoice that like Simeon of old he could say "mine eyes have seen thy salvation?" This brief and hastily-written tribute I offer most cheerfully to the memory of one whose heart was tenderly affected while in life by every sorrow which visited others. May the Divine mercy sustain his surviving relatives!

A. W. NICOLSON. St. John, N. B., July, 1862.

MRS. HUGH HOUSTON. Died at Sable River, Shelburne County, on Monday, 28th of July, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Jasper and Elizabeth Harding, and wife of Hugh Houston, Esq., aged 66 years. She deceased had a conscientious fear of offending God from her earliest childhood, but she was more particularly impressed with a sense of her lost condition, and the necessity of a saving change, under the ministry of Mr. Cooper, a very zealous and successful evangelist, who visited these shores on the errand of mercy, in the earlier days of Provincial Methodism. She joined the Wesleyan Church under the ministry of Mr. Busby, for whom she always entertained a very grateful and affectionate regard. "Her walk was close with God," and consequently "her frame was calm and serene," her spirit was eminently benevolent and catholic, "the friend of all the enemy of none," and she ever manifested the greatest delight in ministering to the wants and comfort of the servants of Christ, who were frequent and welcome guests at her hospitable board.

Her illness was of short duration—she began to exhibit symptoms of disordered health in the earlier part of this month, but these were not considered sufficiently alarming to awaken any apprehension of her speedy dissolution; so that when the sad event came, it took her friends by surprise, but did not find her unprepared. On the 27th inst., she was seized with paralysis, and on Monday afternoon, without a struggle or a groan, her happy spirit passed away "from the suffering Church beneath, to the reigning Church above." Some of her last words were "I am ready to die, and I am ready to die." But Jesus died for me.

The funeral took place on Wednesday following, and was attended by an unusually large and deeply affected congregation, some of whom had come a long distance to pay this tribute of respect to the memory of one so extensively known, and universally esteemed. The sermon was preached by Rev. C. DeWolfe, who was kindly assisted in the other parts of the service by the brethren Walker and Bars of the Baptist Church. Brother Houston, so long and favourably known in our Connection as a devoted local preacher, will share largely in the sympathies and prayers of his Christian friends, that "the Healer of broken hearts," may now apply to his wounded spirit, the healing balm."
Shelburne, July 31st, 1862.

and to one, it is perhaps a difficult lesson; but it is one to which we must school ourselves. We would desire to make our appeal to all within the bounds of our Conference, who are in any measure identified with the Methodist interest, as to the obligation under which they stand to sustain their own Church Organ. Those who can afford to patronize other papers, secular, and religious also, are right, and we do not wish to remind them that their own Church paper is their first claim. There are many who refuse to respond to a claim of this nature, on the plea of the poverty of the times, who perhaps in one year expend more in foolish, not to say hurtful and sinful self-indulgence than would pay for five, or even ten religious periodicals. Could we but reach such persons, and dress them in earnest terms, not so much on behalf of the interests we represent, as on their own account. But as we cannot directly, or through our columns obtain access to them, we can but leave them to be dealt with by those who read our Journal, and are interested in its circulation. All who subscribe for a religious paper should feel that in doing so they are not merely conferring a benefit upon their church in supporting her periodical, but to a greater extent they are advantaging themselves,—that the money expended in payment for it, and the time appropriated in reading it, are well employed, and that to their neighbours, are well employed,—that the families where it is a weekly visitor are by its means being trained in principles that will be of life-long utility to them—ye, principles that will survive the tomb; that Christian workers, wherever they be the field of toil, whether in the church or in the world, whether engaged in the Sabbath school, or in cultivating and pruning plants of older and more sturdy growth—that all such should feel that by their religious paper they are helped in qualification for usefulness, and helped in success, and that to a degree which immeasurably surpasses the little expenditure involved; that it is not only a duty—but also an undoubted privilege to avail themselves of this ready means of receiving and of going good.

Evidence is not wanting in the different Christian denominations of a growing conviction of the value of the religious newspaper as an instrumentality in the great work of blessing the world. The Rev. Charles Hawley, Presbyterian, in a sermon recently delivered before the General Assembly at Cincinnati, thus presses this subject upon special consideration:—"The most gifted pastor may supplement himself from the varied treasures of church literature. The press is as ready to help the ministry as to undermine and overthrow it. If the pulpit has a popular rival, it is the newspaper. But this may be said to be made as great a power in the church, as it is in the outside world. It is the very best form in which to furnish a vast and needed amount of popular religious reading. Its general circulation is better economy than the most systematic tract distribution; for, well conducted, it brings into a family, each week, more gospel truth than any tract contains, with the additional gain of ecclesiastical, religious and general intelligence from every part of the world. Why, a religious newspaper in full sympathy with the Church (and we have such) coming into every family, would be an immense relief to the ministry. It would inform, educate and liberate our people on many subjects, as can be done by no other agency. We suffer from ignorance and misrepresentation on the agitated questions of reform, and especially in the direction of all our church enterprises, simply from the limited circulation of our own religious press. Is it not time this defect were supplied? It must be ere the church is a unit in the movement into which we have been drawn by the providence of God. Indeed, the whole work of giving to the people a literature in which the gospel we preach, demands vigilance and energy. It must be urged into circulation. Bible preaching opens the way for a literature of the same tone and spirit."

We give another testimony on this subject from a different source. The German Reformed Messenger, in speaking of religious newspapers, says:—"Ministers who have been fifty years in the work tell us nine-tenths of the men who supported the past more liberally, who were foremost in all good works, who gave most to the benevolent objects of the Church—their Aarons and Hurs, who held up their hands while on the mountain and off of it—were those who took and read their Church papers. If you want to remain ignorant of the most important movements of the day, and to be in the rear of the operations of the kingdom of Christ—keep all religious papers out of your family. But if you want to feel at home in the Church, feel that the body of which you are a member is accomplishing a glorious work; if you want to see where your missionary contributions go and what they do; if you want to read a running history of the Church, of its most active ministers and congregations; if you want your children to imbibed a love and zeal for Zion, and a disposition to take up the cross and become Christ's disciples, take your Church paper, read it heedfully, and pray over it."

Address to the Rev. George Johnson, Liverpool, N. S. On the evening of the 17th inst., a numerous and highly respectable company assembled in a large room in a building owned by John Campbell, Esq., at the public invitation of several ladies of the Wesleyan Church in Liverpool, to express their esteem and admiration for the Rev. Mr. Johnson, and their regret at his approaching departure. The room was tastefully decorated with flowers and shrubbery. After tea, which nearly two hundred sat down to, the Rev. C. Lockhart, by request, took the Chair, making some appropriate remarks. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, and the Rev. Messrs. Melvin, Howell, and Rawson, and John Campbell and Jas. B. VanBuskirk, Esqrs. During the intervals a young gentleman presided at the Melodeon, and was accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, producing some excellent music. The company separated about half past ten, p. m., very much pleased with the evening's entertainment. The proceeds of the sale of tickets was afterwards handed by the ladies to the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

ADDRESS. To the Rev. George Johnson, Wesleyan Minister, &c. &c. REVEREND SIR,—We, the undersigned trustees, members, promoters and helpers of the Wesleyan Church in this town, take this opportunity of expressing our esteem and respect for you as a Wesleyan Minister.

During the two years of your labour among us, you have preached the gospel in its purity, and with much faithfulness. You have not shunned to declare unto us the whole counsel of God without fear, favour or affection. As Wesleyan Methodists we have learned to accustom ourselves to ministerial changes, and to receive with cordiality all who are sent to us by the authority of the Conference. We regret the departure of those who have gained our respect and confidence.

Your name is now added to the long list of venerated pastors who have laboured on this circuit, and left behind them a fragrant memory. In the new sphere of labour to which you are about to remove, we assure you that you will be followed by our fervent prayers and warmest sympathy.

May the future bring much happiness in this life to yourself, Mrs. Johnson and family, and in the last may you find a home in heaven where all will be peace.

JOHN CAMPBELL, RICHARD MELVILLE, and 39 others. Liverpool, July 17, 1862.

MUCH ESTEEMED AND RESPECTED BROTHERS AND FRIENDS.—It is under emotions of an ordinary character that I am induced to reply to your address—address containing sentiments so important and so consoling to myself and family.

I duly appreciate your estimation of my imperfect labours among a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ during the past two years. I feel that I have not shunned to declare unto you the whole counsel of God; and that it has been my great business to preach the Gospel in purity, simplicity and faithfulness. This I have endeavoured to do, not as a man-pleaser, but as an ambassador of Christ, accountable to Him who is the head of the Church. My work and reward I leave in His hand!

I am fully aware that, as Wesleyan Methodists, you deeply feel and regret the departure of those who have, for aggression, dispensed to you the Word of Life, and have administered to your Christian consolation. I, however, rejoice that you are ready to receive with cordiality those ministers who may be sent to you by the Conference. The Rev. Joseph Hart, therefore, who is to succeed me, is well pleased, receive your warmest sympathy and constant support.

I shall reflect with pleasure and gratitude to my Divine Master, that he has enabled me so to live and labor among you, as to secure your affection, and leave behind me "a fragrant memory." Accept my sincere thanks, and those of Mrs. Johnson, for the constant kindness and attention which, as a family, we have received from you. We shall remember, with much grateful pleasure, the many happy hours we have spent in your society.

May the Divine Being continue to bless you temporarily and spiritually; may He give you peace and great prosperity; and may we all be so inexpressibly happy as finally to meet in Heaven, where the wicked will forever cease from troubling, and the weary be eternally at rest!

GEORGE JOHNSON. Liverpool, July 17th, 1862.

town as of the county. The funds necessary for its support will be contributed by a whole district, and of the ministers to be provided for, the greater portion will be lodged, not in Camborne, but in the surrounding circuits, at distances varying from four to fourteen or fifteen miles. The official services also will be distributed between Camborne, Redruth, Penzance, Truro, and Falmouth. Against this enlargement of the Conference area there will be no objections, but arising out of the large number of persons than ever so privileged before will be able to witness, and participate in, the benefit of its public proceedings; while those who come from a distance will have extended opportunities for observing, and becoming acquainted with the country and its Methodism. True, a considerable amount of travelling will be involved, but care has been taken that this shall be rendered as agreeable and as little fatiguing as possible. Moreover, the places are either on, or contiguous to, the West Cornwall line, along which, in consequence of an arrangement into which the company has generously entered, special trains will run to suit the opening and close of each day's business, and the ministerial Conference ticket will serve as a free pass during the whole term of the session. Where the railway does not suit omnibuses have been retained.

The only peculiarity that we shall advert to will be, provided the Conference gives its sanction, that the daily business will be transacted in one session. This remark may not be understood by the preparatory committees, which will meet at the times appointed. On its opening, however, the Conference will be respectively asked to fix the hours of sitting from nine in the morning to three or half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. This will be done, among others, for the following reasons:—It is impossible to find suitable dining accommodation for all the ministers in Camborne or its immediate vicinity. If there should be an evening sitting, many will be subjected to great discomfort, as they will not only be obliged to leave their lodgings early each morning, but in that case would also be unable to return to them until late at night. Greater spiritual benefits will accrue, for by leaving the ministers with their evenings free, they will be able to conduct religious services in the neighbourhood where they will be located. Cornishmen, it must be borne in mind, are intensely fond of preaching. Among the masses, the highest expectation is not to see the Conference in, that then they will be, as they say, *great news*; and unless they are indulged with a more than ordinary amount of preaching, and that from the best talent of the Connection, their most pleasing anticipations will be disappointed.

On the nature of the business that will engage the attention of the Conference it is not our purpose to dwell; and it would be premature to speculate on its moral results. We will, however, venture on one assertion. We believe that to Cornwall itself the Conference will be, not only a great event, but also a great blessing. What is more, in that quarter will see and hear will make them more than ever attached to the system of their choice, and a healthful and vigorous Connexional loyalty will be developed. May the great Head of the Church, who has always been with His servants at their annual assemblies, be pre-eminently present at their next reunion, and, by rich and extraordinary effusions of the Spirit from on high, make it a holy convocation, that shall be long and gratefully remembered!—Methodist Recorder.

From Correspondence of New York Papers. INCIDENTS OF THE WAR. PARAGRAPHIC FIGURES OF THE SIX DAYS FIGHT—1862. BY REV. RICHMOND GAINES' HILL.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—"At six o'clock the enemy commenced a determined attack on our extreme left, evidently with a design of flanking us. It was an awful grid that resounded from that smoke-clouded valley—no heavier than some in the earlier part of the engagement, but more steady and determined. I am told that some men on the other side, and farther up the river, saw more than a dozen rebel regiments march in at that point, and, remaining only a few minutes, file out at a little distance up the ravine. It was only by overbearing exhausted men with fresh ones that we succeeded in turning that flank, as at length he did succeed, only too well. And he accomplished it in three-quarters of an hour. At the expiration of that time our officers judiciously ordered their men to fall back. The order was not obeyed so judiciously, for they ran back, broken, disordered, routed. Simultaneously the wounded and skulkers along the buildings used as hospitals caught a panic, whether from a few rideless horses plunging madly across the field, or from simultaneously expressed determination is, that all who shall come shall receive as generous and as hospitable a welcome as ever greeted them elsewhere.

Connected with the approaching Conference there will be several features that will be unique, and of which it may not be uninteresting to notice. One peculiarity will be that there will be a larger and more direct representation of the lay element of the Connection in the preparatory committees. By a regulation of the last Conference, a layman elected at each of the annual district meetings will be empowered to sit and vote on four of these committees. These, together with others of the great and the good of our laity, who are specially appointed to attend, may be expected to be present, and will, by their presence, give additional weight and authority to the acts of these committees.

Another peculiarity will be, that ministers in travelling will enjoy certain facilities not accorded to them heretofore. Dr. Smith, who is always pleased to render any service in his power to Methodism and its ministers, has used his good offices with the Great Western and its allied railway companies, and made an arrangement by which the ministers, on producing his Conference ticket at any of the broad-gauge stations where tickets are issued to Truro, shall obtain a pass that will enable him to travel to that town and back at a single fare.

A third peculiarity will be, that the Conference will meet for the first time in a comparatively small provincial town. On former occasions its meetings have always been held in some great centre of trade and commerce; but it will not be so this year. Camborne cannot boast of miles of streets, lined with beautiful shops, towering factories, or partial warehouses. It is simply an ordinary and unpretentious country town, containing a population of from ten to twelve thousand inhabitants, and situated in the midst of a rich and highly productive mining district. It is, however, as compared with other places in Cornwall, has unquestionable claims to the distinction assigned to it as the principal seat of the Conference of 1862. Its society, both in numbers, influence, stands at the head of Cornish Methodism. Its well-built and spacious Wesleyan Chapel, with its commodious suite of vestries and other rooms, will furnish the best accommodation for the transaction of Conference business. Its position also is central and convenient.

A fourth peculiarity will be, that though its sessions will be held in Camborne, the Conference will be the Conference not so much of the town as of the county. The funds necessary for its support will be contributed by a whole district, and of the ministers to be provided for, the greater portion will be lodged, not in Camborne, but in the surrounding circuits, at distances varying from four to fourteen or fifteen miles. The official services also will be distributed between Camborne, Redruth, Penzance, Truro, and Falmouth. Against this enlargement of the Conference area there will be no objections, but arising out of the large number of persons than ever so privileged before will be able to witness, and participate in, the benefit of its public proceedings; while those who come from a distance will have extended opportunities for observing, and becoming acquainted with the country and its Methodism. True, a considerable amount of travelling will be involved, but care has been taken that this shall be rendered as agreeable and as little fatiguing as possible. Moreover, the places are either on, or contiguous to, the West Cornwall line, along which, in consequence of an arrangement into which the company has generously entered, special trains will run to suit the opening and close of each day's business, and the ministerial Conference ticket will serve as a free pass during the whole term of the session. Where the railway does not suit omnibuses have been retained.

The only peculiarity that we shall advert to will be, provided the Conference gives its sanction, that the daily business will be transacted in one session. This remark may not be understood by the preparatory committees, which will meet at the times appointed. On its opening, however, the Conference will be respectively asked to fix the hours of sitting from nine in the morning to three or half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. This will be done, among others, for the following reasons:—It is impossible to find suitable dining accommodation for all the ministers in Camborne or its immediate vicinity. If there should be an evening sitting, many will be subjected to great discomfort, as they will not only be obliged to leave their lodgings early each morning, but in that case would also be unable to return to them until late at night. Greater spiritual benefits will accrue, for by leaving the ministers with their evenings free, they will be able to conduct religious services in the neighbourhood where they will be located. Cornishmen, it must be borne in mind, are intensely fond of preaching. Among the masses, the highest expectation is not to see the Conference in, that then they will be, as they say, *great news*; and unless they are indulged with a more than ordinary amount of preaching, and that from the best talent of the Connection, their most pleasing anticipations will be disappointed.

On the nature of the business that will engage the attention of the Conference it is not our purpose to dwell; and it would be premature to speculate on its moral results. We will, however, venture on one assertion. We believe that to Cornwall itself the Conference will be, not only a great event, but also a great blessing. What is more, in that quarter will see and hear will make them more than ever attached to the system of their choice, and a healthful and vigorous Connexional loyalty will be developed. May the great Head of the Church, who has always been with His servants at their annual assemblies, be pre-eminently present at their next reunion, and, by rich and extraordinary effusions of the Spirit from on high, make it a holy convocation, that shall be long and gratefully remembered!—Methodist Recorder.

From Correspondence of New York Papers. INCIDENTS OF THE WAR. PARAGRAPHIC FIGURES OF THE SIX DAYS FIGHT—1862. BY REV. RICHMOND GAINES' HILL.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—"At six o'clock the enemy commenced a determined attack on our extreme left, evidently with a design of flanking us. It was an awful grid that resounded from that smoke-clouded valley—no heavier than some in the earlier part of the engagement, but more steady and determined. I am told that some men on the other side, and farther up the river, saw more than a dozen rebel regiments march in at that point, and, remaining only a few minutes, file out at a little distance up the ravine. It was only by overbearing exhausted men with fresh ones that we succeeded in turning that flank, as at length he did succeed, only too well. And he accomplished it in three-quarters of an hour. At the expiration of that time our officers judiciously ordered their men to fall back. The order was not obeyed so judiciously, for they ran back, broken, disordered, routed. Simultaneously the wounded and skulkers along the buildings used as hospitals caught a panic, whether from a few rideless horses plunging madly across the field, or from simultaneously expressed determination is, that all who shall come shall receive as generous and as hospitable a welcome as ever greeted them elsewhere.

Connected with the approaching Conference there will be several features that will be unique, and of which it may not be uninteresting to notice. One peculiarity will be that there will be a larger and more direct representation of the lay element of the Connection in the preparatory committees. By a regulation of the last Conference, a layman elected at each of the annual district meetings will be empowered to sit and vote on four of these committees. These, together with others of the great and the good of our laity, who are specially appointed to attend, may be expected to be present, and will, by their presence, give additional weight and authority to the acts of these committees.

Another peculiarity will be, that ministers in travelling will enjoy certain facilities not accorded to them heretofore. Dr. Smith, who is always pleased to render any service in his power to Methodism and its ministers, has used his good offices with the Great Western and its allied railway companies, and made an arrangement by which the ministers, on producing his Conference ticket at any of the broad-gauge stations where tickets are issued to Truro, shall obtain a pass that will enable him to travel to that town and back at a single fare.

A third peculiarity will be, that the Conference will meet for the first time in a comparatively small provincial town. On former occasions its meetings have always been held in some great centre of trade and commerce; but it will not be so this year. Camborne cannot boast of miles of streets, lined with beautiful shops, towering factories, or partial warehouses. It is simply an ordinary and unpretentious country town, containing a population of from ten to twelve thousand inhabitants, and situated in the midst of a rich and highly productive mining district. It is, however, as compared with other places in Cornwall, has unquestionable claims to the distinction assigned to it as the principal seat of the Conference of 1862. Its society, both in numbers, influence, stands at the head of Cornish Methodism. Its well-built and spacious Wesleyan Chapel, with its commodious suite of vestries and other rooms, will furnish the best accommodation for the transaction of Conference business. Its position also is central and convenient.

A fourth peculiarity will be, that though its sessions will be held in Camborne, the Conference will be the Conference not so much of the town as of the county. The funds necessary for its support will be contributed by a whole district, and of the ministers to be provided for, the greater portion will be lodged, not in Camborne, but in the surrounding circuits, at distances varying from four to fourteen or fifteen miles. The official services also will be distributed between Camborne, Redruth, Penzance, Truro, and Falmouth. Against this enlargement of the Conference area there will be no objections, but arising out of the large number of persons than ever so privileged before will be able to witness, and participate in, the benefit of its public proceedings; while those who come from a distance will have extended opportunities for observing, and becoming acquainted with the country and its Methodism. True, a considerable amount of travelling will be involved, but care has been taken that this shall be rendered as agreeable and as little fatiguing as possible. Moreover, the places are either on, or contiguous to, the West Cornwall line, along which, in consequence of an arrangement into which the company has generously entered, special trains will run to suit the opening and close of each day's business, and the ministerial Conference ticket will serve as a free pass during the whole term of the session. Where the railway does not suit omnibuses have been retained.

The scene on that memorable morning can never be forgotten—White House resigned, our supply depot cut off, a part of our line of earthworks deserted, and the army grouped tentatively and expectant in the open fields, sleeping after the labours of the battle. Hundreds of their arms were lying hither and thither, their arms in slings, asking for their painful and almost three days' enlargement of the Conference area there will be no objections, but arising out of the large number of persons than ever so privileged before will be able to witness, and participate in, the benefit of its public proceedings; while those who come from a distance will have extended opportunities for observing, and becoming acquainted with the country and its Methodism. True, a considerable amount of travelling will be involved, but care has been taken that this shall be rendered as agreeable and as little fatiguing as possible. Moreover, the places are either on, or contiguous to, the West Cornwall line, along which, in consequence of an arrangement into which the company has generously entered, special trains will run to suit the opening and close of each day's business, and the ministerial Conference ticket will serve as a free pass during the whole term of the session. Where the railway does not suit omnibuses have been retained.

The only peculiarity that we shall advert to will be, provided the Conference gives its sanction, that the daily business will be transacted in one session. This remark may not be understood by the preparatory committees, which will meet at the times appointed. On its opening, however, the Conference will be respectively asked to fix the hours of sitting from nine in the morning to three or half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. This will be done, among others, for the following reasons:—It is impossible to find suitable dining accommodation for all the ministers in Camborne or its immediate vicinity. If there should be an evening sitting, many will be subjected to great discomfort, as they will not only be obliged to leave their lodgings early each morning, but in that case would also be unable to return to them until late at night. Greater spiritual benefits will accrue, for by leaving the ministers with their evenings free, they will be able to conduct religious services in the neighbourhood where they will be located. Cornishmen, it must be borne in mind, are intensely fond of preaching. Among the masses, the highest expectation is not to see the Conference in, that then they will be, as they say, *great news*; and unless they are indulged with a more than ordinary amount of preaching, and that from the best talent of the Connection, their most pleasing anticipations will be disappointed.

On the nature of the business that will engage the attention of the Conference it is not our purpose to dwell; and it would be premature to speculate on its moral results. We will, however, venture on one assertion. We believe that to Cornwall itself the Conference will be, not only a great event, but also a great blessing. What is more, in that quarter will see and hear will make them more than ever attached to the system of their choice, and a healthful and vigorous Connexional loyalty will be developed. May the great Head of the Church, who has always been with His servants at their annual assemblies, be pre-eminently present at their next reunion, and, by rich and extraordinary effusions of the Spirit from on high, make it a holy convocation, that shall be long and gratefully remembered!—Methodist Recorder.

From Correspondence of New York Papers. INCIDENTS OF THE WAR. PARAGRAPHIC FIGURES OF THE SIX DAYS FIGHT—1862. BY REV. RICHMOND GAINES' HILL.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—"At six o'clock the enemy commenced a determined attack on our extreme left, evidently with a design of flanking us. It was an awful grid that resounded from that smoke-clouded valley—no heavier than some in the earlier part of the engagement, but more steady and determined. I am told that some men on the other side, and farther up the river, saw more than a dozen rebel regiments march in at that point, and, remaining only a few minutes, file out at a little distance up the ravine. It was only by overbearing exhausted men with fresh ones that we succeeded in turning that flank, as at length he did succeed, only too well. And he accomplished it in three-quarters of an hour. At the expiration of that time our officers judiciously ordered their men to fall back. The order was not obeyed so judiciously, for they ran back, broken, disordered, routed. Simultaneously the wounded and skulkers along the buildings used as hospitals caught a panic, whether from a few rideless horses plunging madly across the field, or from simultaneously expressed determination is, that all who shall come shall receive as generous and as hospitable a welcome as ever greeted them elsewhere.

Connected with the approaching Conference there will be several features that will be unique, and of which it may not be uninteresting to notice. One peculiarity will be that there will be a larger and more direct representation of the lay element of the Connection in the preparatory committees. By a regulation of the last Conference, a layman elected at each of the annual district meetings will be empowered to sit and vote on four of these committees. These, together with others of the great and the good of our laity, who are specially appointed to attend, may be expected to be present, and will, by their presence, give additional weight and authority to the acts of these committees.

Another peculiarity will be, that ministers in travelling will enjoy certain facilities not accorded to them heretofore. Dr. Smith, who is always pleased to render any service in his power to Methodism and its ministers, has used his good offices with the Great Western and its allied railway companies, and made an arrangement by which the ministers, on producing his Conference ticket at any of the broad-gauge stations where tickets are issued to Truro, shall obtain a pass that will enable him to travel to that town and back at a single fare.

A third peculiarity will be, that the Conference will meet for the first time in a comparatively small provincial town. On former occasions its meetings have always been held in some great centre of trade and commerce; but it will not be so this year. Camborne cannot boast of miles of streets, lined with beautiful shops, towering factories, or partial warehouses. It is simply an ordinary and unpretentious country town, containing a population of from ten to twelve thousand inhabitants, and situated in the midst of a rich and highly productive mining district. It is, however, as compared with other places in Cornwall, has unquestionable claims to the distinction assigned to it as the principal seat of the Conference of 1862. Its society, both in numbers, influence, stands at the head of Cornish Methodism. Its well-built and spacious Wesleyan Chapel, with its commodious suite of vestries and other rooms, will furnish the best accommodation for the transaction of Conference business. Its position also is central and convenient.

A fourth peculiarity will be, that though its sessions will be held in Camborne, the Conference will be the Conference not so much of the town as of the county. The funds necessary for its support will be contributed by a whole district, and of the ministers to be provided for, the greater portion will be lodged, not in Camborne, but in the surrounding circuits, at distances varying from four to fourteen or fifteen miles. The official services also will be distributed between Camborne, Redruth, Penzance, Truro, and Falmouth. Against this enlargement of the Conference area there will be no objections, but arising out of the large number of persons than ever so privileged before will be able to witness, and participate in, the benefit of its public proceedings; while those who come from a distance will have extended opportunities for observing, and becoming acquainted with the country and its Methodism. True, a considerable amount of travelling will be involved, but care has been taken that this shall be rendered as agreeable and as little fatiguing as possible. Moreover, the places are either on, or contiguous to, the West Cornwall line, along which, in consequence of an arrangement into which the company has generously entered, special trains will run to suit the opening and close of each day's business, and the ministerial Conference ticket will serve as a free pass during the whole term of the session. Where the railway does not suit omnibuses have been retained.

The scene on that memorable morning can never be forgotten—White House resigned, our supply depot cut off, a part of our line of earthworks deserted, and the army grouped tentatively and expectant in the open fields, sleeping after the labours of the battle. Hundreds of their arms were lying hither and thither, their arms in slings, asking for their painful and almost three days' enlargement of the Conference area there will be no objections, but arising out of the large number of persons than ever so privileged before will be able to witness, and participate in, the benefit of its public proceedings; while those who come from a distance will have extended opportunities for observing, and becoming acquainted with the country and its Methodism. True, a considerable amount of travelling will be involved, but care has been taken that this shall be rendered as agreeable and as little fatiguing as possible. Moreover, the places are either on, or contiguous to, the West Cornwall line, along which, in consequence of an arrangement into which the company has generously entered, special trains will run to suit the opening and close of each day's business, and the ministerial Conference ticket will serve as a free pass during the whole term of the session. Where the railway does not suit omnibuses have been retained.

The only peculiarity that we shall advert to will be, provided the Conference gives its sanction, that the daily business will be transacted in one session. This remark may not be understood by the preparatory committees, which will meet at the times appointed. On its opening, however, the Conference will be respectively asked to fix the hours of sitting from nine in the morning to three or half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. This will be done, among others, for the following reasons:—It is impossible to find suitable dining accommodation for all the ministers in Camborne or its immediate vicinity. If there should be an evening sitting, many will be subjected to great discomfort, as they will not only be obliged to leave their lodgings early each morning, but in that case would also be unable to return to them until late at night. Greater spiritual benefits will accrue, for by leaving the ministers with their evenings free, they will be able to conduct religious services in the neighbourhood where they will be located. Cornishmen, it must be borne in mind, are intensely fond of preaching. Among the masses, the highest expectation is not to see the Conference in, that then they will be, as they say, *great news*; and unless they are indulged with a more than ordinary amount of preaching, and that from the best talent of the Connection, their most pleasing anticipations will be disappointed.

On the nature of the business that will engage the attention of the Conference it is not our purpose to dwell; and it would be premature to speculate on its moral results. We will, however, venture on one assertion. We believe that to Cornwall itself the Conference will be, not only a great event, but also a great blessing. What is more, in that quarter will see and hear will make them more than ever attached to the system of their choice, and a healthful and vigorous Connexional loyalty will be developed. May the great Head of the Church, who has always been with His servants at their annual assemblies, be pre-eminently present at their next reunion, and, by rich and extraordinary effusions of the Spirit from on high, make it a holy convocation, that shall be long and gratefully remembered!—Methodist Recorder.

From Correspondence of New York Papers. INCIDENTS OF THE WAR. PARAGRAPHIC FIGURES OF THE SIX DAYS FIGHT—1862. BY REV. RICHMOND GAINES' HILL.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—"At six o'clock the enemy commenced a determined attack on our extreme left, evidently with a design of flanking us. It was an awful grid that resounded from that smoke-clouded valley—no heavier than some in the earlier part of the engagement, but more steady and determined. I am told that some men on the other side, and farther up the river, saw more than a dozen rebel regiments march in at that point, and, remaining only a few minutes, file out at a little distance up the ravine. It was only by overbearing exhausted men with fresh ones that we succeeded in turning that flank, as at length he did succeed, only too well. And he accomplished it in three-quarters of an hour. At the expiration of that time our officers judiciously ordered their men to fall back. The order was not obeyed so judiciously, for they ran back, broken, disordered, routed. Simultaneously the wounded and skulkers along the buildings used as hospitals caught a panic, whether from a few rideless horses plunging madly across the field, or from simultaneously expressed determination is, that all who shall come shall receive as generous and as hospitable a welcome as ever greeted them elsewhere.

Connected with the approaching Conference there will be several features that will be unique, and of which it may not be uninteresting to notice. One peculiarity will be that there will be a larger and more direct representation of the lay element of the Connection in the preparatory committees. By a regulation of the last Conference, a layman elected at each of the annual district meetings will be empowered to sit and vote on four of these committees. These, together with others of the great and the good of our laity, who are specially appointed to attend, may be expected to be present, and will, by their presence, give additional weight and authority to the acts of these committees.

Another peculiarity will be, that ministers in travelling will enjoy certain facilities not accorded to them heretofore. Dr. Smith, who is always pleased to render any service in his power to Methodism and its ministers, has used his good offices with the Great Western and its allied railway companies, and made an arrangement by which the ministers, on producing his Conference ticket at any of the broad-gauge stations where tickets are issued to Truro, shall obtain a pass that will enable him to travel to that town and back at a single fare.

A third peculiarity will be, that the Conference will meet for the first time in a comparatively small provincial town. On former occasions its meetings have always been held in some great centre of trade and commerce; but it will not be so this year. Camborne cannot boast of miles of streets, lined with beautiful shops, towering factories, or partial warehouses. It is simply an ordinary and unpretentious country town, containing a population of from ten to twelve thousand inhabitants, and situated in the midst of a rich and highly productive mining district. It is, however, as compared with other places in Cornwall, has unquestionable claims to the distinction assigned to it as the principal seat of the Conference of 1862. Its society, both in numbers, influence, stands at the head of Cornish Methodism. Its well-built and spacious Wesleyan Chapel, with its commodious suite of vestries and other rooms, will furnish the best accommodation for the transaction of Conference business. Its position also is central and convenient.

During the fight of Monday afternoon, an order for Morrell's Division to repair to the hill near where the battle was going on, and act as a support for the reserve artillery. The men obeyed the order to fall in promptly, though the weather was scorching hot, and they had been four days without rest or sleep.

A happy thought struck Capt. Thomas J. Hart, Gen. Butterfield's staff, who saw that the men looked weary and exhausted. He immediately gathered all the regimental baggage, and ordered them to the head of the