GENERAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from second page.)

I am sure you will give to this brother, a hearty welcome. It is my pleasure to introduce to you the Rev. Wallace McMullen, representative from the Irish Wesleyan Conference.

Rev. W. McMullen addressed the Conference as follows:

Bishop Simpson, and my fathers and brethren, I think I may interpret that clap just now as mean ing such a welcome as was once given me on my first circuit on my first visit to one of my preaching places. A fine old Christian gentleman looking for the preacher, seemed to know the horse I drove, and he stepped up, grasped my hand, and said, "You are welcome for your Master's sake." And then shak. ing me again, and with a different voice, he said, "You are welcome sir, for your own sake, too."

I have wondered much since I landed, that I could not feel like a stranger in a strange land, or so far from home. The welcomes I have received, and the absence of all reserve make me feel that I am among my own people, and that feeling is very strong to night.

I am charged by my conference to give expression to the esteem and corcordial affection contained in the address read by your secretary. I think there is danger that some idea may be entertained that they are formal. It would be a great pity for them to become formal. 1 am here to say that on our part they are not so; what we say we mean. As we become bett acquainted with the brethren in th great country and church, we glori God anew. We are grateful for the connection we have had ourselves with the rise and progress of this great

Before entering upon the proper subject to which my address shall be confined, I feel I must make a reference to another subject. I would ignore it if I could. I refer to the distress which has existed for some time in my own country. I have been asked again and again if the tales people have heard are true I cannot tell all I have known. That the hand of God has been upon us in chastisement is an undoubted fact. But if it be represented that guant famine is stalking over the land, and that the government and the large landed proprietors are looking on without endeavoring to help, then it is unquestionably false. Those of us who remember the devouring and the terrible pestilence of 1846-47, and who witnessed some of the most heart-rending sigh s in connection with that time terly amazed at the utter disregard of truth, which would report the distress of the present time as at all commensurate with that in extent or intensity. If now any one talks of people dying by hundreds all over the land, and of charging this upon the government and upon the landlords, all that I can say is that they have been talking most arrant nonsense, and he has been exhibiting more zeal for the cause of party than of humanity.

While Bro. McDonald was speaking of patriotism, I could not help think. ing that to love one's country is most commendable, and to do and dare what one can to defend one country is most praiseworthy; but some kinds of counterfeit patriotism that is sometimes exhibited is to be condemned.

Men who rail at the goat, and then take office under it; who put up their political shibboleth, and refrain from all legislation, except to promote that shibboleth; men who keep alive distraction and strife in the community, and the memory of wrongs long since passed away-these are the men that sometimes claim to be the Spartans, the Tells, the Hampdens, and the Washingtons of the land. Alas for any country in which such patriotism passes for the truth.

There should be a distinction between what is to be put down to the account of Ireland, and what to Rome. If men write on Ireland, let them try to understand the subject. We hear a great deal about the Irish question, and the Irish discontent, and of Irish rebellion. The loyalty is Irish; the sedition is Romish. The warm heart and the brotherly help are Irish; the turbulence, discontent, the strife of angry strife of passions, these are Romish.

The phrase, "Ireland is England's difficulty," has almost passed into a proverb. It is Rome that is England's difficuty. And is there no sense that Rome will become America's difficulty as well as England's?

If the springs of your social and civil life be pervaded by Rome, then farewell to your liberty.

With reference to the branch of Methodism which I so unworthily represent, I am sure if I came here tonight with a tale defeat and decline, you would give me your kindly sympathy. I come on no such errand. Our branch of Methodism exhibits no sign of feebleness; it is not in the sere and vellow leaf, but it is covered all over with the buds and promises of hope, which shall bring forth fruit.

Sir. a considerable change has taken place in my habits of speaking of Irish

Methodism. In my early years I was in the habit of looking at tables of statistics. From them we should appear to be a feeble folk, that number our ministers by hundreds and our people by thousands. I have altered my habit of thinking. I don't apologize any more. As I became acquainted with the work our Church has done in our own land, I have realized what an impression Irish Methodism has made upon other lands.

For the last forty years our population has been steedily declining, and we stand now where we did seventy-five years ago. It is the result of migration. We have given at least thirty-two thousand Church members to other lands, and mainly in this land. We have lost in official members, and in twenty five thousand Church members, but that we are alive.

To use an expression, which I learned a few years ago from Dr. Curry, we have taken two new departures in the history of our Church during the last four years. One is the admission of lay representatives to our Conference. I will not dwell upon that. The other was taken two years ago, and was the union of the Wesleyan Church and the Primitive Wesleyan Church. One of the most earnest impulses to this union came from this country from the former members of both Churches. It also received a powerful impulse from a pamphlet written by Rev. Wm. Arthur. We met again and again, we faced the difficulties, and with great unanimity the union was effected.

The circumstances of the recently disestablished Church of Ireland cause some portions of the South and West to be entirely dependent upon our itinerancy (for we are an itinerant Church) for the Gospel.

I have many things I would like to say, but I must close.

And when by the grace of God, by the labors of the Methodist Church and all the other Churches having the same object in view, Ireland is truly converted to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the poet's dream will be realized. "Her hills will be as Lebanon, and her valleys as Eden, her rivers as Jordan, her springs as Elon, and her God the Lord Jehovah."

SEVENTH DAY.

SATURDAY, May 8.

The Methodist General Conference was presided over to day by Bishop Simpson. The Commissioners appointed at the last Conference to adjust the differences between the Methodist Episcopal Church North and the Church South reported through General Fisk that the Commission assembled at Cape May and were in sesof famine and pestilence, stand ut- sion eight days. The sessions were harmonious and resulted in adjustment of all the differences between the divisions of in the report for the guidance of the churches when property is in dispute.

A motion to refer the report to the Committee on the State of the Church. was voted down and a motion proposed by Dr. Hare was adopted, saying that "without expressing any opinion upon the sunject of the report, we regard the action of the commission as final.'

The committee on ecclesiastical code submitted its report. The committee present the result in the following state.

The code prepared by the Commission, though in some parts excellent, and showing marks of much thought and care in its preparation, introduces methods and terms unknown in Methodism and contrary in some instances to its spirit. So to modify its provisions as to harmonize them with each other and with the established institutions and usages of the Me. thodist Episcopal Church, and to change its language to our terminology would require great labor and much time without promise of valuable results. Your committee request, therefore, that they may be released from the duty of making further attempts in that direction. But in the investigation of the whole subject they have reached the conclusion that as institutions and forms of expression grow, rather than are made, the body on laws now existing should be the basis of the Code. Nevertheless they think that in certain cases verbal alterations are required to remove ambiguity, that a few provisions are superfluous, and that others are defective. That what has been done may not be entirely lost and that improvements may be made your committee are willing, if desired and so instructed by the General Conference, to prepare and submit a few a terations in the existing statutes. But in order to accomplish this in a satisfactory manner it must ask for an extension of time beyond the date fixed by special order for the discussion of this subject. Respectfully submitted. The committee was granted further time to report, and the whole subject was recommitted.

EIGHT DAY.

Monday, May 10. The Methodist General Conference began its second week's work to-day, with Bishop Bowman in the chir. A large number of resolutions and memorials were introduced and referred to the proper Committees. The resolution which follows was introduced by the Rev. George Palmer, of the East Maine Con-

Whereas, The purity and exalted character of the family and social life of the White House at Washington is not surpassed in the history of our country; therefore. Resolved That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in Ohio, the State of the nativity of the President, Rutherford B. Hayes, and of Mrs. Hayes, hereby express our high appreciation of the personal worth and noble example of the President and his wife, and

we recommend to the women of America the heroic conduct of Mrs. Hayes in regard to temper-ance, and especially the beautiful symmetry of her

The resolution was signed by Mr. Palmer. Benjamin S. Corey, Cyrus D. Foss, Samuel F. Upham, Charles H. Powler and John M. Walden, and was

unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Suuday School Committee have recommended the observance of the 30th of May by the Conference as the anniversary of the founding of Sunday schools. A plan was introduced for paying the superannuated fund on a uniform basis, and a resolution was proposed providing that no mode of baptism be mentioned in the discipline. Another resolution upon which action is yet to be taken provides for election of the Bishops one at a time and o. ally. To morrow the Committee on Episcopicy will report. It is generally the young. I wonder, not that we have believed that the election of four Bishops will be recommended.

NINTH DAY.

Tuesday, May 11. To day's session of the General Confer-

ance was the most spirited yet held, and attracted a throng of spectators that filied the house to overflowing. The unusual interest was due to the report of the Committee on Episcopacy, which, by special order, was to be submitted at 10 a.m. The event showed that the committee had not agreed, and a majority report and two minority reports were to be submitted.

The majority report was as follows "The Committee on Episcopacy recommends to the General Conference the election of four additional Bishops," This report was submitted by the Rev. Dr. Trimble. The reading was immediately followed by the presentation of a minority report, signed by the Rev. Dr. Curry and twenty-three others, which is subjoined

We, the minority of the Committee on Episcopacy, feel ourselves compelled to report adversely to the number of Bishops r commended to be elected by the majority. Still, not desiring to overburden in the least our faithful and willing Bishops, and desiring that the Church shall receive in all her departments their valuable over-sight, after due consideration we are of the opinion that by strengthning the Episcopacy by the addi-tion of three vigorous, active men, this want can be fully met. We, therefore, recommend that three and no more be elected to the office of Bishops by this General Conference.

The second minority was signed by thirty members of the committee. General Clinton B. Fisk presented it, and moved that it be regarded as a substitute for the whole question. The motion was declared out of order by Bishop Harris, who was in the chair. The report presented by General Fisk recommend the election of six Bishops.

The discussion of the reports brought to their feet some of the best speakers in the Conference. The Rev. Dr. Wheeler, of the Erie Conference, favored the election of three Bishops only. This was the number which the Bishops recommended to be chosen. The Rev. Dr. Woodruff urged the election of eleven additional Bishops, making the whole number twenty. He would have them stationed in special districts during the quadrennium, and require of them more minute Episcopal supervision than is now given. Several of the speakers who folin 1872, as a mistake The Church, at large, he said, did not recognize the necessity for so great an increase in the number, and their support has entailed a deficiency on the Book Concern of upward of \$100,000.

The Rev. Dr. Curry wished the number of Bishops might be increased to twenty, but said that, if the superi tendency is to remain the same for the next four years as it has been in the past, the argument for a greater number is taken away. Each Bishop can superintend fifteen annual Conferences, which will leave two to go abroad out of the present force. The Church would gladly pay the salaries of more Bishops if they could see a return for their money; and if the Conference would follow the plan of having each Bishop established in the centre of a small number of conferences, over which he would have the superintendency, but at the same time fulfil all the duties a Bishop now has to perform, the money could be raised. If this was to be done he preferred twenty Bisheps, but if the matter remained as at present three would be enough.

The discussion ended in the adoption of the majority report.

It was announced to-day that Dr. Fowler, Editor of The New-York Christian Advocate, had decided to run for a bishopric, and his friends, who include many of the Western delegates are working hard for his election. A disposition to oppose Dr. Fowler's reelection as Editor of The Advocate has nettled him, it is said, and led him to make the race for Bishop.

The committee on Episcopacy did not intend in reccommending the election of four Bishops that one of them should be colored, and it may be decided by the Conference that a Bisnop ought to be elected for Liberia. In that event a colored man will be chosen, but it will be after the election of the four recommended by the committee.

TENTH DAY. WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

The Methodist General Conference elected for Bishops to-day, as follows: The Rev. Henry W. Warren, of Philadelphia; Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., LL.D., President of Wesleyan University. Middletown, Conn., John F. Hurst, President of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N J.; and Dr E.O Haven, Chancellor of the Syracuse University. The election occupied the entire day and created much local inter-

When the special order of the day, the election of Bishop, was taken up, a number of rules for the Government of the election were adopted of which the followbe by ballot and by conferences; (3) That when, after the vote, the tellers retire with three of the secretaries and count the vote; (4) that the vote be divided in three lots, and that one secretary and three tellers count each lot (5); that the four persons receiving the highest number of votes, provided they have a majority, be declared elected.

(6) that the result be announced by the chairman, and that blank ballots be not counted, and (7) that if more names than the number to be elected be found on the ballot the first four names shall be countcd, and that if one name be repeated on the same ballot the entire ballot be thrown out. By a special vote the Conference decided that no nomination should be made A vote was then taken and resulted as

Total Vote Necessary for choice 196 | C H Paine 196 | E Q Fuller 260 | Warren 260 | Warren 196 | E Q Fuller 1960 | Warren 196 C D Foss J F Hurst 254 | Mareus Dale 253 A J Kynett 100 W H Ninde 98 L P Brush 83 H B Ridge J M Walden H B Ridgeway C H Fowler J P Newman W F Mallalieu 56 R M Hatfield

28 25

A number of other gentlemen received eight votes or less. The taking of the debate upon the ballot and the rules occupied the Conference until nearey noon. The Conference then adjourned for dinner, pending the counting of the

At 2 30 p. m. the body reassembled in St. Paul's Church, with Bishop Wiley in the chair. The church was crowded almost to suffocation. The ballot taken in the morning was announced, and Messrs. Warren Foss, and Hurst were declared elected. Two more ballots were then taken, and Dr. Haven was elected. The largest votes cast were as follows, several gentlemen receiving 9 or less votes on

Total vote	2d Ballott.	3d Ballot.
Massacom to a shair	105	
Necessary to a choice.	1A2	188
E. O. Haven		250
J. M. Walden	73	59
C. H. Fowler	73	
I D Nomman	20	
J. P. Newman	36	24

Before the first ballot was taken, the Rev. Mr. Hammond (colored), of the Lexington Conference, made a speech favoring the election of a colored bishop Dr. Neal, of the Committee on the Episcopacy. said the committee already had the subject under consideration, and he could promise that it would be settled without prejudice, and solely upon considerations of the good of the Church.

The Spectator of last Saturday comments with some severity if not asperity on the elevation of Mr. RYLE to the episcopal bench. Our contemporary is evidently desperately afraid that the new Bishop will not be a very "safe" man. He quotes a few passages from some of Canon Ryle's publication in proof that he is an intense and ardent 'Protestant," and has used expressions regarding Rome and her teaching which disqualify him from being "of real use in Liverpool." We do not know enough of the new Bishop's antecedents to warrant us in either acceplowed spoke of the election of eight ting or rejecting this Dictum; but it Bishops by the twenty-first Conference, used to be the boast of our National used to be the boast of our National Church that she was pre-eminently the bulwark of the nation against Popery. People used to think that if the Church of England was not thoroughly and honestly Protestant she had no longer any raison d'étre. We have ourselves no fear whatever that Bishop Ryle will prove more pugnacious upon the episcopal bench than most of his brethren. Judging by most instances in the past, we rather expect him to walk in that via media which so many strongly pronounced even gelical prelates have, after their elevation, found to be digaified and comfortable. But that any writer should make a man's Protestant opinions-if you like, his Protestant polemics-an argument against his becoming a Bishop in a Protestant Church passes our comprehension. What a contrust to that spirit of "the noble army of martyrs" belonging to our Episcopal Church in the days of 'bloody Mary!" Shades of Crammer, Latimer, and Ridley, what would you think of this if you should "revisit the glimpses of the Jour Pain Eradicator externally, and I moon?" Why the fact of being an un. am in hopes they have made a permanent compromising and ardent Protestant cure; at all events, I have not had any should unfit him to be Bishop of " such a place as Liverpool" is to us inscrutable. Of course, our contemporary had in view the large Roman Catholic element in the population of the renowned new city. But why should that

element count for anything? It is certain that every mother's son and daughter among Liverpool Roman Catholics will deride and renounce his jurisdiction beforehand, and will have nothing ecclesiastically to do with him. And unless the Liverpool people have mightily changed since we knew them, the protestants of that great town, whether conformist or Nonconformist, will rejoice and give thanks that their new "Father in God" is a fearless, outspoken, and uncompromising champion for the faith in whose defence the noblest clerics of a few generations ago resisted unto death the doctrines and encroaching policy of the Romish Church. For ourselves, we have only to chronicle words of approval and congratuiation, and to wish Bishop Ryle a long career of Protestant usefulness. We have known Bishops coming of the fine old evangelical stock who ing is the substance: (1). That twelve tellers be appointed; (2). That the vote which as clerownen they held no inconwhich as clergyman they held no inconspicious a place. May his lordship be true to his exalted and influential position! - Walchman.

VECETINE

An Excellent Medicine, SPRINGFIELD O., Feb., 28, 1677.
This is to certify that I have used VEGSTING manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VFGETINE as an excellent medicine for such complaints.

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDERGRIFT.
Mr. Vandergrift, of the firm of Vandergrift &
Huffman, is a well-known business man in this
place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Feb. 16, 1877
MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir.—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE.

After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited creatly. It also greatly improved the second state of the second se Louisville, Ky. Feb. 16, 1877 greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.
Respectfully,
Mrs. A. BALLARD.

1011 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure.

Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. Stevens,

In 15:2 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my decilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a sufe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better, Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 126 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Pens. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 120 Monterey Street, Alleghany. Pena

VECETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Yzg-zrinz as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

blood.

Hyde Park, Mass. Feb. 15, 1876.

M. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health
feiled through the depleting effects of dyspen-M. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and have your kindness passed through your manuactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

duced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired until I had taken faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured: and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flash, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgement, cure

nem.
With great obligations I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. VEGETINE Propared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

There has been some concern in the minds of citizens on the increase of licences for liquor selling in certain parts of the city, to the detriment of the localities and injury of the parties living in the neighborhood. We have not heard of a license being grant d to any house next

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

MEDICAL MEN APPROVE.

door to an Alderman's residence.

FROM A. H. PECK, M.D., Peticodiac, N.B. Messrs. T. Graham & Son, - Dear Sirs : -I have tried your "CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY" in several cases of Neuralgia with marked effect. I have used it for Chronic Lumbago that has troubled me more or less for several years; I took two er three doses (large ones), and applied return of that complaint since using these medicines, more than nine months ago.

I have had many opportunities of observing the good effects of your PAIN ERADICATOR in the past ten or twelve years in Rheumatism and other complaints. From what I have learned of their efficacy, and from what you have told me of the ingredients composing them, and the evident skill with which they are prepared, that their combined use constitutes a very valuable remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia complaints.

You are at liberty to make use of this, as you see fit. A. W. PDCK.

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BERSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. Overwhelming evidence of their superiority over all other plasters. It is everywhere recommended by Physicians, Druggists and the Press. The manufacture a received a special award and the only medal given for perous plasters at the Centen-nial Exposition, 1878, at the Paris Exposition, 1878. Their great mer't lies in the fact that they are

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GEORGE Early in the mor

OBIT

29th, there passed band of Christ's disof its most loved an Bro. Wilson, tho' ha the pardoning love for the first time sin eircuit. It was on with us first, at the service, and I can we simplicity and assu: conversion and cont He was then fast co of that most hopele sumption. In pas extensive and succe tions, and thro' the dent to such a busin contracted. Thro' winter, he rapidly several conversation things, and he alwa as resting in hope. doubt, no regret in save the natural dist of leaving his wife w of five children. A many weeks before h members were invite ceive the sacrament Spirit being present gree, I ministered th the little company. upon the spiritual u eth us the victory.

" There is no death To shine upon som And bright in heaven' They shine foreve

Gibson, April 17th,

RHEUM

I had for some yes troubled with Rheun ness in my knees, so difficulty that I cou from the failure of tried, I had despaired thing that could cure vice of a friend, I ga ERADICATOR a trial, have completely cur felt any return of t using this medicine, years ago.

Canning, N. S., De



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