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sy had brought out more prominently the distinctive features of Methodism; they approved of them more cordially, and were resolved to stand by them. They separated between democracy, and what Christ had ordained to belong to the government of his Church. He expressed a very strong desire that the means might be adopted for keeping up an affectionate correspondence between the two great branches of the Wesleyan family. He was not aware of any specific question which rendered such a correspondence necessary; but he desired it for the great object of preserving a unity of faith and practice throughout our societies in Europe and America. He desired it also on a national ground. They were a million: an intelligent, industrious, and influential people. There were no two nations under heaven so bound to love each other as Britain and America. The cause of piety, liberty, civilization, and national prosperity was involved in the continuance of their friendly relations: and unless madness seized their councils, unless untoward and unmanageable difficulties arose, those amicable relations would not be violated. But if agitating and perplexing questions should arise, the influence of Christianity would be most beneficial in conducting them to a peaceful termination. Christianity made men good subjects and good citizens; it did not diminish their loyalty nor his patriotism;—it accommodated itself to circumstances and to country, and did not make them less willing to assert the rights of their respective countries. He would put the thought far away, that the peace subsisting between the two nations would be suspended. No people were placed under higher responsibilities than the Methodists. They were a million members in the two connexions. It was important that a good understanding should exist between them; that they should know each other well as Christians, since they might exert an extensive and valuable influence in preventing war, and settling questions of great national interest. On these grounds, he thought that intercourse between the two great communities was most desirable. He expressed a hope that to renew and maintain that intercourse, a representative would be appointed from the British to the American General Conference. He spoke the sentiments of his brethren on the other side of the Atlantic when he said that their representative would be very heartily received. He thanked the President, and through him the body over which he presided, for the kindness he had received from them. He prayed that God would direct and prosper their deliberations. They were one in Christ Jesus, one in the great work to which they were devoted, and one in that system of godly order and discipline established in their societies; and he trusted that they should ever work together in the advancement of their great objects with undisturbed harmony and success.

The President rose at the conclusion of Dr. Olin's address, and shaking hands with great cordiality said, "You will go back to your own country, holding a place in our warmest affections; in the name and on behalf of the Conference I bid you farewell; bear our love to the great societies from which you have come. We rejoice with yourself in our unity, and look forward with holy joy to the day when, ascending from our respective shores, we shall meet in our Father's house in heaven."

In the afternoon sittings on Wednesday, the question, "What circuits shall be divided?" was concluded, and

The Conference proceeded to consider "What additional Preachers shall be granted?" A very large number of applications were made from circuits in various parts of the connexion, amongst which were, the Bedford, Northampton, Huntingdon, Dover, Rye, Tenterden, Norwich, and Downham Circuits.

On Thursday the same questions were resumed,

when applications were considered from the Guernsey, Tavistock, Exeter, Monmouth, Hereford, Hockley, Ludlow, Nantwich, Warrington, Manchester, 1st., Bury, Glossop, Holmfirth, Sowerby Bridge, Bristol, Dewsbury, Bakewell and Bradwell, Ilkesham, Leicester, Horncastle, Boston, Hull, Barton, South, Stockton, Penrith, and other Circuits.

Several of these applications, the Conference was obliged at once to decline, for want of the requisite funds to provide for the increased expenditure. On a subsequent day, a Committee was appointed carefully to consider and to decide upon the most urgent and necessitous cases:—of this class, the number admitted is thirty-eight.

The Committee of the Theological Institution, presented by their Secretary the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Conference:—

"That, as the Committee are fully convinced of the necessity of placing all the students under a regular and official superintendency, and of making provision for a more exact system of elementary instruction, they recommend to the Conference that, at least until a larger Institution can be erected, an additional house be procured, in the neighbourhood of London, with a design to form a preparatory branch of the Institution Establishment. That, if the Conference approve of the previous suggestion, the Committee farther and most unanimously recommend that the Rev. John Farrar be appointed tutor and governor of the preparatory branch of the Institution."

At the early sitting on Friday, the Conference was engaged in considering, "Who shall be placed on the list of supernumeraries?" Several, from the infirmities of advanced age, or of severe labour, have been compelled thus partially to retire from the scenes of ministerial activity and toil. We subjoin a list of their names:—

1. Francis Derry; 2. Robert Morton; 3. Charles Haime; 4. Robert Melson; 5. Joseph Meek; 6. William McKittrick; 7. John Russell, 1st.; 8. Hodgson Casson.

IN IRELAND.

Messrs. D. Waugh, McCormick, and Burrows.

At 9 o'clock the Conference adjourned till 3 o'clock, to allow opportunity for the Stationing Committee to meet, in order to make various necessary changes in their provisional plan of stations. At 3 o'clock the Conference re-assembled, and the Stationing Committee having requested more time, adjourned till 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday.

On assembling at that hour on Saturday the President read a note which had been addressed to him by the young men who had been admitted into full connexion, earnestly soliciting the Conference to request the Ex-President to publish the very admirable charge which he had delivered to them on the preceding evening. The Conference having unanimously adopted the request, the Ex-President, in a brief and appropriate speech, expressed his compliance.

The Rev. Isaac Keeling, as Chairman of the Newcastle District, presented a memorial from the Newcastle upon Tyne and other adjoining circuits, requesting that the Conference would hold its sittings next year in Newcastle, and gave notice that he should move the consideration of it on a future day.

The plan of Stations as prepared by the Stationing Committee, at their numerous meetings, was then brought into the Conference, and read by the Secretary. The remainder of Saturday and the whole of Monday were devoted to the settlement of this perplexing and difficult business.