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Eccelesiastical.

Methodist New Connexion Conference, England.

The fifty-fourth Annual Conference of the Methodist New Connexion, composed of the ministers and lay-representatives of the churches, commenced its sittings in Leeds on Monday last, at nine o'clock, A. M. On the preceding Sabbath, religious services were held in the principal chapels in Leeds and the neighbourhood. At six, A. M., a public prayer-meeting was held, in which a gracious influence was realized. At seven, A. M., a sermon, founded on Heb. x. 39, was preached in Ebenezer Chapel by the Rev. C. A. Atkinson, of Sunderland. At half-past ten, A. M., an eloquent and useful sermon, from Peter. i. 8, to a crowded audience, was preached by the Rev. P. J. Wright, of Longton. The Conference Lovefeast, in the afternoon, was crowded to excess by warm-hearted Methodists, whose hearty responses to the experiences related, proved their deep interest in them. At six o'clock the Rev. J. Stacey, of Belfast, superintendent of the Irish mission, delivered a beautiful discourse, analysing, in a superior manner, Rom. xiv. 17, to an attentive congregation. A liberal collection was made in behalf of the missionaries on Monday evening. At half-past six the annual missionary meeting was held, presided over by B. Fowler, Esq., of Liverpool general treasurer. The Rev. T. Allin, general secretary, read a very able report, from which we learn that there are 52 missionaries employed in Canada and Ireland, and that there is a home mission in a very promising condition. Resolutions were ably moved and seconded by W. Makinson, Esq., of Manchester, Rev. J. Stacey, W. Baggaly, J. Addyman, W. Mills, J. Argue, C. Atkinson, and M. W. G. Tate. After the legal Conference had been formed—the Ex-President the Rev. P. T. Gilton, in the chair—the choice by ballot for President for the ensuing year fell upon the Rev. W. Baggaly, of Birmingham, whilst E. W. Makinson, Esq., A. M., of Manchester, was elected secretary; and the Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Sheffield, corresponding secretary. The reports of the Book-room Committee, the Annual Committee, the Chapel Committee, the Board of Education, the Jubilee Committee, and Missionary Committee, were read by the respective secretaries during the week, from which we learn that the different institutions and funds of the committee are in a state of growing prosperity. The profits of the Book-room exhibit an increase of £35 per cent. on those of last year. There is a cheering increase of members in different parts of the community, whilst in some parts special visitation of the Holy Spirit have been graciously realized. The increase of members stands as follows.—England, 1,537, Canada, 120, and Ireland 21, making a total increase of 1,678.—There are now in the Connexion 331 chapels, and 22,062 members, 131 ministers, 855 local preachers, 7,231 Sabbath-school teachers, 45,527 Sabbath-school scholars.

The whole debt due by the Connexion amounts to the insignificant sum of £2,500, and the result of an interesting discussion on this matter was a cordial resolution to sweep away, during the ensuing year, this small debt, that no obstacle may exist to the full development of the Connexional energies. All the discussions in Conference have been conducted in the most harmonious manner.—The Stationing Committee, consisting of the Revs. T. Hulme, and J. H. Jackson, with Messrs. Makinson, Allen, and Dean, commenced its sittings on Wednesday evening. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings the Ordination service, conducted by Revs. G. Goodall, H. Watts, T. Scattergood, T. Allin, and T. Waterhouse, was held. Four young ministers, Messrs. Mills, J. Orme, G. T. Robey, and J. Stokoe, having witnessed a good confession, to a deeply interested audience, were solemnly set apart, by imposition of hands, to the work of the ministry, the ordination prayer being offered by the Rev. the President. An eloquent charge was delivered on Thursday evening, by the Rev. J. H. Robinson. A crowded tea-party was held on Friday evening, in the Music-hall, Albion street, presided over by John Rodway, Esq., Cauldon place; several interesting addresses were delivered by different ministers and friends. The Connexion has the most cheering prospects before it, and we trust its prosperity will go on unimpeded.

The above is from the *Wesleyan Times*; and through the christian courtesy of our late and highly esteemed General Superintendent, the Rev. J. Addyman, we are enabled to furnish the annexed report of the Stations of preachers in the English body for the present year.—While we would present to Brother A. our sincere thanks for letter and papers, we would inform our readers that they will have an opportunity occasionally (we hope frequently) of hearing, through the *Watchman*, from this old friend of our Canadian mission. His communication now before us, was written after the close of the Annual Conference, and corroborates the above statements from the *Wesleyan Times*. Mr. A. says:—

"You will perceive that there has been a great improvement in our Book-room receipts. Our Connexion never stood in a better position than at the present time.—We are reducing our chapel debts in every part of the Connexion, raising our different funds and in various ways laying the foundation for great stability and success. All our institutions are in a healthy state, and what is best of all, there is a growing desire for the conversion of souls."

STATIONS OF PREACHERS.

Alnwick,	J. Wright.
Ashton,	W. Mills, B. Turnock, F. B. B.
Barnsley,	W. Innocent.
Birmingham,	W. Baggaly—Willshaw.

Blythe,	Howard.
Boston,	Nichols.
Bradford,	A. Lynn—one to be sent.
Chester,	T. Ridge W. Ward.
Dawby Green,	C. Reynolds.
Derby,	T. Waterhouse—Maughan.
Dudley, W. Burrows, Wadlan, Taylor, one to be sent	
Gateshead,	V. Cocker—one to be sent.
Guernsey,	Robey.
Halifax,	T. W. Rulley—Stoney & Smith.
Hanley,	Gilton, Griffiths, Grundy Round.
Hawarden,	S. Smith.
Hattersfield,	Stacey, Sixton, Orme.
Hull,	Scattergood—Cartwright.
Leeds,	Lord, R. H. Shaw, Candelet
Liverpool,	S. Hulme—Puggin.
London,	Hallett.
Longton,	P. J. Wright—Hughes, one to be sent.
Macclesfield,	J. Addyman—Clifton.
Manchester,	Flather—Donald.
Manstield,	M. Mills.
Morsley,	Woodhouse—Lindley.
Newcastle,	Boycott.
Newark,	J. Wynne.
North Shields,	Bensley—M. Curdy.
Nottingham,	Hudston—Nelson.
Ripon,	Atkinson.
Rochdale,	Thompson.
Sheffield North,	Poxon—Stokoe.
Sheffield South,	J. H. Robinson.
Shrewsbury,	Hilton—Sheldon.
Stafford,	Watts.
Staleybridge,	Goodall.
Stockport,	Jones—Berresford.
Stowbridge,	Hibbert.
Sunderland,	Pacey—Rudge.
Thorne,	Curtis—Mann.
Trao,	Grham.
Wolverhampton,	Ramsden one to be sent.
Yarmoth,	Simon.
Bolton (Home mission) Wilson.	
Ireland,	T. Mills.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, July 1, 1850.

The Clergy Reserves.

Whether this knotty question will ever cease to be a bone of contention, appears at present exceedingly doubtful. The resolutions proposed by the Hon. J. H. Price, as inserted in the *Watchman* of the 17th ult, have been adopted; and an humble address imbued with their spirit and asking the practical adoption of their several suggestions is to be presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The problem remaining to be solved, is—do these resolutions embody precisely "the well-understood and often expressed views of the people of Canada." That the facts and most of the principles contained in the resolutions, are unexceptionable, we are fully satisfied; but whether the mode of settlement decided upon will give satisfaction to the nonconformists of Canada is to us a matter of the greatest doubt.

In the first place, we think it improbable that the Imperial Parliament could legislate as successfully on this question, as the Canadian Parliament. Parties who have observed the progress of legislation in every enlightened country, are aware that after measures affecting important interests have been introduced, it is expected that the voice of public opinion, through the Press and the medium of petition will correct what may be obnoxious, and suggest improvements calculated to render such measures more efficient and less objectionable to the parties affected thereby. But by referring a question to the Imperial Parliament, as in the case under consideration, there is not an opportunity of bringing so fully before Legislators the views of those for whose benefit they legislate, as would be the case were Canadian Legislation employed for its settlement. As to ability, it were madness to question the competency of our own Parliament to adjust the Clergy Reserves and Rectories question. Nor even, as to unanimity can a doubt exist; indeed on this point Mr Price's resolutions contain undoubted evidence. He reminds the country that during ten years, (from 1827 to 1836 inclusive,) measures were carried through the House of Assembly for the settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question, in precisely the manner demanded by the voice of public opinion for a quarter of a century past. Nor has public opinion varied on this point of late years: it demands now, (and with undiminished determination to obtain its request),—that religious denominations shall be severed from the Car of State, and compelled to sustained their own ministers and institutions, without legislative grants—that no dominant Church shall exist in Canada, but all shall enjoy perfect equality—that the appropriations already made be subverted, and the whole Clergy Reserves revenue applied to Educational purposes. If doubt exists in any mind as to the avowal here made, we appeal to the multitudinous and numerously signed petitions presented to the legislature during the past and present sessions:—petitions embodying the sentiments of the petitioners in the most decided terms and indicating a state of feeling which should not be trifled with by those who are paid to legislate for the country. With the views thus ascertained, the Canadian Legislature is much better acquainted

than it is possible for British Statesmen to be; and hence, if a knowledge of the views and wishes of the people be necessary to the task of legislation, we contend that the question had better be settled in Canada.

In the next place, Mr. Price's resolutions propose to deal with the present Incumbents in the most liberal manner; and we are informed that the present ministry consider a gratuity of ten years' salary about what such incumbents should receive. But mark who the present incumbents are—not merely the Rectors, nor yet the Bishop himself added to these; but every individual and every community now enjoying unjustly (as the resolutions state) support from the Clergy Reserves fund!! Thus we apprehend takes the country by surprise; and will be very unsatisfactory. It is in our opinion wrong in itself thus to fritter away the resources of the Province; and certainly not in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people. The Episcopalian Church would enjoy greater prosperity, and accomplish more in her mission of mercy without state support; and would be viewed in a light far more amiable and endearing to non-conformist churches when divorced from the State, and relying solely for the support of her institutions on the liberality of her own people.

But here let it be distinctly understood, our controversy at present is not with the churches receiving State pay, but with the Provincial Legislature for the manner in which they have disposed of the question. We fear exceedingly, that what has been done, will leave the question open, and render it a source of excitement and division as well in political as religious circles. This is greatly to be deplored; and the more so at the present crisis, as a large proportion of the inhabitants of Canada have been induced to look to the present Parliament, and especially to the present session for a final measure on this long agitated question. To what extent those expectations have been realized, remains for the most part to be ascertained. We are, however, of opinion the public will view the affair in an unfavourable light; esteeming it a complete disappointment of cherished hopes.

It is not our intention to produce dissatisfaction, nor yet needlessly to interfere with the doings of our Legislature. The principle concerned in the abolition of State Endowments, is one which is destined to triumph over prejudice and ignorance and antiquity. And if Legislators will evade the point, other means, and more efficient agency will be employed to sap to its foundation, the system of State Endowments—a system, which at its introduction, made way for an overwhelming flood of error and iniquity, and which, wherever planted, has brought forth the bitter fruits of intolerance and disunion.

Believing that the views of the principal actors in introducing the measure now under consideration ought to be widely disseminated in order to enable the inhabitants of this Province to judge impartially in the case, we exclude other matter in order to insert a few of the speeches on the subject. We have also inserted an article from the *Church*, in the press department; and shall probably at a future time insert more largely the opinions of the press, on the mode of adjustment resorted to.

Review of News.

The intelligence from Britain during the week is quite interesting—Among the most important items are, the defeat of the British Ministry, the announcement that Sabbath mails &c. will be abolished, the anticipated and speedy settlement of differences between England and France,—The Pope's re-education to his spiritual, to the exclusion of civil power. The affair of the Bishop of Exeter is still agitated; His Lordship being determined to reverse or nullify the decision of the Council—

In Canada nothing very remarkable has occurred during the week—The progress of matters in our Legislative Halls is rather tardy; still measures of importance are being matured. Mr. Sherwood's Bill for the abrogation of the Usury laws has been rejected. Mr. Merritt's Banking Bill and Mr. Hincks' School-Bill seem destined to obtain a better reception. Great unanimity prevailed on the Resolutions respecting the Seigneurial Tenure.

Yesterday a small party, who, to the disregard of the divine command to "keep holy the Sabbath day," were out in a small sail boat on the Bay, narrowly escaped a watery grave.

The weather has been excessively hot, with occasional light showers of rain; on the whole rather favorable to the crops.

New Advertisements.

Books,—B. Cosgrove, Merchants' line to Montreal, St. John's & Burlington, Vermont,—Fowle, Smith & Co; Plantagenet Mineral Waters,—John Goodale; Oculist Aunst &c.—Dr. F. A. Cadwell; Steamers.—Princess Royal, Sovereign, Eclipse, America.

ADDITIONAL NAMES IN BUSINESS DIRECTORY. Workman Brothers & Co; Mr A. G. McLean; R. H. Brett; McDonnell & Co; Pearey & Murphey; Charles Kahn; Griffiths & Panny; James Winks. The number of new Advertisements obtained during the week, renders it impossible to notice more lengthily at present.

Remittances.

To the end of Vol. 1, Rev. N. C. Gowan; Messrs. P. Bratt, W. McCullrey, W. Bates, E. Parks, A. P. M. Collyer, J. Osborne, J. Crowe, J. Wilson, P. McElroy Esq., (to No. 70.) J. Benson, W. Yoney, E. Wilson H. Scott, Revs. H. N. Kaniakall, and J. Gear, Messrs. L. F. Leach, W. S. Ingalls, H. Squire, L. D. Solofield, J. M. Fowler, E. Searnet, J. Steinhilgh, D. Cummings, J. Baker, J. Cushman, W. Fitzgerald, J. Cooke, R. Blair, A. Preston, J. Cummings, C. H. VanNorman, W. Lewis, H. Hannon Esq., C. E. Woolverton, Revs. I. Browne, Mrs. E. Lidwell, J. Bratt, J. Collyer Esq., J. Wallace Esq., R. Brown, W. Bell, Revs. J. Smith F. Hunt, F. E. Powers, J. Simpson, and T. Rump; Messrs. I. Potts, Raymond, W. Bywater. — Lightbody, T. Garry.

For 6 months, Messrs. I. Loucks, J. Windrum, R. Post, T. E. Fitzgerald, J. Wadell, A. Bate, Revs. C. C. Carr, H. Coates, and J. Shulton, and Messrs. B. Marshall, — Drennan.

For 4 1/2 months, J. Uptergrove, W. McCraney, J. Glover.

For 3 months, J. Dormer.

Arrival of the Niagara.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 15th inst., so that her passage has been made in less than ten days. Her advices are one week later than those received by the *Cambria*.

Cotton, all below fair declined 1/4 a 1/2; market dull; sales, 25,000 bales, speculators took 6000.

Flour dull, 22s. a 24s. Corn receded 1s. a 1s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef and Pork steady, moderate business. Bacon reduced slightly, shoulders in good demand. Tallow dull and receded. Sugar—The failure of the Cuba expedition stopped the advancing tendency; market in good demand, at about 6d. decline since last week. Coffee—native Ceylon, after reaching 46s. had receded Tobacco—there is an increased demand, prices very fair. Ashes—tes dull.

Money market, easier rates; consols closed on Tuesday the 11th, 97 1/2. From the manufacturing districts, the accounts are still improving.

The British Ministry have been defeated by a majority of 32 on a question as to duty on home-made spirits.

Sir George Grey announces the intention of Government to stop all Post Offices and mails on Sunday, if at all practicable. This has met with no favour.

Mr. Thiers had arrived in London, and was well received by the statesmen at St. James's. It is said his visit has deep political changes in view.

The pending difficulty with France was expected to be settled by the 5th inst.

In France the committee have reported against the increase of the President's salary; notwithstanding a sharp contest is contemplated. The Bill for suppressing clubs and political bodies has been voted for another year. Bills for granting pensions to those killed in the affairs of February and June, was rejected by a large majority.

The Pope was engaged in religious ceremonies, to the exclusion of temporal government. The people evinced great restlessness.

Preparation for hostilities continue on a great scale in Prussia. Severe laws were issued against the press. The King was fast recovering from his wound.—*Globe*.

From the Patriot.

Arrival of the Pacific.

New York, 29th June, 1850.

The steamship *Pacific*, arrived at Halifax to-day. Liverpool, June 14th.—No change in Flour; previous quotations well maintained. Corn has advanced from 1s. to 2s. Provisions dull at previous quotations. Cotton firm; no change in price.—Railroad stocks firm at last quotations. Consols, 95 1/2 to 96.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow Steamer.

New York, June 29th, 1850.

The "*Venezia*" went ashore on Tuesday evening, on Stag Island, the weather being thick, when her leaks are stopped, hopes are entertained of getting her off. The Steamer *Pacific* was boarded at 3 o'clock in the morning, 100 miles from Halifax, 11 days out. The Commercial news is favorable. Latest advices from India and China, are unfavorable in a commercial view. The Political news from England is of considerable importance. After repeated efforts of Lord Palmerston to arrange the Greek difficulty, with France, and several postponement in the British Parliament, the question was finally brought up, and the Ministry defeated.—Their resignation, in consequence of these defeats, is hourly expected. Commodore Lavallite ordered in command of the South Pacific Squadron, was with this command aboard the U. S. frigate *Raritan*, Capt. Gradett. The steamer *Geradain*, a Chagres, packet caught fire, and the Cabin and furniture were destroyed—the damage is estimated at \$20,000.

NEW YORK, June 29.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The ship *Advance* spoken by a St. John's pilot boat, off Cape Spear, at 8 o'clock, on the evening of June 7, 14 days from New York.