food, producing a twenty-four hours' intoxication, during which he is robbed, and left to recover or sink under the stupifying effects of the narcotic. He told me that the datura seed is gathered without ceremony, and at any time, place, or age of the plant. He was a dirty, ill-conditioned looking fellow.

Obituary Notices.

MR. JOHN BRADLEY, OF ST. JOHN, N B.

At St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, the 14th August, 1860, Mr. John Bradley departed this life, in the 68th year of his age.

The deceased was brought to God through the agency of Wesleyan Methodism, on the 3rd May, 1819, at Port Glasgow, Scotland, at a Lovefeast. He at once joined himself to that Connexion, and for a period of forty-one years was ever regarded as a consistent and worthy member of the church. In the year 1821 he emigrated to this country, and soon after settled in the Parish of Portland—now known as the St. John North Circuit—and was not dilatory in finding the people called Methodists, but at once met with them as was his wont in the old country. For some time previous to the erection of a Wesleyan Church in Portland, his house was the place of resort for prayer meetings, on the week-day, as well as on the Sabbath; and it was in his house that the late Rev. Richard Williams formed the first Class Meeting in that Parish, to which our deceased brother was subsequently appointed leader. He endeared himself to the members of that class; and those of them now living, as well as some others in Portland, will ever remember his godly counsels; while not a few, there and elsewhere, speak of him, as the first individual that ever addressed them personally respecting their future well-being. In 1845, shortly after his removal to this city, he found it necessary to give up his class in Portland, but he was subsequently appointed a leader here, and as long as his health permitted he was found at the accustomed post of duty. Our deceased brother generally enjoyed good health, but his family noticed that during the past two or three years his strength was failing; it was not however till the middle of March last that he found himself unable any longer to attend the public means of grace. During his confinement to the house, he gave abundant evidence of the value of personal religion, and was almost constantly in sweet communion with Him, to whom he had been so long accustomed to approach in Christian confidence But a few hours before his departure to that bourne whence no traveller returns, he repeated most distinctly, and with a confidence which only a Christian can exercise,

"The promised land from Pisgah's top,
I now exult to see;
My Hope is full (O glorious hope!)
Of immortality."

Soon after, his spirit was released from the earthly tenement, to join the redeemed ones around the throne of God.

Our Brother had a great affection for all the Ministers of our Church, and frequently would he mention to his family occasions where he, and several Ministers of the Old New Brunswick District, blended their prayers with each other. Of the following Ministers he especially spoke with much affection, viz., Rev. Dr. Enoch Wood, J B. Strong, A. McNutt, M. Pickles, Dr. Pickard, F. Smallwood, and S. D. Rice.

The deceased leaves a widow and five children, but they have the assurance that their loss is his gain.

The official brethren of this Circuit, in their Quarterly Meeting held last evening, passed unanimously a resolution expressive of their sense of the loss sustained by the Church in the removal of Bro. Bradley, and of their high appreciation of his Christian integrity and usefulness.

St. John South, Aug 30th, 1860.

Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, SEPTR. 12, 1860.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister.

Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our respondents.

We are persuaded that we cannot fill our columns more acceptably to our readers than by copying as much as possible from the London *Watchman* of intelligence regarding the session of the British Conference which has lately closed. It was in many ways a remarkable session; and some of the friendly discussions, or free conversations, which took place, should, as far they have been reported, be read throughout the Methodist world.

We extract this week from the *Watchman* two editorial articles which will be found to afford an interesting synopsis of the proceedings of the last days of the Conference. It will be seen that with a judiciousness eminently characteristic of the body, and an enlightened interest in the Methodism of Eastern British America, the Parent Conference has appointed the Rev. W. B. Boyce, a minister already distinguished by many eminent services, to be the successor of the Rev. Dr. Richey, whose varying health renders it expedient for him to retire from responsibilities the weight of which he has severely felt, and in endeavouring to discharge efficiently the duties of which he has of late overtaxed a constitution which the toils, exposures and accidents of forty years active ministerial service in the colonies have seriously affected. Dr. Richey returned from England in the *America*, we regret to say, in only very moderate health, but having, we are pleased to learn, experienced much gratification from intercourse with his beloved brethren of the British Conference; the cordiality of whose sympathy and brotherly kindness on his necessitated surrender of office was calculated deeply to impress his heart.

We shall also, if space permits, copy for the information of our readers the report which the *Watchman* has given of the conversation which ensued in Conference upon Dr. Rule's statement respecting Wesleyan operations among the soldiers of the British army. It may be profitable to mark the difference of sentiment expressed upon the important point of Church relationship, and it will, certainly, be pleasing to note the perfect frankness, but christian courtesy, with which conflicting views were presented by eminent men. It is our intention to reprint next week another brief debate, if it may be so called, tending to throw light upon the position of Methodism in England.

We ought perhaps, in this connection, to notice for the purpose of removing and preventing misapprehension, a curious error into which we observe a correspondent of the *Christian Guardian* has fallen. He refers to the presence in Conference of three ministers from Eastern British America, but confidently designates one of them (Mr. Brewster) the Representative of the Conference. The writer was incorrectly informed. No official representative was commissioned to the British Conference, and the minister named, as well as others, has, we presume, availed himself of leave of absence to visit his native land, but in a simply private capacity.

School Festival, St. John's N. F.

The annual treat of those connected with the Wesleyan Sabbath School in St. John's, was celebrated on the 15th inst., under the most favourable auspices. As the Ministers, Teachers, and Scholars proceeded with diversified banners towards the highly picturesque vicinity of Quidi Vidi, where the afternoon was to be spent, they halted in front of Government House. The Governor and Lady Bannerman gratified the lengthened procession by courteously conversing with the Ministers and the Teachers. The scholars there sang the National Anthem with great spirit, and fine effect, and having given three cheers for the Queen, for Lady Bannerman, and His Excellency the Governor, they resumed their march to the place of entertainment.

A large number of persons came on the ground as the evening approached, among whom all were truly glad to see the Rev. Messrs. Harvey, Ross, and M'Rae. The Rev. Mr. Pedley, who is not at home, was well represented by *one* whom he prevailed on to assume his name. Nothing could exceed the freshness and salubrity of the day. The tables were most sumptuously supplied, condiments were afterwards distributed to those who successfully contended for them, various amusements were resorted to by the bounding youth of both sexes, among all of whom the utmost harmony and good temper prevailed. The more advanced in age looked with grateful tranquillity on the exciting pastimes, the relish for which they had survived, or for which they no longer possessed the agility.

In the evening the scholars were carefully conducted from the field to the front of their school-room, whence they were dismissed by the Rev. E. Botterell, after a few words of commendation, and singing the doxology.

The Teachers and officers of this Sabbath School who devised and executed the arrangements for this pic nic, may well be congratulated on the full success of their plans, and they, together with all who either contributed to the festivity or partook of the hospitality of those who did so, may well be encouraged, not to become weary in this form of active benevolence.—*Courier.*

From the London Watchman.

The Last Days of Conference.

Well, this Conference of 1860 is numbered with the things that were. How often during the last week was the question asked, When will Conference close? Representatives and officials, weary with perpetual tugging at the oar, were anxious for respite; and Circuits, suffering from the prolonged absence of their Ministers, were earnestly desiring their return. Besides many a noble man, and many a worthy people, have been held in suspense for nearly a month; for till Conference approaches its close, the Stations, are not confirmed, and there is on the one hand, hope of improvement, or on the other, fear of disturbance and change. We do not profess to be deep in stationing or other Conference secrets; but, as the august assembly has met this year in London, it is presumable that we have learned a little. In such a body, there must always be some who stand at the head, and some who sit at the foot. We have often wondered how some of them thrive so well under the uncertainty of their destiny, and the occasional hardships of their lot. Stewards are not always complaisant, nor are Circuits equally agreeable. And, undeniably, some Ministers will have to submit to hard fare and hard work, while some Circuits may possibly have been aiming at men of a mark above the useful but not highly-gifted brother who is "down" for them at last. But it is all over now. The words "Official Copy" at the head of the Stations convey to every man his marching orders; and it is wonderful with what true and loyal instinct they are obeyed. Possibly some hearts are slightly grieved and burdened; but religion has taught them that God orders their lot, and appoints them the bounds of their habitation, and we have sometimes heard such men say that they had the greatest happiness and the richest success in spheres of labour against which they had vainly protested to the last.

Let us not hurry them away too fast, however. There is much business to be done in the last day or two of Conference. And this year there are matters both of personal and public interest to be noted. We learn, without surprise, that for various reasons, it is deemed advisable that some member of the British Conference should attend the next Australasian Conference, and we presume all Methodists,—if we may except certain officials in Huddersfield First Circuit,—will rejoice at the selection which the Conference has made. The manner in which Dr. Jobson performed his duty as a junior member of the last deputation to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church pointed him out as a most suitable man. His age,—in the maturity of physical and intellectual strength; his comparative freedom from domestic cares and embarrassments; and the singular degree in which a genial and most cheerful disposition is combined with great caution and discretion, commends his name as that of one preeminently fitted for a delegation in which delicacy, tact, heart, frankness, and self-restraint will be all requisite and advantageous. Few men among our Ministers have a larger circle of attached and admiring friends; none can have fewer enemies. And to these personal and official qualities must be added the solidity, pathos, practical tendency, and rich unction which have for years distinguished him as a Preacher, and which will present him to Australian Methodists as a type of those qualities which are most beloved and valued among their elder brethren on this side the globe. We need hardly bespeak for him and his excellent lady the fervent prayers of our readers, that life may be preserved, that the great objects of the Mission may be accomplished, and especially that this most useful Minister may gather many sheaves for the great harvest from Australian fields, and may be enabled to foster and perpetuate that good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between the elder and younger body.

We presume a similar policy dictated the appointment of the Rev. W. B. Boyce to the Presidency of the Eastern British American Conference. His long experience of Colonial Mission work in South Africa and Australia, and his knowledge of presidential duties acquired in the latter country, will give him peculiar advantages in guiding the footsteps of the youngest daughter of the British Conference. These interchanges between the parent and her thriving family cannot fail to be of advantage to both, and to promote the unity and energetic action of our common Methodism in all the regions where God has called it to toil and to triumph.

Much attention has been given this year to memorials from individuals and Societies on various subjects. Some of the points raised during the year,—such as Church-rates and American Slavery, were embraced in these memorials. We understand that a most careful analysis of these various documents was prepared by Mr. W. H. Taylor, and that they received very ample consideration both in Committee and in Conference. Whatever of general interest they possess will probably find some expression in the printed Minutes, and may then require further notice. Similar remarks might be made as to suggestions from District Meetings. These, as we are informed, were numerous and varied, and some of them highly practical and useful. We are glad to find this element coming more into action. It is said to be very awful work for a nervous man to speak in Conference. But many such, and many of the younger and more active minds, can afford very valuable assistance both in legislation and administration; and it is a good sign that they are beginning so earnestly and generally to avail themselves of the privilege of "overturning" the Conference, and that the Conference pays such respectful attention to their suggestions. We understand that several improvements have been introduced as the result of these suggestions

One of the last acts of the Conference was to pass a scheme for the abridging of its own session, and the compression into briefer space of its immediate business, and that of its Preparatory Committees, in future years. By the plan adopted, one Sunday will be saved,—to the great advantage, doubtless, of many Circuits; and we trust it will be found that the work of the Conference is as thoroughly done.

At last the Secretary has the big book before him, and, amid solemn silence, reads the Journal. Then comes the Resolution that it shall be signed by the President and Secretary. This is carried, and the Members of the Hundred present rise to witness the signature. It is necessarily an affecting moment. The silence is so deep that you can hear every stroke of the pen; and some men there are thinking that they will never see another Journal signed Then the President rises, and, in touching but brief sentences, delivers a closing address which will be read with admiration and interest. And now,—

"The vineyard of their Lord,
Before his labourers lies,"

Such are the beautifully appropriate words of the parting hymn. Surely God hears those two closing prayers, and will give these men His blessing! Slowly, when the Benediction is pronounced, the Ministers rise, subdued, but not saddened. They met a week or two ago, smile and sunshine on every face, and hailed each other with a brother's grasp. They are parting now! Who knows whether they will ever meet on earth again? If you watch them, you will see that they shake hands more tenderly, and with a lingering hold that seems to say it is not pleasant to part; and there is a quiver on many a lip. But have they not just sung—

"There all our toils are o'er,
Our suffering and our pain:
Who meet on that eternal shore,
Shall never part again."

So be it, then! Let them wend their way, and do their work, and win their battles, and at last receive their crown!

From the London Watchman.

Thursday's Conference Business.

The last three days of the Conference were full of interest. The greater part of Thursday morning, indeed, was occupied in the final discussion of the Stations, a few of which presented points of difficulty and took up much time in their settlement. Besides, however, bringing the business of Stationing to a close, by the final vote confirming the list of appointments, the Conference appointed Dr. Jobson as a Deputation to visit the Australian provinces of Methodism,—an appointment to which we have more especially referred in the preceding article; and also discussed a proposal of Dr. Rule's to obtain more specific information throughout our Connexion as to the number of our soldiers attending our places of worship.

This proposal led incidentally to an important discussion respecting the ecclesiastical status and responsibility of Methodism, especially as regards those who have been baptized within its pale, or brought up at our Sunday-schools, or who have been in the habit of frequenting our places of worship. The Ex-President, as we are informed, asserted, in regard to these particulars, a very strong view of the church relations and responsibility of the Wesleyan Connexion. Mr. Osborn, on the other hand, shrank from recognising a relation of church-responsibility in regard to "immoral" soldiers, who choose to return themselves, for whatever reason, as "Wesleyans," and was unfavorable to any return being made which so registered them. Mr. Arthur took up a position intermediate between the Ex-President and his fellow-Secretary for Missions,—differing from Mr. Waddy in phrase, refusing to acknowledge Sunday-Scholars, (merely as such,) or those who have been baptized by our Ministry or attend on our worship, (again, *merely as such,*) as being "in any sense members of our Church;" and yet maintaining that in regard to all these the Wesleyan Ministers and the Wesleyan Church lie under a real ecclesiastical and religious responsibility. It was finally ordered that the returns asked for should be required, distinguishing, however, between soldiers who merely attend Wesleyan worship and those who are members of the Wesleyan Society.

Early on Thursday evening the business of the Missionary Society was, we understand, brought before the Conference.—After the routine business had been transacted, the question of Mr. Arthur's resignation was raised by Mr. Vasey, who was followed by Mr. Rigg. It was presently agreed, according to a suggestion of Mr. Vasey's, supported by Mr. J. Scott, that there should be a free conversation on the subject of the Junior Secretary's resignation, and all matters relating to the well-being and well-working of the Mission House. As the conversation was not only very free, but involved some personal questions, we are unable to present our readers with a report of it. It will be satisfactory, however, to state that there was the utmost frankness of speech, especially on the part of Mr. Vasey, and also of Mr. Boyce who spoke at length, partly in answer to the inquiries and suggestions of Mr. Vasey. Mr. Arthur also spoke freely; but these conversations being understood to be confidential, and therefore not to be reported, we shall in this place also respect the general feeling of the Conference, and the rather as we have still a hope that the present year will not be the last of Mr. Arthur's services as Secretary. We may state, however, that one of the most valuable parts of his address was that in which he demonstrated the necessity of a fourth Secretary, and showed that, without such help, the various departments of the Secretarial work at the Mission House cannot be efficiently and thoroughly performed. To meet the present pressing lack of service, Mr Boyce consents to remain another year, as a quasi Secretary, at the Mission House. This anomaly will doubtless be brought to an end next year. In the meanwhile, as we have elsewhere stated, Mr. Boyce has also undertaken a Mission to the Eastern Provinces of British America. Eventually, it was suggested by Mr. Rigg, who was supported by Mr. J. H. James, that, after the explanations which had been given, the Conference might and should leave the question of Mr. Arthur's resignation, and all matters collaterally involved, in the hands of the Missionary Committee, who would report to the next Conference. This suggestion having been put by the Chair, was accepted by the Conference without a formal motion or division.

After Mission affairs had been disposed of on Thursday evening, the Report on Circuit Memorials was brought up. Some of these Memorials related to subjects of undeniable importance, but which, with the press of business upon it this year, the Conference could not undertake to deal with at present, but was obliged to postpone to another year. Others, if we are not mistaken, related to subjects on which suggestions had also come up to the Conference from District Meetings, and their consideration was, therefore, postponed until the following morning, when the District suggestions would be taken up.—To several, of chiefly local interest, individual replies were given.

The Memorial, however, which excited the chief interest in the Conference was one which complained of the Evidence which had been given by the Rev. George Osborne before the Lords Committee on Church-rates. This gave occasion to a long and animated discussion, in the course of which Mr. Punshon delivered an important and admirable speech. Others, who spoke on the same side, though with individual varieties, were Messrs. J. H. James, Loutitt, and Gervase Smith. Mr. Edward Walker rose in defence of Mr. Osborn, as also did Mr. S. R. Hall; Mr. Osborne, in few words, but with great effect, defended himself, and was powerfully supported by Mr. T. Jackson.—Mr. Arthur grasped the whole question, from the centre to the circumference, and many who have permitted themselves to be troubled about it will be glad to rest acquiescent in his view. There can be no doubt that Mr. Osborne does but "stand on the old ways." He has not changed his principles; they are what they were when, for certain papers in the "Magazine," he received the thanks of the Conference twenty years ago. It is the modern race of Methodists and Methodist Preachers who have departed from the land-marks of their fathers. How we and they have come do so, it would not be difficult to explain, though the cause lies deeper, as we apprehend, than the burial-insults and heartless bigotry to which Mr. Osborne referred in his Evidence, or than such charges of doctrinal aspect as Mr. Prest signalized some days ago. But, however to be explained, such is the fact.—Nevertheless, we maintain that nothing can be more unjust or unreasonable than to censure Mr. Osborne because he is what he was, and what Methodism in part trained him to be. Our report of this debate will doubtless be read with general interest, and we hope with peaceful and satisfactory results.

From the Montreal Witness.

The Prince at Montreal.

INAUGURATION OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING AND OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

A little after 11 o'clock, the hour as well as the day originally intended, the Prince entered the Exhibition building, taking his place on a throne or elevated dais, having for its back a magnificent obelisk or column, arranged like a trophy of victory, but bearing instead of the weapons of war, those of peaceful industry. Every kind of axe and edge tool manufactured in Canada adorned this column in rich profusion, and it was really a beautiful and appropriate object. The Prince was supported by the Duke of Newcastle on one side and the Governor General on the other, each having one foot on the same level with the Prince, and the other foot on the next step of the throne. On the step below and the floor around, stood the Commander of the Forces and various other high officers in brilliant uniforms, and the members of the Provincial Government in scarcely less showy apparel. The Provincial Ministerial uniform is a very handsome blue suit, ornamented with gold and set off by a small sword.

The National Anthem was sung in very fine style by a large amateur choir, under excellent leadership, and then a short address was presented by the Governor-General to the Prince, to which he briefly replied in his usual fine clear voice. The Anglican Bishop of Montreal then read prayers in a full and distinct voice, which was heard through the whole building. The Prince, followed by his suite, then descended to make the tour of the Exhibition building, under the guidance of Principal Dawson, Mr. Chamberlin, and Mr. Perry, the last named of whom had before showed the products of Canada to the Prince of Wales at the World's Exhibition.

After a cursory examination of the building and its contents, the distinguished company again resumed their places, and the choir sung the "Hallelujah Chorus" with great taste and power. The building was not so crowded as we expected to see it, but the area was very great, and the audience, in a smaller place would have been very large. In the course of the proceedings every one had a fine view of the Prince, who looks even younger than his years and whose simple, unaffected, gentlemanly, and in some cases almost boyish manners prepossess every one at once in his favor.

In his tour round the building, he, with great good nature, stepped out on a balcony to receive the salutations of an immense crowd who could not, or would not, pay five dollars for a seat within the building

The Prince left the Palace of Arts and Industry through the wing which contained machinery and agricultural implements, and very considerately, though his destination was Victoria Bridge, continued his journey to his residence in Simpson Street, as laid out in the programme for the previous day, so that no one might be disappointed.

The great distance through which the Prince had to pass afforded the immense crowd of spectators ample opportunities of seeing him, without paying for seats of the temporary stands which had been erected on vacant lots at various points, and which were very poorly filled. Indeed, though the streets were crowded, we doubt if the number of strangers in town was anything like so great as was anticipated.

INAUGURATION OF VICTORIA BRIDGE.

When the proceedings were finished, there was a general rush of all those who had tickets, and they were numerous—towards Point St. Charles, to witness that most important inauguration which was the immediate object of H R H.'s coming to Canada. The arrangements at the Point were very complete. Every ticket was marked with the number of the car which was to take the holder to his or her appointed place also with the number of the seat or stand each was to occupy while the Prince passed. Tickets had been issued to the number of several thousands, and standing-room was provided for the holders from the station down to the abutment, and, for the more favored, on top of the abutment. When the car passed with those who had tickets to the luncheon provided by the Legislative Assembly, the whole distance was lined by the most respectable portion of our citizens. The intention of their being brought was, no doubt, to do homage to their Prince; and the sight must have been very pleasing to him, however unsatisfactory to those who had expected to see more of the ceremony than the mere passing of the Prince in a new-fashioned car. The Members and their guests, however, were allocated within the abutment, where they had at least the opportunity of cheering if not of seeing anything whatever of the ceremony. Accordingly, when all had waited a becoming length of Time, the Prince and suite were borne through the lines of smiling people on a tasteful platform-car, the roof of which was supported by pillars round the sides.

The outside visitors waited for the return of the Prince.

The Luncheon.—The hall for the luncheon was simply but well go up. Round the ceiling were hung the names of the engineers who have been from time to time connected with the railway. The seat of each guest was marked with the same number as he had taken within the abutment, but altogether looked more inviting. There was a good band in attendance. The Prince soon entered, and was well cheered. H. R. H. and the Governor, with their respective suites, occupied the dais. The "Queen" the "Prince Consort," and the "Prince of Wales," were proposed by His Excellency and received enthusiastically. There were no signs of disorder so long as the Prince was present. He retired after being present about an hour, and the company soon dispersed. As he departed from the building, it was somewhat wet, and a disgraceful crush took place in the doorway, which entirely separated for a time the members of the Royal party. In fact champagne had partially done its work on many.

THE BALL.

The grounds around the Ball-Room building were planted thickly with spruce firs, which were loaded with colored lanterns, and being interspersed with statues and fountains, the whole had a very fine effect. The building itself was decorated with a forest of flags, and each turret had its transparency brilliantly lighted up. Over the chief gateway were the pictures of four saints, as large as life, all of whom were needed, we suppose, to give a good character to the affair. In the early part of the evening there was a thunderstorm and rain fell for some time, but the occasional showers in no way deterred the company, who arrived in an immense stream of carriages, up to ten o'clock. At that hour the Prince, with his usual punctuality, arrived to gratify those who were about to turn night into day; and there he met not only a great number of gay worldlings,—lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God—but, shall we say it, many members of evangelical churches. Yes, there were the Christian ladies who can seldom get out to prayer-meetings which they have covenanted to attend, and who are deterred from coming to evening service by a light shower, or even a cloudy sky. On this occasion they could brave the elements and stay up the greater part of the night! What shall we say of these things?

THE ILLUMINATION.

The illumination on Saturday night was one of the grandest and most brilliant ever witnessed. There were many transatlantic and American visitors in the city, and their unanimous declaration was that the lighting up of Great St. James, from Victoria Square to the Place d'Armes, had never been surpassed. The sight in the harbour was magnificent; the war steamers, the Canadian Mail steamer, and the Glasgow steamer, "United Kingdom," were illuminated; while from all the decks shot up flights of rockets, and brilliant lights flashed from every port-hole. Rockets and Bengal lights were fired from St. Helen's; while from the Great Bridge the display was magnificent. Every street added its contribution of candle light or glare of gas, so that for three hours Montreal, so to speak, heralded the arrival of the Prince of Wales by an endless blaze of light—from horizon to zenith all was brilliant, outvieing oriental splendor and magnificence.

THE BISHOP'S SERMON.

The Prince of Wales attended divine service at the Cathedral on Sabbath morning, when the Bishop of Montreal preached from the text, 1 Cor. 9, 25.: "And every one that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible." This was a most appropriate subject, and it was most appropriately handled. Without having at all the tone of tutoring the Prince, it was a faithful series of counsels drawn from the Word of God, delivered in an affectionate, fatherly way, and by no means unneeded in the Prince's trying circumstances. We shall endeavor to make room for this sermon as one likely to be specially beneficial to young men. The church, to which admittance was only obtained by ticket, was quite full.

THE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION TO DO HONOR TO THE PRINCE.

This (Monday) morning, bright and early the young people of the Bands of Hope were astir in great glee to go and sing to the Prince; and they met in great numbers at Champ de Mars to form a procession. The gathering and organizing, though advertized for eight o'clock, necessarily took considerable time, and the procession did not start till near nine; but when it deployed into the streets, the number of children composing it astonished every one. As it went along, also, it gathered accessions of little people with badges and ribbons; and the company of temperance men who brought up the rear, being a deputation from different societies, was increased by several friends from the country falling into the ranks. When the procession was fully formed, it must, we think, have been quite as long as that of the previous day's reception, and fully as enthusiastic. The number of persons in it was estimated at about five thousand, of whom, perhaps, one thousand were grown persons, including some four or five hundred young ladies. The rest were the boys and girls, many of them very small, of the Bands of Hope, accompanied by a good many Sabbath school children, not united with any Band. The streets were very much crowded with vehicles, the rapid driving of which rendered the piloting of so many children for nearly two miles a difficult business, and at every crossing the carriages accumulated till the procession had to halt and open to let a long string of vehicles through. These frequent interruptions made the progress of the procession slow, and the vanguard reached the residence of the Prince at the head of Simpson Street only a little before ten o'clock.

So far all was pleasing in the extreme, and every one who gazed upon that immense line of children, with their banners, flags, pennants, badges and smiling faces, smiled upon them in return, as, indeed, who could do otherwise? But now the scene changed. Each side of Simpson Street was being lined with the children to sing the National Anthem to the Prince of Wales, who was expected to stop to receive their salutations on his way down to the Indian games, or, at all events, to drive slowly through the double rows, as he did at the procession of the previous day. Instead of this, however, punctual to the hour of starting for the aforementioned games, the Prince's carriage swept down the street, forcing the children, who had not yet got arranged on the sidewalks, to scamper; and though an effort was made to strike up the National Anthem, the first line was scarcely begun before he was out of sight.

For the following items we are indebted to the *Morning Chronicle*:—A grand regatta was the principal feature of attraction at Montreal, on the 30th ult. On the evening of that day there was a very fine display of fire-works at the foot of the Mountain. On the same evening, a ball, which appears to have been a very discreditable affair, was held in the large pavilion building, erected for the grand ball.

"The ladies were of the best and worst classes, and were indiscriminately admitted, but kept apart on the floor. Some wore hats, some were dressed in ball and some in street costumes. Only the lower classes, and but few of these danced.

"The prince and suite were present, all in full dress, except Earl St. Germains, who wore a red vest. He arrived at half past nine, and stayed about an hour. In a short time they saw the position of things, and sat in the royal box in the gallery as stiffly as statues, while the crowd, as if appreciating the show, gathered below, and inspected the party with the utmost freedom.

All the suite seemed dull and embarrassed, while the Prince sat blushing deeply and perfectly silent. Even the building seemed to share in the general feeling and looked shabby, while the lights were turned on only half blaze. The Prince remained a short time, and retired, a few faint cheers following him."

On the morning of the 31st ult., the Prince and suite left Montreal for Ottawa.

The day, though showery, was on the whole fine. There were pleasing demonstrations at several other points along the river, and the Prince much enjoyed the beautiful scenery off the mouth of the Gatineau River. About two miles below Ottawa an city extraordinary reception was proffered. 1200 men in 150 birch canoes had gone down the river. Their fleet, in the form of letter V., point foremost. A few Indian canoes, with warriors in full dress, led the van—the rest belonged to, and were manned by, Lumberers; some in red shirts and white trousers—some in blue, with silver braid—all in uniform of some kind, but the beauty of the sight consisted not so much in the singularity of the dress as in the fine appearance of the men themselves. They are good representatives of the 12 or 15,000 hardy sturdy men who can camp out all winter with but one blanket for a covering. They had opened out on two lines, one on each side of the river, as the Prince came along, and as he passed they raised a more vigorous cheer than he had yet heard in America, waved their flags and flourished their paddles. The Prince and suite were much interested, and even excited, hastily going up to the hurricane deck to see.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., the Prince attended the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new government buildings in Ottawa. There was a large attendance of spectators, among whom were about 600 representatives of Masonic Lodges, who expected to be permitted to conclude the ceremonies; but the Hon. John Rose and the Duke of Newcastle declining to grant permission, they left the grounds in a body.—The fraternity were much incensed at the treatment they received. After laying the corner stone of the new Parliament buildings, the Prince returned to his residence, and held a Levee, after which he lunched with the members of the Legislature. The royal party afterwards rode to the Chaudiere Falls and the Suspension Bridge, where they dismounted, got in a crib, and went down the timber-slide, thousands of people watching them descend, who cheered as they shot past. The scene was exciting. The royal party got down safe, and were taken to an island near which the canoe races were held. The Prince returned to the city at 7 o'clock. In the evening the city was illuminated.

On Sunday, 2nd inst.. His Royal Highness attended the English Church in the morning. On Monday, the 3rd, he left Ottawa, and proceeded to Brockville, one of the most beautiful towns on the St. Lawrence, at the foot of the Thousand Isles. He arrived at that place about eight o'clock in the evening, and was met by the Mayor and members of the corporation. About ten thousand people had assembled to greet him.

The *Sun* of Monday says:—The Roman Catholics are indignant at the action of the Orangemen, and at a large meeting which was held and presided over by the Vicar General, deprecated, in a series of resolutions, the action of the Orangemen, and expressed their own desire for harmony, &c. These resolutions were sent to the Reception Committee, and, after discussion, the matter was referred to a committee of three Catholics, three Orangemen, and three other members of the General Committee,—the decision of that committee was, "that a place be assigned the Orange society." The latest accounts state that the Prince refuses to land at Kingston,—and as the Orangemen in Toronto are also determined to walk in procession, we presume the Prince will not land there either.

Kingston, Canada, Sept. 5.—The Orange men paraded to day. They formed on the wharf as if to receive the Prince. One of their officers was mounted, and with a drawn sword, shouting "no surrender." The Prince refused to land and left for Belleville, where an Orange arch had been erected. The Orangemen of this city will probably charter a steamer and follow the Prince. The officials of three countries presented an address to the Prince on board the steamer.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The Orangemen meet to-night to decide on what course to pursue.—The community is greatly excited and the common salutation is "no surrender."

The correspondent of the *Witness*, (Halifax) writes respecting the Levee at Montreal:—

The only noteworthy circumstance about it is the following: The English Bishop and his clergy were presented and read an address to the Prince to which he read a Reply. Dr. Matheson of the Synod of the "Church of Scotland in Canada" was elected Moderator at the last Synod on purpose that he might present an address to the Prince, he being the oldest and most venerable minister of the Church. Well: Dr. Matheson went to the Levee in gown and bands and knee breeches, with the Address in his hand. At the door he was informed that no reply would be given to the Address by the Prince personally He went on accompanied by some of the brethren, intending I presume, to hand the Address to the Prince. But by and by he learned that the Church of England Address had been read and that a reply was also given on the spot, and he resolved that he had just as good a right to read the Address of his Synod as Bishop Fulford had to read that of the Church of England. Accordingly when presented he pulled out the Address and was commencing to read it when the Governor General stepped forward and told him that no reply would be given to it. Dr. Matheson replied "Well then I will not present the Address," and he walked away with it. It was a very unjust and uncourteous step on the part of the Government to give the Church of England a privilege refused to other denominations. In Halifax matters were differently managed—and much more satisfactorily. Great indignation is felt by adherents of the Established Church of Scotland for the treatment received by Dr. Matheson. The only satisfactory cure is to do away utterly with all ecclesiastical precedence. There is no Established Church in these Colonies All denominations should therefore stand on a level. The Church of England or of Scotland must be satisfied with the common level

☞ We have much pleasure in noticing that an Address was presented to the Rev. Henry Pope, junr. on his leaving Prince Edward Island, by the members of the Churches under his charge which evinces their high regard for one who has "endeared himself to them by gentlemanly deportment, faithful ministrations, and an earnest desire to promote their spiritual welfare" We received a copy of the paper containing the address and reply, but our usual rule as well as our contracted space preclude the publication *in extenso*.

General Intelligence

Colonial.

P. E. Island.

The Royal Commissioners opened their Court in the Colonial Building, this day, at 12 o'clock The Court was addressed by the Hon Joseph Hensley and —— Thompson, Esquire, on behalf of the tenantry, and by —— Haviland and Charles Palmer, Esquires, on the part of the proprietors The Hon Col. Swabey, Hon G. Coles, and several other gentlemen also addressed the Commissioners, who, it appears, are determined to sift the long vexed land question to the bottom With this object in view, all persons, how extreme soever may be their views, will receive a patient hearing William Cooper, Esq, M P P, will be heard to-morrow, and various deputations from the country on Friday The Commissioners will open their Court at St Eleanor's on Wednesday the 12th inst., and at Georgetown on the Wednesday following, as will be seen by advertisement in another column—*Monitor, Sept 5.*

Wesleyan Sabbath Schools.—On Sunday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Daniels preached an eloquent discourse in the Wesleyan Chapel, on behalf of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Wesleyan Body in this City. The text was Ps 90: v. 12—14 The children and their teachers occupied the front pews in the gallery,—the remaining portion of the Chapel being filled by the adult portion of the congregation. The singing was mainly conducted by the children of the Sabbath Schools.

Yesterday, about one o'clock, the children formed in procession at the Wesleyan Chapel, and walked to Kensington, where they were regaled with tea and cake, and spent a very agreeable afternoon, the weather being delightful. At 4 p. m. tea was served to the visitors, who were very numerous. Singing and addresses closed the festivities of the day.—*Charlottetown Monitor.*

Canada.

Lady Franklin and niece arrived at Montreal on the 23d ult. The *Gazette* says:—Her trip hither from New York has been a perfect ovation. At every station on the road multitudes collected to see one whose heroic virtues have made her renowned, and at St. John's Lady Franklin came out from the car and gracefully acknowledged the reception given with much spontaneity and feeling. While in Montreal she will be the guest of Mr. Harrison Stevens.

United States.

Optical Illusion on Lake Erie.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald says that a tremendous thunder shower passed over that city on the night of the 3d inst., and adds: "Between three and four o'clock next morning the appearance of a vessel on fire was seen far out on the lake. Some persons thought they could distinguish the sails. During a heavy gust of wind the light disappeared. Such appearances are not untrequent on the lake, and the more experienced men along the dock think there has been no vessel burnt."

Fifty-two Persons Burned to Death.—During the six months ending May 31, according to the report of the Fire Marshal, fifty-two persons have been burned to death in New York city, as follows: Clothes set on fire—women, eight; men, one; boys, two; girls, nine. From fluid lamps—women, four; girls two. Burned to death in three tenement houses, twenty-six.

An elephant belonging to a circus company, swam the Ohio river, from Covington to Cincinnati, Thursday morning last, which was the occasion of merriment to many thousands The distance is about half a mile. Several times the beast dived and rose, splashing the waters in great style. A skiff that came too close—so close as to touch the proboscis—stirred up the creature's feelings, and a chase, in which the skiff and its inmates came near destruction, was the result. Our boy and girl readers will be interested in knowing that elephants are great swimmers, and that they take immense delight in the exercise.—*St. Louis Advocate.*

Intelligence from New Mexico, indicates that a general Indian war is imminent. Depredations were being committed by the Indians at all points. Several pitched battles are announced, and Bent's Fort was threatened.

Advices from Salt Lake contain nothing of special importance. On the 24th ult. the anniversary of the first entry of the Mormon pioneers into the Great Salt Lake Valley was celebrated by a monster picnic in Cottonwood Canon, at the head-waters of the Big Cottonwood, about fourteen miles southeast of the city.

European News.

From the Watchman August 15

BY R. M. S. AMERICA.

A difference of opinion, but quite consistent with amity, exists between France and England, whether Spain should now be introduced as a first rate Power into the Amphictyonic Council of Europe. There is first a moral objection—that Spain cannot be a Great Power till she ceases to be a Slave Power. There is next an objection taken by Prussia to the admission of Spain as a Catholic Power, unless Sweden were likewise included as a Protestant Power. That would raise the number from five to seven, and the jealousy of Portugal, with the just pretensions of Italy, would increase it to nine, nor could it stop there. Lord John Russell promises that nothing shall be determined in a positive sense before the next meeting of Parliament. By that time, it may be that the Kingdom of Northern Italy will have become the Italian Kingdom. It is possible that when a Parliament once more meets in Naples, it will vote the annexation, not merely of one but of both Sicilies, to the Crown of Victor Emanuel, in which happy event Garibaldi would be spared the necessity of fighting on the mainland; so that we do not without regret hear reports of premature disembarkations of his Volunteers in Calabria. There are two things which he may not do, yet which left undone will be a disappointment to the hopes of a complete nationality. He must not attempt to expect, with the assistance of the Northern Kingdom, to expel the Pope from Rome, or the Austrians from Venice. So long as these two undertakings are absent from his plans, it is believed that France will neither interfere herself nor permit the intervention either of Lamoriciere's motley army, including all of the "Pope's Own" who have not got back to Ireland, or of the military masses of Austria. If Venice be attacked, it is understood that Germany will leave Austrians and Italians to settle the matter as they can, unless France should re-appear before the Quadrilateral. But, in that case, the unity of the Fatherland,