

THE CONFERENCE.

The Seventeenth Conference which closed its session at St. John a few days ago, was an exceedingly pleasant one, and will long remain associated in the memories of those who were present at it with agreeable recollections. To begin with, the estimable minister who as chief officer of the Conference, presided over its deliberations, acquitted himself in the discharge of the duties of the chair to the satisfaction, we believe, of all his brethren. His attention to business and his unvarying courtesy and impartiality contributed no little to the harmony which from first to last characterized the proceedings of Conference. The spirit of the Conference was fraternal in an eminent degree; and as is generally the case when brotherly love continues, the tone of Conference feeling was often unusually spiritual.

The Conference was much enlivened and profited by the presence and services for a few days of Drs. Peck and Carrow, delegates from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, of Dr. Rice delegate from the Canadian Conference. The addresses of these able and excellent men both in the pulpit and on the platform were listened to with great pleasure and profit. Dr. Rice has long been well known in the Maritime Provinces as a useful, high-toned, sterling Christian minister. Indeed he is properly one of our own men, beloved for his own as well as for his work's sake. He made his appearance at Conference charged with the furtherance of an object—that of the consolidation of British North American Wesleyan Methodism—dear at least in the abstract to every member of that Conference. The interchange of opinion on that subject in Conference and the action of that body in reference to that question, consequent upon Dr. Rice's advocacy of it, will long make that gentleman's visit a memorable one. The pulpit and platform appearances of Dr. Carrow were attractive and profitable; and the sermon and other addresses delivered by Dr. Peck were fraught with divine unction which told with blessed effect upon very many hearts.

The gratifying increase of membership found to have resulted from the evangelistic labors of the year was, of course, regarded as a cause of devout thanksgiving to the Giver of all good. Yet considering the largeness and the faithfulness of the Divine promises, the richness and fulness of the instrumentality employed, and the powerful influences of the Holy Spirit obtainable in answer to fervent prayer, the increase was not so great as it ought to have been. Nevertheless upon being ascertained it elicited many expressions of gratitude to Him who had given it.

The hope we expressed last week that the Staunting Committee was not finding its task more difficult of performance than usual was well founded. For we learn that the ministerial appointments for the year just entered upon were arranged with comparative ease. We trust the event will in every case fully justify the wisdom of the appointment.

The very large demand made by the exigencies of the work for an increase of laborers in the evangelical field lying within the boundaries of our Connexion awakened mingled feelings of pleasure and regret—pleasure that so many doors of usefulness were being opened for the preaching of the Divine word—regret that it was for the moment impossible to enter them all for want of a sufficient supply of preachers. That supply, however, it was believed would ere long be forthcoming in consequence of the call for volunteers from England and elsewhere which the Conference authorized a Committee to make in its name. The Lord of the harvest will be interested to thrust out laborers into His vineyard, and He will doubtless graciously respond to the entreaty.

The Conference was greatly pleased at the highly efficient condition in which the Institutions at Sackville were officially reported to be in. It would seem that these that these very superior Institutions were never better equipped for work than during the past year.

It is said that the enquiry instituted by Conference into the condition of every department of the work with the care of which it is charged brought into prominence the delightful fact that in every direction almost signs of healthful progress were apparent. Under these circumstances the Conference reached the close of its proceedings in an agreeable frame of mind, grateful for the past, hopeful for the future. The brethren finally separated to repair to their appointed spheres of labor in all the expectation that the presence of the Most High would go with them, and that their coming labors would be crowned with the much hoped for measure of success. Let us all earnestly pray that these just expectations may be abundantly fulfilled.

J. R. N.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

SECOND DAY.

The Conference was opened with singing and prayer.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. The programme of the Anniversary Meeting of the Conference Education Society, to be held in the evening, was submitted by the Secretary of the Committee on Education, Rev. W. H. Heartz, and on motion adopted. The Anniversary Meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society was appointed for Monday evening, instead of the evening of the first day of Conference.

A committee to examine the candidates for Ordination was appointed, consisting of Revs. Dr. Stewart, J. S. Addy, F. Smallwood, Thos. H. Davies, H. Daniel, Dr. Richey, C. Leckhart, and J. McMurray. On motion ordered, that the examination of candidates for Ordination be the order of the day for Wednesday, at 11 a. m.

DEATHS.

The question, "What Ministers have died during the year?" was asked, after which the Secretary of the Conference read the names of the deceased. The President gave out the Hymn commencing "Give me the wings of faith to rise," &c. and called upon the Rev. J. McMurray to engage in prayer.

The Prince Edward Island District reported the name of John W. Winterbotham, District of the name of Alfred W. Turner. Brief obituary notices of these beloved brethren, to be inserted in the printed Minutes, were submitted to Conference.

The Revs. G. S. Milligan and James England bore testimony to the zeal and fidelity of Bro. Winterbotham; his special adaptation to interest the young people of the Circuits to which he was appointed, and his success in leading many of them to Christ. The religion which he had commended to others while in health was his own support in the hour of dissolution, for his feet were on the Rock of Assurance.

On motion the Minute of the District on Bro. Winterbotham's removal by death was adopted.

Rev. E. Bottrell spoke of the piety of Rev. A. W. Turner. He was thought of in many respects a model Methodist minister. His conversion was very decided. He was a better scholar than we had been prepared to concede. In addition to several years at Woodhouse Grove School, he had spent some time at a Scottish University. He was scrupulously exact in the discharge of his duties. He was faithful to his commission, and the faithful Saviour forgot him not. His name in Newfoundland is well known to be "ointment poured forth."

Dr. Pickard had not had as long an acquaintance with Brother Turner as some others. He made his acquaintance at the Charlotteville Conference. At that Conference our sainted Brother was called out on one or two occasions—particularly when the spiritual state of the work of God was being considered—and when he listened to Brother Turner's remarks, he felt constrained to say, "There is a man acquainted with our Elder Brother." He endorsed all that had been said in regard to his self-denying application to his work. He thought our departed Brother never had the physical force necessary to deliver his well-thought-out richly evangelical sermons with the effect which they were calculated to produce. He rejoiced in the thought that we should meet him again, and that he was now with our Elder Brother, who had prepared mansions for us.

Rev. J. England, J. McMurray, and G. S. Milligan spoke of the esteem in which he was held, and the high Christian character which he had sustained.

Mr. William Dutton, whose death took place in Newfoundland, was referred to by the Rev. John Peck as a young man of great promise and piety.

LETTERS OF SYMPATHY.

were, on motion, ordered to be sent to the friends of our deceased brethren, and to the families of the wives of our brethren which had, during the year, been bereaved.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

The following brethren, on recommendation of their respective District Meetings, were allowed to take the relation of Supernumerary, viz.: Robert E. Crane, Roland Morton, G. S. Milligan, F. H. W. Pickles and James R. Hart.

RETIREMENT.

The Rev. F. W. Moore, whose health had not greatly improved during the year, was allowed to retire for the present from our work.

The Rev. James Burns, on the recommendation of the Sackville District, was allowed to seek a transfer to one of the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

STATIONS.

The first draft of the Stations was read by the Secretary at the close of the Session, and listened to with more than ordinary attention by some of the members of the Conference.

THIRD DAY.

The Conference was opened at 9 a. m., with singing, and prayer by Father Davies. The Journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

LEAVE TO TRAVEL.

The Rev. G. S. Milligan, A. M., obtained leave of the Conference to spend a part of the whole of the year in travelling for the benefit of his health.

FINANCIAL STATE OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISTRICT.

The Chairman read a minute of the Newfoundland District, requesting the appointment of a Committee to enquire into and report upon the financial relation of the District to the Conference.

ORDERS.

1. That the consideration of the Newfoundland District be the order of the day for Monday.

2. That the consideration of the spiritual state of the work of God be the order of the day for Monday at 11 a. m.

RECEPTION OF DELEGATES FROM THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADA CONFERENCE.

At half-past ten o'clock, the hour appointed for the reception of the Representatives of the two of the oldest and largest branches of the Methodist family, the President of the Conference, Rev. H. Pope, Jr., said he had very great pleasure in introducing to the Conference the Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., and the Rev. Dr. Carrow, as the Representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and also the Rev. S. D. Rice, D. D., as Representative of the Canada Conference. The name of Dr. Peck was not unknown to this Conference, associated with that higher education based on Christian principles which was the foundation of the social fabric. Dr. George Carrow's was a name associated with all that was elevated and refined in the pulpit; and the name of Dr. Rice was a household word in the families of the churches connected with this Conference.

Any further remarks at that stage of the proceedings he regarded as unnecessary, and he would now call upon the Secretary of the Conference to read the letters from the various Conferences. The Secretary first read the address of the British Conference, then followed in order those of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and two (1870 and 1871) from the Canada Conference.

After the reading of the addresses, the Rev. Dr. Peck, who was received by the Conference with applause, said that he appreciated the honor conferred upon himself and his respected colleague in being permitted to bear the fraternal greetings of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church. This honor was all the greater because he was conscious of the greatness and responsibility of Methodism both in this country and in his own. He had long desired to see them and had gathered such information as he could gather, especially since he had the pleasure of seeing and hearing Dr. Richey the honored Representative of this Conference to their late General Conference. The words of the address which had just been read, but poorly represented the hearty sympathy which his words inspired in all their hearts. To this he owed the great privilege of carrying the greetings of his own Church to this Conference, for it was only by the aid of such representatives as were worthy of such reciprocal expressions and honors as they could send in return. Three years had passed since the date of the letter. Great changes had taken place since. He was not remarkably fond of enumerating the large things which they had done. He did not lay much stress upon the religion of figures, yet he felt it proper to give some statistics of the Church. The period referred to had been one of great solemnity. They had been called to record the loss of some of the great and holy men of their Church. Three of their Bishops had gone down under the stroke of death, and their removal was, he thought, the result of over toil.

With respect to the facts they had a membership of 1,367,134. They had 72 Annual Conferences, one in India, one in Africa, one in Switzerland and Germany, 9,193 ministers, 11,404 local preachers, or ministerial trees of 20,597. The number of baptisms for the year had been 116,934. Church edifices 13,373, valued at \$52,614,591. The value of parsonages was \$7,293,513, or a total of church property of \$59,908,104. Church building did not increase as rapidly as the population. There were 100,000 in the towns, villages and cities of America. They were building however at the rate of three churches per day for every working day of the year. Some of these were smaller than should be, and others larger and more costly than was necessary.

The cultivation of the youth of the land they regarded as a matter of first importance. They had 189,412 Sabbath schools, 1,221,393 scholars. In regard to the mission work of the church they had not thought proper to separate the home and foreign. Missionary collections were taken on behalf of home and foreign together. They were endeavoring to carry out the idea of their founder, "The world is my parish." The baptism of giving had come upon them a little more than before. The consecration of property had become an idea more than in the past, and if this idea were only impressed upon them they would be able to join their offerings with their rejoicings. It had been thought proper by them to say the eyes as well as the hands of the people for the people for the good. They had their printing establishments in many places. The net capital of their Book Room was \$1,176,924. The proceeds of 30 years had been \$2,558,806. The Book Concern of their Church was working and threw off 121 books each working moment of the year. People would read Methodist literature and this literature was the good. There was a sort of rivalry existing between Methodist literature calculated to entertain all sorts of people. They had 27 Institutions of an educational character called by way of courtesy Universities. The faculties numbered 216 Professors, and there were 5090 students. 69 Academies or Seminaries, 504 teachers, 14,109 students. Their teachers were young men and women of the country, and they were striving to confer such benefits upon them as was their birth-right.

He was somewhat surprised to find the interest taken in the Institution of which he was the President. The success of that Institution was owing more to prayer than to anything else. The work of their hope was in God. In every step they had appealed to God for success and he had granted it. The Church to which he belonged recognized its filial relationship to the British Conference to which it owed its origin. However divergent their lines of operation might be, because of the foundation of the whole, and usage they never could lose their identity, for never had that bond been loosened for an hour. Looked upon the Methodists in connection with British Conference and other Conferences as brethren beloved of the same household of faith and fellowship of God.

They had in the Methodist Epis. Church South 13,452 ministers and 2,500,611 people. This stood responsible to the world for 3,665,880. It was common to call figures dry; but these were moistened by tears from every Continent. They had been made juicy by the watering from the everlasting hills. Every one of these told of the agency of God's grace and the power of the Holy Spirit. The members of their churches were not Methodists by inheritance but by conversion. They had been called out of darkness into the marvellous light of God. He should feel ashamed to mention the statistics of the Church if the members were merely conventional Methodists of the name. He was not ashamed to mention them when he thought of the pains, tears and agonies that had brought them forth children of God. They were dealing with the greatest problem of ecclesiastical history, viz., "How shall a Church make the transition from a nominal to a living Church, and yet retain its piety and its humility?" They were seeking to get down low at the foot of the cross in order to furnish the answer.

The doctrine of entire consecration—of entire holiness—was one of the leading doctrines of their Church. It was of the Providence of God that brethren of other churches were coming to them to learn of them in this matter, and they were using the language of the Wesleyans in their explanations of it.

Another problem with which they had to deal was population. Two-thirds of their population were born in other lands; not one-third of the 35,000,000 of their country were of American origin. Whether they should be able to solve this problem, he would leave for his brother to say. It was thought by some that they would not be able to preserve the true social system intact; but by the grace of God the Methodists would never yield in that matter, and they were deemed the most formidable barrier—they were one-sixth of the entire population—and it would be to their disgrace if they bowed down to the will of despots.

For themselves and their children, the heritage of British liberty which they inherited should strengthen them. He wished to assure as that their affection for us was open as a field of sympathy.

Let our trust never be betrayed. Let us stand in sunshine and storm by a great and under the cross. Let us feel that we are bound to gaze upon a redeemed world; in effecting which, we with our brethren, are permitted to share a part.

DR. CARROW.

said it was not a little embarrassing to address so much of age and wisdom. Nevertheless he esteemed it a great privilege to be honored in bearing a message from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Conference and to be received with so many marks of cordiality. He esteemed it a privilege to be associated with one so long identified with all the great enterprises of Methodism in this country.

In his remarks he would confine himself to the relation of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Society in his own country. In this respect it might be said to hold the same relation as all other churches in a legal sense. For whether they were wise in that regard or not he would not undertake to say yet the people of United States had agreed that there should never be an established church in their country.

He mentioned it as one of their foibles that they were an aristocratic people in spite of the essential features of their government. Social distinctions everywhere were more or less striking and as such was the case in his own country. And if he spoke candidly nowhere were they so absurd as in his own country. In that country they might be said to rest upon more accident. It was said that society was very aristocratic in Utah—consisting of those who wore pantafoons and those who had none to wear. The society was not so much as to be divided into the good, the bad and the Bechers! Social distinctions rested mainly on wealth. Poverty was a great extinguisher in social circles. The Methodist Episcopal Church had taken hold of rich and poor and it stood pre-eminent to age, or numbers, or culture of its ministry, or devotion. It was the New England style of the Church was born in a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit and its characteristics were, simplicity of spirit, self-denial and devotion to Christ and deadness to the world. Such being its characteristics, it has sought for simple rites under which to give expression to its piety. It had nearly adapted itself to the poorer classes of the country.

Nowhere had it done so more than in the southern sections of the United States. That portion of the country was at first occupied by established Churches, but the clergymen were such as to answer Randolph's description of the parsons of the Revolutionary period who for 16,000 lbs. of tobacco gave the people a dry cask of morality. Into this country came the Wesleyan itinerants Freeborn Garretson, Jesse Lee and others, and the handful of men scattered by them became as the fruit of Lebanon. Some Governors of States, Judges, as well as the poor bound African of those times and their poorer white brethren founded salivations in the valley. This was usually the result of the Mississippi valley. As soon as the sound of the axe was heard there was heard also the sound of the self-sacrificing Methodist itinerant singing in their cabins the sublime evangel of Charles Wesley. This would show why the state of their Church was such as it was in the middle States.

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In the Free Mission great many souls had been saved. They had not accomplished all that they desired, yet they labored in hope that, loosed from the grasp of Rome, they would come under the influence of christianity. The German work was in its inception. They occupied several stations. Two years ago they allowed one of their missions to go to Germany, and to place himself under the care of Mr. Jacoby. He had returned and was now placed in charge of the Germans, and they hoped soon to overtake the work in that direction.

With respect to the educational work he might be permitted to remark, that the free schools were the foundation of the whole. In regard to higher education they had some misgivings, but with respect to the common school system they gave it their heartiest support. They did not believe that the educational interests of the Church conflicted with the claims of other departments of labor. The people were prepared heartily to support the whole. They were like certain plants, the more they were pressed they more fragrance they gave forth.

At the beginning of their national existence they were laying the foundations of the Dominion, deep and broad; for they were going to be a people to be annexed to the United States. They had undertaken to raise \$100,000 for their Educational Institution. They had invented all kinds of schemes to meet the exigency caused by the breaking of faith on the part of the Provincial Legislature. Thus they were going to have a Conference, like themselves, would have to learn to love taxation. The most highly taxed churches were the most prosperous and the most liberal.

Their Female College was in a very healthy condition. They had just as many students as they wished to have. No Institution on the Continent, with, perhaps, a single exception, occupied a higher position. They had students from all the Protestant churches, and teachers from several. Those of them not Methodists were thoroughly converted. Many of the students under their care last year were converted to God. Thus it was possible to have a denominational Institution and not be proselyting. Every school he thought must have some religious name. They began small, now they numbered one hundred resident students, and they had in their classes day by day two hundred.

There was no position where the same amount of power could be brought to bear upon society as in Educational Institutions. It was not their custom to send men to Victoria to learn to be ministers. They looked first for brains, next for conversion, and then for qualification. The time had come when their higher Institutions must be multiplied, and they had commenced to do so already.

With respect to a union of the different Methodist bodies—they had felt that it was incongruous to talk of union with others before asking those, as it was expressed in their Conference, who were "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh" to become one with them.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, on motion, it was decided that Dr. Rice be requested to continue his address at the Session on Monday next, at such time as should be determined upon.

DR. RICE.

addressed the Conference he said he could not occupy that platform without being the subject of memories which somewhat impeded him in the discharge of his duty. The presence of so many faces which were new to him, made him think of the years which had passed since he had last shouldered the burden of the work of God in this Province. The work of those who had gone was with the Lord and their record was on high. He would not dare to say more than this lest he should take away the time which ought to be given to the mission with which he was entrusted. In regard to Mr. Elliott's absence, he stated that it was owing to circumstances of a personal and conformational character. He regretted his absence very much for he was sure they would only require to know him to esteem and love him. In relation to the Conference he was glad that he had been allowed to lapse since as the result of the addresses of the Deputation from the United States, they had been upon the point of vision. He had almost concluded as he listened to the addresses of the esteemed Representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church that his Conference would appear insignificant as compared with theirs but after all he thought they were a level with their counterparts. The growth of the Conference was matter of surprise. He felt thankful that it contained the elements of power and success. The Conference of Canada was a youthful one, of the six hundred men in it but few were older than himself. The hope of life was there. In their church-building they equalled the United States in proportion to their numbers. In Hamilton church property in 1870 was valued at \$18,500, and in 1871 it had increased to \$68,500, and their College property was estimated at \$40,000. They had therefore in that city \$100,000 worth of property without debt. This was not a singular case. Circuit by Circuit, it would hold good throughout the Conference. They were constantly pressed with the necessity of church expansion. They had their mission work under the heads of—Domestic, Indian, French and German. These missions were carried on independently of the Missionary Society of England. It was felt by the leading men within the bounds of the Conference that it was wrong to draw any thing for our missions from England. There had been a debt on their missions of \$15,000 and that the Parent Society paid off after which they were thrown upon their own resources and they now enjoyed as the result of this greater freedom of action. The Indian missions had been very successful.

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DR. PECK.

the removal by death of their Bishops. We wept when they wept.

The Rev. John McMurray expressed the general sense of the Conference when he said we had had great pleasure in having the Representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church with us to-day. We rejoiced in what God had done for them and was doing by them.

Rev. J. G. Hennigar ex Co-Delegate said hearts had been rejoiced by the statements made. We were glad to hear of what we had heard of the prosperity of the cause of God in the United States. We were filled with astonishment when we gazed upon the men, especially the senior members of the Deputation, and thought of the largeness of the man as well as the largeness of his heart.

Dr. Peck said he was charged to say, on behalf of his church that it was hoped a Deputation would be sent by this Conference to the next General Conference.

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The pulpits, not only of our own churches, but of nearly all the other Protestant churches of the city, were occupied, both morning and evening, by ministers attending Conference.

A Conference Love-feast was held in Centenary Church at 3 p. m., which was a season of grace to those who had the privilege of attending it.

The Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., preached a sermon of remarkable power and pathos in the Centenary Church at 11 a. m. At the request of the Conference, Dr. Peck consented to allow this sermon to be published in the PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.

The Revs. Dr. Carrow and Dr. Rice preached eloquent and impressive sermons in the evening—the former in the Exmouth street Church, and the latter in the German street Church.

The Ex-President, Dr. Peckard, and Dr. Peck addressed the congregation in the Centenary Church in the evening, on the subject of Church Life, and entire consecration to God.

A Sabbath School meeting was held in the Carlton Wesleyan Church, at 3 p. m., in which the Revs. I. Sutcliffe, T. D. Hart, J. V. Jost, C. W. Dutcher, R. Wasson and S. F. Huestis took part.

FOURTH DAY. The Conference opened at 9 a. m.—Singing, and prayer by Dr. Stewart.

REV. W. T. CARDY. A letter from the family of Rev. W. T. Cardy was read, and the Letter-writer instructed to convey to Brother Cardy the sympathy of Conference, in view of his protracted and severe affliction.

The President informed the Conference that one of the Representatives of the General Conference was compelled to take his departure, whereupon Dr. Carrow took leave of the Conference, by stating that his parting words must necessarily be few. There remained nothing to complete the pleasure of his visit—his cup was full to running over. He had been entertained in a princely manner by Mr. Robertson and his family. He should never forget the intercourse which he had had with the members of this Conference, who, like himself, had enjoyed Mr. Robertson's hospitality.

He had noticed the spirit and character of the Conference, and he had the conviction that a grand future awaited the Conference of Eastern British America. The summer climate of the Province was the most delicious he had ever enjoyed. He had a conviction that he could stand the winter climate also. He had almost made up his mind to ask the Conference to allow him to enter it, upon two conditions however—first, that he should not ask a superannuated relationship, and secondly, that he should go whenever he was sent.

Another feature of the Conference which was pleasing to his mind was the fact that they were Preachers, not readers of sermons—they had not a single sermon reader within the bounds of the Conference. He prayed God to continue them in this matter. He had learned with interest some particulars in the history of this city since he had been here. It was founded by certain Loyalists who felt that they could not renounce their allegiance to the flag of England. He respected the memory of these men, for he always had respect for men of strong convictions. With regard to the future of our country no man could prophesy. Dr. Rice had said that we would not be annexed to the U. S.—well, perhaps they would consent to be annexed to us.

Now the most solemn hour had come. They might never see each other again, so commending them to "God and to the word of," &c. he left them, in the confidence that he never saw them again on earth he would see them in heaven.

The President of the Conference, Rev. H. Pope, Jr., said that as the mouth-piece of the Conference, it afforded him much pleasure to express the satisfaction it gave them to meet him as one of the Representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and every one of the members of Conference would regard it one of the happiest events of his life to have met with them and to have listened to the eloquent and instructive addresses with which he (Dr. Carrow) had been pleased to favour the Conference. He prayed that the gracious Providence that had brought him in health and safety among them would be his guide and safe conduct to his home and future sphere of labour.

RETIREMENT. The Rev. James Burns, on the recommendation of the Sackville District, allowed to seek a transfer to one of the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. A. S. Tuttle asked permission to retire from the active work for a year or two to pursue a literary course of study. On motion it was resolved that in view of our want of men and the general exigencies of the work the Conference could not comply with Bro. Tuttle's request.

CAND

The Family.

PARTING SONG.

The death of Alice Cary lends a peculiar interest to the following poem from her pen, extracted from her last volume...

MY HEROINE—A TRUE STORY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX GENTLEMAN."

I know a little maid—so sweet As any seven-year-old child you'll meet...

WHENEVER I SIT IN THE TWILIGHT.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Whenever I set in the twilight, At rest from the toils of the day, And the little ones gather about me...

BENNY'S SUCCESS.

"I wish there was some boy in the town, poor enough to want to earn some money," said Miss Benton...

There was a boy who wanted much to earn some money that he lay awake nights thinking what he could do to help his lame mother...

"How much do you ask a quart?" she said, remembering that the pay was probably an important part of the transaction to him...

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