

At Redruth, yesterday morning, Mr. Pansh... was appointed to preach. There was great excitement, and an immense gathering. From early morning conveyances and foot passengers were to be seen winding their way into the town, all moving in the direction of the Methodist chapel. Long before the time for the commencement of the service the chapel was filled with a closely-packed congregation. Still crowd followed crowd, only increasing the multitude unable to obtain admission. The excitement was intense—one man, determined to find ingress, tried to scale a barrier, contrary to the regulation, and his foot becoming fastened, he fell, and broke his leg. We fear he will long have reason to remember his injudicious and over-eager attempt to hear the popular preacher. Ultimately Mr. Pansh was induced to preach out of doors, and the announcement having been made in the chapel, as many as could hope to hear gathered round him on the lawn of Mr. Lanyon; whilst another portion of the vast multitude was addressed by the Rev. George Scott, 3rd. There was a similar eagerness to hear Mr. Roberts at Camborne, in the afternoon, who found ingress to the large chapel, whilst a crowd—numbering, it is estimated, 2,000—who had found themselves unable to enter the chapel, was addressed in Market-square by the Rev. Thomas Chope, who preached what has been described by a competent authority as "a model of a street sermon." In the evening, the Wesleyan and Centenary Chapels were both filled again to hear Dr. Waddy, and in the latter place the Rev. J. P. Dunn. At Redruth, the Rev. W. L. Thornton, M.A., preached to a crowded congregation. And thus closed a Sabbath which has afforded to thousands an opportunity of hearing some of the ablest ministrations of Gospel-truth in Methodism; and notwithstanding the excitement, we trust the remembrance of the day will help the joys of many in heaven. As to the proper business of the Conference, it is being advanced with a speed only restrained by an adequate regard to the efficient discharge of the various business. No time is lost, and every matter receives its due share of attention. We have a President in Mr. Pansh who commands himself to all as combining, in a high degree, lofty Christian integrity with a manly bearing, an impartial regard to the claims of every speaker, and much business talent. Upwards of a hundred candidates have been received as probationers, and amongst them many of great promise, as far as we can judge. On Saturday the session was mournful and solemn. There was the influence of positive remembrance softening the hearts of all, and the tears flowed from many eyes. The names of nearly forty deceased ministers were passed in review, accompanied with a brief sketch of the life-work of each, and of the Christian and which each had made. Many preachers relieved their burdened hearts by bearing testimony to the excellencies of those with whom they were more particularly intimate. "Our fathers, where are they?" was the question that seemed to rise up in the thoughts of all, as we missed from our Conference several whose venerable forms have been so familiar to us at former yearly gatherings, and hear not the well-known voices which have so often addressed us, remembering to other loved and honored names that have become names only. But thanks be to God! the voice which comes to us from the sepulchre of our deceased fathers and brethren is not the voice of despondency and discouragement, but the voice of animating exhortation, and we give up the reins of our minds anew, and give ourselves more fully to the service of Christ. We feel that they would bid us wipe away the tears of regret, and raise our minds up to the magnitude of those motives which should urge us onward, and open our hearts to their constraining power. May God give us grace to do so!

Camborne, Monday, Aug. 4.

PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Ministers, Preachers, and other persons, addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Commission, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent of the Province. We do not undertake to return rejected articles. We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents.

The Mount Allison Academies.

These Institutions have been so favourably before the public for some years that any eulogy from us would appear to our readers to be almost a work of supererogation. We may, however, with propriety observe, that the last year was to the Institutions one of very considerable prosperity. The number of students, notwithstanding the severe, and almost unprecedented pressure of the times in these Provinces, was more than usually large. The general conduct of the students was good, affording much gratification to the Professors, and the proficiency made in the various branches of study highly creditable, as was shown by the very satisfactory examinations which took place at the close of the year in May last.

These Institutions offer advantages for obtaining a sound education second to none in British America; and, though this high position has been occupied by them in the estimation of many well competent to judge, we think they have but to become still better known to be more generally appreciated. The system of education there pursued, both in the male and female branches, is thorough and up to the times; the government exercised is kind and parental. Every attention is paid to the health and comfort of the pupils. Religious principles are inculcated, and the religious interests of the youth assiduously cared for, while sectarian prejudices and interference with the opinions of those of other denominations, are carefully avoided. The satisfaction given in all these respects, not merely to Methodists, but also to members of the Church of England, and to those of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches who have patronised the Institutions, and some of all these different denominations have been in attendance every year,—speaks volumes in behalf of Mount Allison Academies. The charges, it will be found upon investigation, are quite as low as those of any other good Institution. To Methodists, we may be permitted to say, support your own Institutions. Let no small considerations prevent you from making available for your children, in a sound education conducted on Christian principles, that which will be of life-long advantage to them.

Now, a word or two for our College scheme. It has been in contemplation for some years to organize, in connection with the Male Academy, a Collegiate Institution. The necessity for this has been pressed upon us from the fact, that, from year to year, many of the Sackville Students have been desirous of pursuing their studies through a full graduate course, and have been obliged for this purpose to go to other Institutions,—perhaps there to remain, and thus to be lost to these Provinces.

It is believed by the friends of Sackville Institution that for some years past the Male Academy has been doing fully three-fourths of

College work; that its curriculum will favourably compare with that of any other Provincial Institution; that the young men who have gone from Sackville have stood in the very highest positions in some of the best Colleges in America and in the old country; that by a moderate addition to the present staff of Professors at Sackville its students can be honorably conducted through a graduate course; and that the time has arrived for the assumption of Collegiate responsibilities and privileges under the Charter of Mount Allison Wesleyan College.

This step was accordingly resolved upon at the last Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, and arrangements made for Collegiate organization, and for a suitable erection for College purposes, to embrace a College Hall, Recitation Rooms, &c. A legacy left to the Sackville College, when it should be founded, by the munificent father of the Institution, the late Chas. F. Allison, together with liberal subscriptions of friends in Sackville and its vicinity, enabled the Trustees to enter upon the scheme without involving the necessity of any general application for additional funds. A fund for the endowment of a Theological Professorship having been in course of creation for the past two or three years, and not yet completed, it was felt that any general application for funds for College purposes would now be inopportune. The Trustees were deeply anxious that the plan on foot for the training of Ministerial Candidates, should be regarded as having a special claim, and that it should first be completed without the attention of our people being divided by an appeal to the College organization, they were, therefore, gratified to be able to do so independently of the liberality of the many friends of Methodism and of education in these Provinces, who have been wont liberally to sustain our Institutions. It was the opinion of the Trustees, and also of the Conference, as expressed in the Minutes of 1861, that the establishment of a College should not interfere with the Theological Professorship, being quite distinct therefrom, but that it should rather operate as a stimulus to the completion of the Endowment Fund.

The Conference at its recent session, reviewing the action of the Board of Trustees in the initiatory steps for the establishment of the College, gave its sanction thereto, pledged its official sympathy with those arrangements, and expressed also its deliberate conviction that God in His Providence is calling our Church to this forward movement in the educational enterprise.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, who has evinced in various ways a very laudable interest in educational matters in that Province, lately visited the Sackville Institutions. An esteemed correspondent, communicating this intelligence, has furnished us a copy of an address presented to the Governor on that occasion, and his Excellency's reply, which we give beneath:

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The event of our Academic life has, during the week now ending, received a slight interruption by the occasion of a visit from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C.M.G. We were informed by the Sheriff of the County that his Excellency contemplated a visit to the Institutions at Sackville, and that arrangements had been made to accomplish this object on Friday, the 14th inst. Accordingly at the appointed time the Governor, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, the High Sheriff, the Hon. E. B. Chandler, the Hon. A. B. Botsford, and other gentlemen of the vicinity, arrived at the Ladies' Academy. After partaking of a Lunch, which occupied but a short time, his Excellency and suite repaired to the recitation rooms, and listened with apparent interest and pleasure to the examinations of several classes in the Languages, Mathematics, and the English branches. The visitors then repaired to the Ladies' Hall, where the accompanying addresses were read. A beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented by his Excellency by four little girls; and the audience was entertained by excellent music, by the well-trained choir of the Institution, under the direction of their talented Professors.

After the public ceremonies his Excellency returned to the Ladies' Academy and thoroughly inspected the building; visiting the dining hall, school-rooms, dormitories, music-rooms, &c., and ascending to the cupola to view the wide-spread Transtram, and the extended range of fire dwellings which skirt its borders.

A visit was then paid to the Male Branch, where his Excellency tarried nearly two hours, listening to various recitations and occasionally taking part himself, manifesting the greatest interest in the performance of the young gentlemen, and exhibiting a thorough acquaintance with the different subjects in which the classes were examined. He also spent some time, in company with the acting Principal, Thomas Pickard, Esq., in surveying the building and premises he took his departure.

His Excellency was pleased to express to the respective managers of the Institutions the gratification his visit afforded him. The condition of the buildings and the efficient state of the School were the subject of frequent and flattering remark.

A visit from the Governor of our Province and the Representative of our beloved Queen could not be otherwise than an occasion of interest to the Youth assembled here, while it cheers those engaged in toilsome duties to know that their labours are acknowledged and appreciated by those who occupy influential positions in Society.

The friends of these Institutions cannot be too diligent in their endeavors to maintain their efficiency, nor too zealous in their efforts to augment the numbers of those who seek instruction within their halls.

be productive of much pleasure to yourself and benefit to our industrious and enterprising people. Wishing your Excellency every personal blessing and the highest success in the administration of the Government of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

We subscribe ourselves, Your Excellency's, Most Obedient Servants, JOHN ALLISON, Principal of Mt. Allison Ladies Academy, THOMAS PICKARD, Acting Principal of Male Branch, JOSEPH F. ALLISON, Chairman of Executive Committee, M. WOOD, Treasurer, JOHN SNOWBALL, Mount Allison, Sackville, Aug. 15, 1862.

GENTLEMEN.—I thank you for your Address, and for your assurances of loyalty to the Queen, and attachment to the mother country. It is satisfactory to me, to perceive from the large number of scholars attending your classes, that the opportunities of instruction in many of the branches of literature and science—afforded by this Institution, are fully appreciated by the public at large. Deeply interested in all that relates to the education of the young, I heartily trust that this flourishing Institution will prove an efficient instrument in giving to the Province the blessings of a sound, practical, and an English education—the best training the world has yet known to make boys manly, modest, and true, and to encourage among girls the growth of every womanly grace which tends to ensure the usefulness and happiness of mature life.

Letter from England.

From our Correspondent.

ENGLAND, August 8th, 1862. The one hundred and nineteenth annual Conference of the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Society is now being held at Camborne, in the County of Cornwall. A Cornish colleague is a realization of which Mr. Wesley and his colleagues, in their memorable first visit to the county, when they were compelled to assuage the pangs of hunger by eating blackberries from the hedges, could never have dreamed. If the proposal to hold a Conference in Cornwall had been made twenty years ago it would have met with general derision; and when the proposal did come before the last Conference it was received with much hesitancy and misgiving. But thanks to the laudable accommodation which has brought the Railway-end within a day's ride of London; and thanks above all to the Cornish Methodists, whose energy has overcome all difficulties, and whose traditional hospitality has been beyond itself, the Conference is now sitting in the remotest district of the realm, with almost as much ease and comfort as with quite as much satisfaction to all its members, as though it were being held in the metropolis itself.

Camborne, a small and inconsiderable town of some six or seven thousand inhabitants, has been selected, for its central position. It is on the line of the West Cornwall Railway, the directors of which have most generously accorded to all Ministers attending Conference the privilege of travelling on their line free of charge. There are two good Chapels in the town, the larger of which is the sphere of the Conference business. The early trains of every morning pour their contributions of Ministers into the town, from Redruth, St. Austell, Truro, Hayle, St. Ives, and Penzance, while the brethren who are unfortunate enough to have a location at Falmouth and Penryn have a ride of some ten or twelve miles by bus. This, however, in fine weather, is no very great drawback.

The business of the Stationing Committee was as usual the first order,—ministers who were charged by the various District Meetings with the representative responsibility having met a full week before the opening of the Conference proper. The Day School Committee met on the Monday morning previous to the great Conference. It was very numerously attended. The Report was read by the Secretary, the Rev. M. C. Taylor, and contained many points of interest. The action of the General Committee in relation to the New Code called forth some strictures from the Rev. S. R. Hall, whose cheerful and loving of fair play, always been given, and to the facts of official management, but he was ably answered by Principal Scott and others, who clearly showed that the Committee had not misunderstood the spirit of the Government proposal. The statistics of School operations, &c., during the year are as follows: Number of Day Schools 569; Scholars 76,052; Average attendance 56,694; Children's penes 228,611; Total cost of Schools 247,616.

The following is the state of our Sunday Schools: There are 4,730 Schools; 507,961 Scholars—an increase of more than 13,000 on the year 24,498 of these are members of Societies; There are 90,109 Teachers—of whom 66,141 are members. The cost of Sunday Schools for the year, £32,390. The income and expenditure of the Educational Fund nearly balance. The Secretary announced that Mr. Robinson Kay, the Treasurer, had generously offered to treat all the children who are ten years old and upwards, to the International Exhibition.

Four hours were given on Monday afternoon and evening, to the Chapel of the Rev. John Bedford, the Secretary who would make us an incomparable Chancellor of the Exchequer, read a report which, notwithstanding its length, and statistical elaborateness, was thoroughly interesting and refreshing. It is not often that a financial budget succeeds in keeping people awake on the afternoon of a Cornish summer, but there was a spell in Mr. Bedford's figures which charmed away the drowsy spirit, and maintained a most satisfactory wakefulness. The general Chapel Fund for the year has reached the sum of £815 12s. 9d., an increase of 217 9s. on the subscription of 1851. During the year 202 "cases" have been sanctioned, including 92 chapels, to be built at a cost of £85,137; 23 schools, which are at cost £11,944; enlargements and alterations over which it is proposed to spend £12,741; organs, which are at cost £2,118; and modifications of schemes already sanctioned, requiring an additional outlay of £10,421. Thirty-eight of these chapels are guaranteed to be free of debt within twelve months of erection, and all the cases sanctioned are to be freed from incumbrances within a stipulated period. The total cost of enlargements, alterations, and erections completed during the year is £104,782, the temporary debt on which is only £15,257, a marvelous advance on the policy of our forefathers. It appears that we have paid off during the last eight years chapel debts to the amount of £440,000!

The business of the Home Missionary and Contingent Fund occupied the whole of Tuesday morning. Mr. Secretary Prest, (now Mr. President) announced a report if possible more interesting than those of former years. We have now 44 Home Missionary ministers, laboring in the different Circuits of England. This number exhibits an increase of eleven on the past year. During the year these missionaries have paid 66,936 visits, in most cases to people who have been regarded as outside the pale of re-

ligious aggression. Two hundred and thirty-seven cottage services are held weekly, and 34 Bible classes have been established. Many preaching places have been secured in neglected neighborhoods, and through the zeal of this missionary agency eleven chapels, with 3600 sittings, are in course of erection. The income for the year is about £7,000.

Among the most interesting items of Mr. Prest's report, was the correspondence between himself and the Secretary of War, respecting the religious status of Wesleyan soldiers at Aldershot and Chatham. Hitherto the Army has been ranked under three heads, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians. The injustice and inconvenience of this classification have long been felt. The strong and urgent representation of Mr. Prest and Dr. Rife on this subject has induced His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to issue an order for the recognition of Wesleyan soldiers as such, and for their regular attendance at their own places of worship. The entire proceedings of this Committee were full of interest.

There was a very respectable attendance at the Lord's Day Observance Committee in the afternoon. The proceedings of this Committee are not on so extensive a scale as to occupy much time. It was reported, however, that owing to the representations of the secretaries in connection with those of kindred societies, some railway companies had given up the practice of running the Wesleyan soldiers as such, and for their regular attendance at their own places of worship. The entire proceedings of this Committee were full of interest.

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The most popular of all the preparatory Committees was the Conference of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. This was held on Wednesday morning, and there was an unusually large attendance of laymen and ministers. In the gallery were several ladies who last year for the first time won this privilege from the otherwise exclusive authorities. The Ministers of the General Committee for the year presented many striking points. A letter had been received from the Duke of Newcastle, acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered to the Government Commissioner in Fiji, by the Wesleyan Missionaries. A mission to Spanish sailors in the East of London had received a grant from the Parent Society, and two thousand pounds had been voted to the Paris chapel, upon which Mr. Arthur made some very interesting remarks. Valuable and encouraging information was given from China, India, Tonga, and Italy; the new mission to the latter place is very hopeful. Considerable notice was excited by the reading of some portions of a Tompess Hymn Book, by the Rev. John Thomas. Dr. Rife read some translations of Wesley's Hymns into Spanish.—M. Broadbent read a portion of the Catechism in the dialect of Sierra Leone;—and Dr. Osborn produced a translation of the Epistle of Calvary into Zulus. The chapel of a monastery has been purchased at Parma, and opened a few Sundays since,—four hundred and fifty persons crowding the building, and a yet larger number outside.

On Thursday morning the full Conference was opened at nine o'clock, in Wesley Chapel, Camborne. Devotional engagements being over, the Conference proceeded to fill up the vacancies in the Legal Hundred, of which there were five,—three resulting from the death of ministers and two from superannation. According to the usual order one of these was to be filled up by election, two by seniority, and two from the General Conference. The votes were taken in favour of the Rev. John H. James, who was elected into the Legal Hundred, on the ground of special merit. The rest were elected by seniority. Mr. James is one of the Sub-Secretaries of the Conference, and the newly elected Secretary of Wesley College, Sheffield. His genial and hearty spirit, his intense attachment to Methodism, and his distinguished abilities render him worthy of the high honour which the Conference has conferred upon him.

When the doors were opened to the public to attend the block, such a rush was made as has seldom been seen at a Conference Prayer meeting. So great an anxiety was manifested by the Cornish people to attend the first public service of the Conference, that the carriages of the Railway Company proved inadequate to contain the numbers looked for Camborne, and some scores had to be conveyed to the scene in cattle trucks. The influence resting upon the immense congregation was very rich, and the halloved power of prayer on that occasion was not forgotten. In order to accommodate the crowds, a service was held in the Centenary chapel, in the neighbourhood.

The Rev. Charles Prest, General Secretary of Home Missions was elected to the high dignity of the Presidential Chair, by an immense majority. Mr. Thornton had twenty two votes, Dr. Osborn twenty-four, and Mr. Prest 230. There is not in the whole Conference a minister who is better qualified for the Chair than the Rev. Charles Prest. Thoroughly a man fitted for rule, a tall and commanding person, a keen searching eye, a broad and thoughtful brow, a splendid voice and articulation, great dignity of manner, and decision of character combine to give the new President every facility in sustaining his office with credit and power. He is a distinguished preacher, an able diplomatist, skilful in administration, sound in judgment, thoroughly manly and independent, and at the same time genial and affectionate as a friend. During his administration of the Home Missions of Methodism he has won the confidence of the young men under his direction, many of whom have become his fathers. If God should spare the new President, there is every reason to believe that the office will be sustained as ought to be by the Rev. John Farrar was chosen Secretary, 225 votes having been given in his favour. Of his talents and admirable adaptation to this function it would be superfluous to speak.

The usual thanks to the retiring President and Secretary were cordially passed. In passing on these motions there were loud calls for Dr. Lomas,—but the worthy Professor who has declined the degree conferred upon him declined to respond until the President called upon him by the Rev. John Lomas.

The next business was the calling over of the death-roll which, during the last year, has been full and high in names. Thirty-six ministers have died in England, three in Ireland, and five in Foreign Stations. The list includes Theophilus Foxton, a young man of rare endowments, James Methley, a veteran of distinguished reputation, Robert Inglis, a fine, hearty,

zealous soul, Wright Shovelton, incomparable for his quiet and unostentatious success as a Circuit Superintendent, Thomas Capps, a minister of great respectability, and Peter Duncan, one of the ablest, ablest, and best of men. But twelve months ago, as he sat in his high-backed chair, and shattering cough and wasted frame, he all felt that he would soon pass from our ranks. He bravely refused to rest, and went down to a more genial climate with the hope of recovery, but in vain; his work was done.

The deputation from the Irish Conference, consisting of the Rev. Thos. Waugh, James Tobias, and William Crook, was introduced and heard. The President of the French Conference, the Rev. James Hoar, was introduced. The Rev. John Douce and William Arthur represented Canada. Dr. Johnson appeared as the representative of Australia, and your own Conference was represented by the Revs. Charles Churchill and James England. Mr. Churchill has been well received by the Conference, and the responsible station assigned to him by the Stationing Committee indicates a high estimate of his character and abilities.

Out of 144 candidates for the ministry, 103 have been accepted. An address of congratulation on the marriage of the Princess Alice has been voted to Her Majesty, the Queen. A Committee has been formed to consider how the Wesleyan Society can assist in the further of the starting operations of Lancashire. Further Conference particulars must be reserved until next mail.

Celebration of the Cornish Conference after Dr. Smith's.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 5th, a large gathering of Ministers, lay gentlemen and ladies, met by invitation in the grounds of Dr. George Smith, the historian of Methodism, who had erected a large marquee for the occasion. About four o'clock a hymn was sung and prayer offered. The President took the chair, and Dr. Smith opened the proceedings with a most interesting and hearty speech. He expressed his great gratification at seeing so many members of the Conference under the shadow of tabernacle, and sometimes we may imagine that he puts on little too much canvas. But who is not proud of Dr. Waddy? I don't know whether you have been told that this is his birthday. I think if any man had reason to rejoice in his brethren when he had attained the age of — No, I will stop,—surely he has occasion to be thankful in the midst of us to-day. And, Sir, I do rejoice to think we have never wanted, and are not likely to want a succession of men to fill the highest offices of our Church. We rejoice in the hard-working, useful ministry, burning zeal, and kindness of our Ex-President, who has so graciously vacated the chair. I rejoice in the election that has now taken place. I am thankful to believe that we do not degenerate, that we have men able by God's grace to sustain and to extend the influence of his blessed Gospel under the form of Methodism, which all of us love so well. Sir, though I have been forced out of my retirement—I was sitting very comfortably behind a canopy of overshadowing brethren, who acted as the shadows of great herbs,—I am very thankful to be here, and that I have had the opportunity in Cornwall, and in the grounds of Trevu, and in the presence of Methodism's Historian, to sketch a little bit of the history of the future as it will be written by some chronicler who shall live in days to come.

If there was one place more than another where a man might feel himself at home, I am sure it is amongst a company of Methodist Preachers. A sort of free-masonry exists among them, so that, all the world over, if a man is a true Methodist, another has only to exhibit the sign—and he is sure of a fraternal greeting, and to be hidden God-speed on his way, with all sincerity. We differ among ourselves sometimes, but we will not let anybody else speak ill of us. If anybody chooses to insinuate that we are at all wrong, we say, "Hands off!" We can manage quite well to live together in brotherly love in our own house, and have the virtue to believe we have a grand work to do. Sometimes people are apt to imagine that our work is done. I don't think that. I don't believe you think that. There never was a time in the history of our country when Methodism, as a great evangelical testimony, as a mighty aggressive force, was more sorely needed than at this day. I do not think that the time is coming when we shall slide into the bosom of the Church of England. I do not think that the time is coming when we shall be likely to become rampant exasperated Dissenters. We shall fill our proper position just where we are, to hold the balance of power between the one and the other. That balance power is a statesman-like difficulty. It troubled Sir Robert Peel, and it has troubled many others to preserve it. That is just our function, and we have been enabled hitherto to maintain it, to hold the balance between extreme liberalism and extreme informality, and bid our friends on either hand to keep their tempers, at the same time keeping our own, and going on as a spreading holiness throughout the land. As long as we keep to this,—as long as we do not let the grand design of the Confederaity for which, we were kept until now, we shall remain steadfast against aggression, and maintain our lot 'until the end of the days.' If it does you any good to know that, I am very happy to tell it you. But I am afraid less you should get proud.—You have had so many things said to you since we came down, of course we thought it our duty. We have looked on the bright side,—as we always do of those that trust us kindly, on the excellent services that on any scene or occasion that that there may. (Of course, I don't say there are any.) I am sure that what we have rejoiced in your hospitality, and admired the completeness of the arrangements made for us, and have delighted in the hearty, earnest, mightily, almost dangerous spirit of bearing manifested among the people, we have been anxious that all good should follow the assembling together of God's servants here, and that your liberality may be stimulated, and that there may be amongst us all an embodiment of Bunting's description of Methodism, "Repeating Christ—a penny a week and a shilling a quarter." That is the minimum always of course. If we kept to these first principles I don't think we shall get far wrong. I am proud of belonging to the company of Methodist Preachers. I don't know a man scarcely of whom I am not proud in some shape or other. If we look for the excellencies of our brethren, I am sure there are none among us, whose hearts are in their work, who may not be to us an occasion of godly pride; and, taking us in the mass, I don't think, Sir, that you will look upon our like again. If you were only to look at our ancestors, you would imagine that we are perhaps degenerate sons. When I think of the "fore-fathers" of our blessed Methodism, I do feel as though they dwarfed my manhood, as though they made me hold my manhood cheap. Was there a man who could boast of an ancestry like ours? Think of our blessed Founder himself, to whom justice has never been done, although words of eloquence and discrimination have been employed to paint his character, the age is only waking up to the vast amount of mental and moral excellence of John Wesley. He was two hundred years ahead of his age in most things, even in physics. Galvanism and cold water were his great remedies, and they are mighty remedial forces. In his use of the press, as Mr. Hall has so beautifully demonstrated,—the far-extended which

adapted everything as it went on,—in all these things he was a mighty man; and, although we do not call ourselves by any human name, and although we do not scribble off our own names, any human leader, we have reason to be proud of the memory of John Wesley. Then Charles Wesley—where is there a poet like him? Where a collection of hymns like that magnificent Collection of ours, that has furnished the hearts of believers with appropriate expression in every circumstance of need or sorrow? There is hardly an experience of Christian life or character that does not find legitimate expression in one or other of those beautiful plain and holy psalms. And Fletcher, the scrupulous Fletcher, the only man who knew how to conduct controversy in a Christian spirit that I ever heard of—his countenance, as it has been said, a perpetual exhalation; every feature of his shining face seemed to be singing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." And Benson, whom the Bishop of London pronounced to be the first Greek scholar in Europe, and so mighty in the Scriptures that sinners dared hardly to hear him lest they should be frightened both out of their wits and their sins.—And Bradburn, of whom Lord Chatham said that he was the finest orator in the world—of such power that he could sway human hearts as the wind sways the forest trees. And Clarke, the noble Commentator, the philosophical scholar, whose achievements in languages were something marvellous, and who deciphered an inscription that all the savans of the Royal Society and the British Museum could not find out. Then Richard Watson, with the mind of a cherub and the heart of a seraph, continually, as Mr. Arthur has said, "giving out thoughts broad as the firmament, in words bright as the stars." There are men that might be named, if the time would only admit,—that would defy the records of any other Church to find their parallel. I have not come to recent times—Bunting and Newton, and many others of our own day, and some who yet linger; sacrifice to living heroes is reserved until sunset. I might speak long of our fathers who linger on the border land. Long may they tarry among us. Then, we have some that are getting grey—Dr. Waddy—of whom I can hardly trust myself to talk. Sometimes, perhaps, we speak rather freely of each other, and sometimes we may imagine that we put on little too much canvas. But who is not proud of Dr. Waddy? I don't know whether you have been told that this is his birthday. I think if any man had reason to rejoice in his brethren when he had attained the age of — No, I will stop,—surely he has occasion to be thankful in the midst of us to-day. And, Sir, I do rejoice to think we have never wanted, and are not likely to want a succession of men to fill the highest offices of our Church. We rejoice in the hard-working, useful ministry, burning zeal, and kindness of our Ex-President, who has so graciously vacated the chair. I rejoice in the election that has now taken place. I am thankful to believe that we do not degenerate, that we have men able by God's grace to sustain and to extend the influence of his blessed Gospel under the form of Methodism, which all of us love so well. Sir, though I have been forced out of my retirement—I was sitting very comfortably behind a canopy of overshadowing brethren, who acted as the shadows of great herbs,—I am very thankful to be here, and that I have had the opportunity in Cornwall, and in the grounds of Trevu, and in the presence of Methodism's Historian, to sketch a little bit of the history of the future as it will be written by some chronicler who shall live in days to come.

Emigration to the Provinces. Those who take an interest in the future of British America will not overlook the advantages likely to accrue from a wisely conducted scheme for the encouragement of emigration. As yet the British people possess advantages for the industrial man—perhaps equal to those of any other country, have done but little to encourage an influx of emigrants. The question as to the right stamp of emigrants for these Provinces is one of some consequence. We copy from the Montreal Witness an article on this subject, which will apply as appropriately to the Lower Provinces as to Canada.

Notes and Gleanings.

WANTING TO BE DIPPED.

At the close of a very interesting service in the winter of 1860, a large, honest-looking woman came up to the writer of the paragraph, and with great feeling broke forth into a strain of earnest desire, that she might at the very first opportunity be permitted to join the church. Upon inquiry I saw evidence of a renewed nature and a warm Christian impulse. "Ah," said she, "my husband was 'dipped' years ago, and I have all along felt it my duty to go with him. I am a Methodist, but want to be a Baptist." I questioned her as to her motives, and she quite pleased with her spirit. "One of my deacons said to her, 'You feel that it is your duty to be baptized.' 'No, not a bit of it,' was the quick reply. 'I have been troubled enough about that all right,' responded the deacon, 'you want to be immersed—that's what we believe in.' 'No no!' replied the poor woman with something of sadness and disappointment in her countenance. 'I don't want that. I am a poor ignorant woman, and all I can do is to follow Jesus. I was dipped in Jordan, and it dipped I was born. I have been christened, and I have never been baptized out of it; and I am resolved now that I want to be put off with baptism, nor immersion, or anything of the sort. I want to be dipped, and I come to this church, because I know that you dip their members as comes to them to follow Christ. That's the reason why I don't want to be immersed—I want to be dipped.' The good lady made a happy candidate, and has not outlived the satisfaction she felt in following her Saviour. But she would never be satisfied with the Baptist Union rendering of Baptism—Christian (Chronicle) (Baptist).

"OBJECTIVELY" AND "SUBJECTIVELY."

Some public speakers, preachers and others, talk much in these days of "objective truth" and "subjective truth." The English Baptist Magazine thus ridicules this style of teaching: "Glancing at the table of contents of the volume before us, we feel no elevation of our expectations when we read chapters first, second, and third: 'Grace Objectively Considered'; 'Grace Subjectively Considered'; 'Grace Objectively Considered'; 'Grace Subjectively Considered.' Objectively, such terms are objectively, but subjectively, as the offering of a theology which is treated most objectively by all sound divines, and is only received by those whose minds are comparatively bewildered, and are therefore irresistibly impelled into admiration of a jargon which, speaking conjunctively, was invented projectively to propagate injunctively a philosophy which would dignify the Gospel of Christ. Resubjectively we remark, that we are often, subjectively impressed with the mischief which, subjectively, such barbarisms work to the simplicity of our faith; we counter projectively exhort all men to treat 'objectively,' 'subjectively,' and all such rubbish, in the style known as 'objectively.'"

soon adapt themselves to its requirements. There are many of them already in this country, and among them are some of our best and wealthiest farmers. They are in many respects preferable to the agricultural labourer. This latter class, both in England and Scotland are generally very ignorant and slow to learn, and the changes necessitated by climate. But men like the Paisley weavers, thinking, industrious mechanics, quickly perceive what is wanted, and hesitate not to avail themselves of the experience of those who have preceded them.

The conclusion meant to be deduced from the foregoing is, that this Province offers superior advantages to a certain class of persons, viz., agricultural labourers, or those who will adapt themselves to that occupation. It need only be added at present that whatever the result next year, should be commended without delay, and far different and very much more comprehensive arrangements than any that now exist, ought to be made for their reception.

Union of the Provinces and Inter-colonial Railway.

The Scottish American Journal has spread a guide on these topics, from which we make the following extracts:

"At this distance we can hardly profess to know what shape the policy of the new Government of Canada is to take on purely general questions. But we believe there is room for the conjecture that matters have so far advanced toward a crisis in the relationship which the Province is hereafter to sustain regarding the mother country, that the local Government will be compelled to re-consider its steps, not only in the matter of military defence, but on the equally important subject of Inter-colonial commerce, and the kindred question of a federal or legislative union. The first movement towards the establishment of a central Government for the whole of the British North American Provinces was made when the proposal for an Intercolonial railway was before the three Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, in 1851. Previous to that time it had hardly entered into the minds of any large portion of the practical men of the Provinces that they had any commercial interests in common, and it is clear which has become general for a British North American Zollverein, has been the slow growth of the intervening years, during which the subject of interprovincial commerce, especially in connection with a common line of railway, has been agitated. It is in this way, too, that large sections, if not majorities, of the people of the three Provinces have come to entertain, with more or less distinction, the idea of a political union; and, as we believe that the realization of the long-projected railway scheme in the first really practical step toward a common political organization, we look with eagerness for some signs, either in the maritime Provinces or in Canada, to show that the subject of a great connecting line from Halifax to Quebec has not been finally dropped.

The Imperial Government, it is clear, no longer even entertains the question of directly subsidizing an Intercolonial Railway. The extent of her aid, as interpreted through the mediation of the Canadian commissioner of Crown Lands to the Duke of Newcastle in February last, amounts to this and nothing more. The Duke says: 'We in England will declare officially before the world that your Provincial affairs are good and sound. This will enable you instead of borrowing at 6 or 8 per cent for the construction of your work to find additional money at from 3 to 4 per cent, a saving to you, and no less to us.' The question, then, remains to be settled whether the Government of the Provinces will accept the imperial endorsement in lieu of a more direct subsidy. Looking at the matter from this distance, it appears to us that at this very crisis the greatest reasons exist why the people of British America should not let the matter drop. As the first advance towards union, the value of this joint undertaking is incalculably great; and the months may be counted when it will no longer be the part of wisdom or the path of safety to remain separate and disjointed.

In attempting to answer the question,—Who should, in present circumstances, come to Canada as settlers?—it may be remarked, that above all other classes, agriculturists are they to whom this Province presents a bright future. Mechanics, clerks, salesmen, book-keepers, &c., are in oversupply, and are likely to continue so for a considerable period, if the flight from the neighbouring Republic, caused by the dreadful conscription continues. In such circumstances, to advise unsuitable people to leave their homes, is a grievous wrong inflicted on the emigrants, on the country where they come, and on that whither they go. There are many such cases, which clearly point out who should not come to any comparatively new country. Those most required at present in Canada, are the hardy industrious agricultural laborers from England, Ireland, Scotland, Sweden, and Norway,—men who can help out for themselves home on the verge of civilization, and increase the productions of the country. As an example of what may have been lost to this Province within a few years, it is reported that in the first seven months of 1861, 8,513 Norwegians landed at Quebec en route for the Western States, while in the corresponding period of the year 1860 more than 5,200 more have passed through to the same destination. We are credibly informed that one party of these people, numbering about 40, lately passed through Montreal for Northern Illinois or Wisconsin, having among them \$20,000 in gold! One man had over \$6,000; a widow lady had about \$3,000; 16 or 18 persons had an average of about 400; and the rest had sums varying from \$100 to \$150 and \$200 each.

Independently of their money, these emigrants were just the class needed in Canada, and this was truly the country for them. Doubtless they had heard of the fertile prairies of the Great West, and of the passage of the homestead law, may, for a time, tend to swell the tide of travel. But why should the sons of toil be lured into regions distant from the highways of commerce, where the products of the soil, however fruitful, fall to remunerate the labor of the farmer,—where he will very soon be more grievously taxed than he is in his native land,—and where he will be subject to all the temporary but pressing exigencies of a country distracted by a dreadful war?

But another class of emigrants may, perhaps, be expected. It appears that, in consequence of distress in certain manufacturing districts in England and Scotland, applications have been made to the British Government for pecuniary assistance