

The Provincial Wesleyan.

Published under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America.

HALIFAX, N. S., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871.

Number 28

Volume XXIII.

CONFERENCE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Meeting was held in the Centenary Church, St. John, on Friday evening, 24th June, 1871.

The Meeting was opened with singing and prayer by the Rev. C. Stewart, D. D.

The President of the Conference on taking the Chair, said they were assembled in the interests of the Education Society of the Conference. This Society had been inaugurated twelve months ago, and now this noble vessel had sailed into the quiet haven in St. John to report progress.

The congregation was not unacquainted with the history of the Society. Time had not wholly effaced the recollections of the Meeting held last Fall, nor the impressions made by the influential deputations to whose eloquence they were then permitted to listen.

Last evening a Home Missionary Meeting had been held, in order to awaken interest in another department of our work. If a similar enthusiasm could be evoked to-night they should have to thank God and take courage.

The expression of thoughts, that was warranted by a glance at the platform. He would now call upon the Rev. W. C. to move the 1st Resolution:—

This Meeting recognizes the Educational Society of the Conference of Eastern British America as an organization calculated to promote the glory of God and conserve the interests of Methodism.

Mr. Brown said they had been reminded by the President, that the objects of this Society had already been before a meeting of Methodists in this City, and that those objects had been not only eloquently but powerfully explained; it would therefore be unnecessary for him to say much about them.

He did not feel unhappy to be there on that occasion, unwilling as he might be to do what many of his brethren could do much better. He felt glad to do anything to forward the interests of Education, but especially the education of Ministers. Although he could not boast of high attainments himself, he was nevertheless an admirer of educated men.

Disparaging remarks regarding our Educational institutions had been made by a Body which ought rather to rejoice that the interests of education were being in any way advanced. True, our efforts were but small; but great results had flowed from small beginnings.

Rome was once small—Christianity was small at first, but the objects of her influence were felt throughout the world, and Christianity had grown until to-night it gave promise of filling the whole earth.

So our Educational Institutions would grow until they should stand before the world without a blush—Indeed they did so now.

We were building for coming ages—ours would finish what he had begun. Let us lay the foundation deep and strong, and let us do our work so that they shall rise up and call us blessed.

The Rev. C. Jost, A.M., who seconded the resolution, said he and a gentleman were passing down one of the streets of this city the other day, another gentleman meeting them, said that attending Conference this year was a tame matter for there was no fighting. He thought the gentleman who made the remark must be thinking of a Legislature—he would not say where. The remark was correct, however, for there was no fighting; the spirit of harmony had attended all the deliberations of Conference. If that meeting were turned into a debating club and the sentiments of the resolution were being discussed, all would be on one side.

We sometimes meet with those who entertained opinions of a contrary nature. We were referred to our fathers, who with comparatively little education were enabled to accomplish much. This reminded him of what is apparent in known as parallel—the apostasy of some which bodies undergo by being viewed at different points.

The education which answered fifty years ago would not always answer. The age was progressive. The education which answered fifty years ago would occupy a queer place in the educational heavens of this age. He had no wish to speak disparagingly of the fathers, yet there were duties belonging to our own day which we must discharge if we wished to fill our place.

The men who had done most good were educated men. Look at Apostolic times. St. Paul among the Apostles was the most useful, yet he was the best educated, with a heart burning with love to Christ he had accomplished more as an educated man he could have been such.

It has been the same with Jews, Athenians, Calvin, Luther, and Wesley were educated men, and as such had held high positions and were honored by them on that occasion. Thus it has been and ever will be.

We were not doing a new thing. We, as Wesleyans, believed the doctrine of Arminius. All were not aware, perhaps, that certain merchants of Amsterdam obtained an education. While the names of those men might be unknown, the name and works of Arminius would be preserved.

The second Resolution was moved by Rev. J. G. Angwin:—

The signs of the times in connection with the conflicts of nations and the special efforts of the enemies of truth to undermine the foundation of the Christian system, render well-remembered and earnest efforts in the cause of Christian education a necessity of the age in which we live.

He said it was with some degree of diffidence, as well as with strong emotional feelings of another character, that he stood before the congregation.

There might be some fitness in his appearing as an advocate for education—the chief fitness was found, he thought, in the smallness of his own attainments. Five years ago he had stood on that platform and the hands of one were on that occasion placed on his head who had since passed away from earth.

He referred to the signs of the times and to the efforts to undermine the work of God. We might be separated by broad oceans from German Rationalism and French infidelity and communism, yet we could not fail to feel the influence of the one and the other.

The enemies of Christ required us to meet their intellectual objections by intellectual reasons. The trained mind was

better prepared to do work for God than the untrained. We had to meet not only the teachings of the continent of Europe, but the ideas in our own country opposed to the Gospel of Christ. It required something more than a common English education to enable us to do that. We must all be prepared to concede that we require an educated Ministry.

The Rev. W. H. Heartz, in seconding the resolution, said, in view of the lateness of the hour and of the fact that there were strangers on the platform, he could not do better than reserve his speech for a future occasion.

The Chairman requested the Rev. J. T. Peck, D.D. to address the meeting. Dr. Peck said he should be wanting in respect for himself and for the Church, did he refuse to render any assistance which he could in seeking to enlarge the base and sphere of our educational power.

He was not entirely unacquainted with the history of our educational Institutions. For many years he had kept a record of its progress, and he felt bound to estimate the man who had charge of it. The Church was indebted more than she was disposed to acknowledge to the man who had had charge of this department of labour.

To feel that there was vitality here had the lever of a good history, and to look out upon the future must give strength to their efforts. Largeness of conceptions was indispensable to success. Men were less willing to make effort for small than for large enterprises.

No man would not rather prefer to spend a large sum on some grand undertaking than upon some insignificant one. (Applause.) He was grateful for the endorsement of his views given by the peers, for our moral power was chiefly in the pew.

When he spoke on this question he spoke with some experience in regard to Educational Institutions. He had seen men come forward to give \$20,000 who could not be induced to give a smaller amount. We had not yet learned to trust the people with large and-overs. When we wished to build a Church we should not ask our people to build a love. It was very much easier to excite a noble sentiment than one circumscribed and that had no outgrowth. We should name to the people our needs—we ought to put into the hearts of our people the idea of making great men, and the people would come forward with resources that had been slumbering long.

It might not be a calamity to have been born a Methodist. It ought to be regarded as an honour, and it would be so if we willed it.

D. Allison, Esq., moved the adoption of the 3rd Resolution:—

The co-operation of the laity with the Ministry is indispensable to success in every praiseworthy enterprise. It is highly desirable the cause of education; that we should imitate the noble example which has been set by the great and good in connection with the different branches of the Church of God.

Least autumn he had had the pleasure, if any project balanced mind could derive pleasure from causing pain to others, of inflicting a long speech on an audience in this church on subjects connected with our educational Institutions. He did not profess any great knowledge of church history, yet felt that few churches afforded their members any better opportunity for effort than our own. Right and wrong always involved corresponding obligations and he did not fulfil his obligations had no ground to claim rights. The laity had not yet grasped the import of this Institution.

Some of his remarks at the meeting last fall had been misapprehended, he was represented as opposed to the cause of free education. He said that he was to show and his confession, to-night was, that between free schools and our denominational and Collegiate education there could be no conflict.

In support of his position he could quote some of the best educationalists of the land. We were trying to avoid pulling up the land marks set up by our fathers. We were not afraid of hard words—these were hurt anybody—of Spanish proverb or of New Jersey proverbs. Religion and learning could never be divided. True learning like every thing else must be laid at the feet of Christ.

The Ex-President Dr. Pickard said he did not intend to go into the subject to which the greater portion of his life had been devoted at any great length. He had been twenty years to appear before St. John audiences yet he thought he had never seen an audience brought to the pitch to which by the eloquence of one of the honored representatives of the largest Protestant Churches of the world it had been brought on that occasion. In view of the claims of the world and of the grand enterprises of the day it was for the Church to do her part. Our work of an educational character might seem small as compared with the work being done elsewhere, but when he thought of a single man in a retired country village placing \$30,000, a third of all he had accumulated, upon the altar for the advancement of Christian education, we had a noble example. It was the largest amount which had ever, up to that period, been given by any single individual within the Methodist Church for a similar purpose.

The friends in St. John were generally ready to meet the calls made upon them, yet we had not found an individual willing to place himself in this great work beside the now sainted Charles F. Allison.

Dr. Pickard was followed by the Rev. S. D. Rice, D. D., President of the Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton, who in a speech, replete with broad and statesmanlike ideas, gave an interesting resume of the educational work of the Canada Conference and of the upper Provinces.

The choir sang several pieces, at intervals during the evening, a collection was made, and a little after ten o'clock, this meeting, one of the most interesting and important of the kind held under the auspices of the Conference was brought to a close.

ORDINATION SERVICE, CENTENARY CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N. S., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28th, 1871.

This interesting service was commenced by the Rev. E. Botterell, who gave out the hymn commencing—

"The Saviour who to heaven He rose," &c. and offered an appropriate prayer.

The candidates for ordination were introduced by the Secretary of Conference, who said it might not be amiss, at this stage of the proceedings, to consider one portion of the Methodist Economy. We could not lay hands upon any man for this ministry, except he was first recommended by the Quarterly Meeting. At that meeting two questions had to be determined—1st, "Has he gifts?" 2nd, "Has he fruit?"

Coming from the Quarterly Meeting, the candidates for the work of the ministry appeared before the District Meeting, and if the District Meeting was satisfied that the young man had the necessary qualifications—that he had grace and gifts, he was recommended to Conference, and appointed for four years to a Circuit. During these four years an opportunity was furnished to prove that the necessary qualifications were possessed—that God had blessed his labours. If the District Meeting satisfied its responsibility by the grace of the Holy Spirit, I was led to seek the pardoning mercy of God, which to my great joy, I obtained through faith in Jesus Christ, and am assured, even now, that the love of God is shed abroad in my heart, and that I can now say, "I love Jesus, yes I do."

As it regards my call to preach the Gospel of Christ, I no sooner experienced the grace of God than the desire to save others was implanted in my soul by the Spirit of God; but my adoption as a "son in the gospel" by this Conference is to me a great mystery, and must remain so until the day when all things shall be revealed, by the "Judge of all the earth."

I waited upon the Lord constantly, in reference to this work of preaching Christ, and was encouraged in my patient waiting by Rev. William Arthur, A. M., of the Wesleyan College, Belfast, who told me to wait patiently for the guiding grace of the Holy Ghost. I now place myself upon the altar of the cross, that my future life may be devoted to Christ.

The Lord has blessed my labours in saving some souls through my feeble instrumentality, a few of whom are engaged in preaching the glad tidings of salvation to perishing men. The deep feelings of my heart, at this time, I cannot fully express; but would adopt the language of the poet, in saying:

"Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were present for a small time,
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all."

May God receive me.

Brother Sellar said:—

"My Christian Friends,—I feel that this is one of the most solemn days of my life, and while I review the past I would call upon my soul, and all that is within me, to bless God's word, and for the way in which he has led me."

I thank God for pious parents who early taught me the fear of the Lord. As the result of their teaching and prayers, I was very early convinced of sin, and felt the need of a Saviour. I did not, however, yield to those convictions until I was about fourteen years of age. During that year there were special services held on the Cornwall and Little York Circuit by the Rev. Henry Pope, our beloved President. God owned and blessed his labors in the salvation of many souls, and I thank God that I was among the number. From that period I have been endeavoring to walk in the good way, but I lament that I have made so little progress—that I have done so little for Christ who has done so much for me.

But I thank God, that notwithstanding my heart wanderings, hitherto He hath helped me, and to-night I feel that God for Christ's sake hath forgiven my sins, and that I have the assurance that I am accepted in the Beloved.

As it regards my call in the ministry, I may say, that from a child I had the impression that preaching would ultimately be my lot, and my employment. After my conversion, this impression deepened into a conviction, and as the way opened up I fully persuaded that God had a work for me in this direction.

Believing that the doctrines, economy and discipline of Methodism were more in harmony with the doctrines and examples of the New Testament than those of any other Church, I resolved to place myself under the direction of the Methodist Church. But I cannot say that I have had all these convictions without temptations. During my probation I frequently felt my unfitness for the great work in which I was engaged, and when I considered the many difficulties incident to the ministerial life, the difficulties to be overcome, and the sacrifices to be made, I was tempted never to present myself for ordination. But under such circumstances I went to the Saviour, and, remembering his sympathy towards his disciples, when he forgot his own troubles in order to comfort them, saying, "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me," I felt encouraged, and again determined to consecrate myself to God and His Church. And myself I have not seen as much fruit of my faith, yet I thank God for the tokens of His approval that I have received. I have been frequently blessed while preaching the Word, and in the discharge of my other duties; and have been encouraged also by seeing some souls brought into the fold of Christ. My desire is to renew my covenant engagement with God, and labor on at His command, and offer all my works to Him.

God, and labor on at His command, and offer all my works to Him.

"Happy fit with my latest breath,
I may but grieve His name;
Preach Him to all, and cry in death,
Behold, behold the Lamb!"

The congregation at the request of the President spent a short time in silent prayer, after which the President, the candidates still kneeling—assisted by several of the senior ministers laid his hands on the head of each of the candidates for ordination saying, "Mayest thou receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of the Christian Ministry;" and on the presentation of a Bible to each, "Take thou authority to preach the word of God and to administer the holy sacraments. The Lyra on the 672nd page having been sung, the

REV. DR. RICE,
Representative of the Canada Conference then addressed the young men, remarking that when he received the President's note asking him to be present in this service, he was in the country and had not expected to be called upon. It was with him, he supposed, as with all in this ministry, he could speak of the memories of the past. There were no moments in the life of any man that were not important. Yet there were some moments in the life of every man of special importance—some moments such were the moments now passing. The probation which they had fulfilled was not the Church's probation more than their own. The responsibilities of the office of the Christian Ministry must ever make it important to settle the question of a call to enter upon their probation, turned to that God had called them to this great work. There were some things respecting which he would like to make a few observations.

Their success would depend more upon personal consecration to God than any thing else. In looking over the past he felt constrained to say that his brethren would sympathize with him in the thought that there must be greater earnestness to God."

There was no way of reaching the mount but by the valley of humility. If there was any passage to which he should call their attention it was this. "One thing have I desired, if there was any one thing more than anything else, should put upon their attention it was, How they might accomplish the ministry entrusted to them. When the entire being was consecrated to God it laid the foundation on which we went forth with power. Since Christ had purchased the Church with his own blood so he gave the ministers of the Church power just as they rested upon the blood of Christ. It was no matter more than another, it would be to this that they would owe their success. They should keep their eyes fixed upon souls perishing, souls redeemed—souls which by their ministry might be saved,—for redeemed souls and saved souls were not the same.

With respect to their labors in bringing souls to God, he would believe in the old fashioned Methodist preaching. "If any man speak let him speak as the oracles of God." In many books of the present day there were a great many questionable forms of expressions. There never was a body of men of more influence than the old Methodist preachers. If they could catch the power that they used to have, they would preach the Gospel and not do good.

They may speak as philosophers as they pleased it would never save souls. There was great variety in our success, it might be hindered by many circumstances, yet if they spoke as the oracles of God they would be successful in bringing souls to God. Would there be anything like that? Some like that to be popular, and if popularity were laid at the foot of the cross it was a glorious thing to do. He would urge them then not to sacrifice truth to popularity. If they desired learning or the possession of knowledge they had a right to desire it,—especially if they desired to bring glory to God. It would be easier to read the Bible than to know. He did not agree with that view. He was a firm believer in the benefit of special services. The history of the Methodist Church was the history of special efforts. They should take care in dealing with penitents not to coax them to say they were saved when they were not. If there was any place where the ministers stood in an interesting relationship to the people, it was in his presiding unites these people together under Protestant Government, that under these the Gospel might be propagated to the ends of the earth. They felt in his country the influence of the strength of Britain, and the influence of her Christian propaganda. God had given to these two nations the long buried treasures—the dispensation of the same Gospel, which seemed to say that unaligned hands should not take possession of these treasures.

They welcomed the enlargement of Germany as another bulwark of Protestantism, and felt that other nations would remain free that had escaped from the thraldom of that system under whose oppressive despotism they had withered in torture during the long ages.

God was visiting nations by means of steam and telegraph, for some great ends which we would do well to consider. He spoke not for himself, but for his Church and nation, though he represented himself as well when he said that he was glad that our national difficulties were likely to be settled—that both the British and American people felt that there was something greater than power. It was their joy, and they were talking it over in his own country, that there should be no blood shed between those who were united by the more sacred fraternal relationships.

They had once more clasped hands, and no

thing should be allowed rudely to tear them asunder. He knew the people of his own Church well, and he could say that they loved the Christian spirit of our nation and united in shedding each others blood. He wished he could speak one word to the people of these Provinces, that word would be: We are one of your bone and flesh of your flesh and one with you in the great endeavour to spread the blessings of our common Christian civilization throughout the world. He spoke for others when he said that a million and a half of hearts throbed through his heart and that they were one with us in a common desire for a perpetual peace in the bonds of sympathy and love.

The name of reproach which fell upon Wesley had come at last to be regarded with respect. Methodism to-day influenced more of the population of the world than any other form of voluntary churchmanship on the face of the earth.

He reminded his beloved brethren that they were called to self-denial and to an earnest propagation of the faith of the Fathers. He had no fellowship for the man who felt that he was at liberty to be proud because he was a Methodist. The Lord had done too much for us to allow us to indulge in self-gratulation. Let us humbly seek to carry out His will, so that God may be with you and us as with our Fathers.

His official labours had closed. He desired to repeat the request that his Conference would be pleased to send a delegation to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to hold its session in May next in the City of Brooklyn, and added tenderly, "I wish you could all come, but if you cannot send a delegation, as you have done before (referring to the Rev. Dr. Kelsey) who will be the fullest, largest possible representative of yourselves. He closed by saying, "Beloved brethren, for myself and for my esteemed colleague, and especially for the Church we represent, I thank you for the cordial welcome you have given us, and the ardent love you have bestowed upon us. God bless you forever."

The President of the Conference said:—

MY DEAR DR. PECK.—Permit me on behalf of my honored and beloved fathers and brethren, as well as myself, to assure you of the service which we all feel on being called so soon to part with you. But that it is ever with us quite detained amidst the shadows of this life, I would not lightly forget, and the health of joy and sadness follows closely on the heels of joy and hence the hallowed delight with which we hail your arrival among us is all too soon succeeded by the pain occasioned by your departure. No words of mine can adequately express the high gratification afforded by your address as the honored representatives of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. For those addresses allow me to thank you. While we have gazed upon the scenes of moral grandeur exhibited to our view in your eloquent and elaborate description of the great work in which you are engaged and have followed you up to those sublime activities of high endeavor you occupy have witnessed powerful ministrations and other forces enlisted under your banner, and have studied the diversified agencies by which you are labouring with so much success to elevate the teeming population of your great country nearer to God and heaven; we have felt somewhat disheartened from a sense of our comparative littleness among the thousands of our Israel. But, if you have told us of these enterprises and of the brilliant achievements with which their career has been illustrated, you have also told us of the inspiration under which you have wrought, and have pointed us to the everlasting hills from whence hath come your help, and we have taken heart, assured that that inspiration may be ours, and in the name of the same conquering Redeemer we may triumph too, and therefore again we thank you. Nor would we fail to acknowledge with gratitude your ministrations to us yesterday, from the pulpit of this church, and we believe that every member of our Conference will go forth to his Contentedly designated sphere of holy toil, guided with unprecedented strength, derived from a stronger confidence in the potency of the word, the spirit and the blood of the world's Redeemer, upon which, with so much of heaven-born eloquence, you then discoursed. We shall also cherish the hope that your affectionate, earnest and persuasive appeals to the church and congregation assembled within the walls last evening may, in your gracious results, be developed in the great harvest-field of the world to the brightening of the crown of your rejoicing and the glory of Christ. Although in the working out of the providential purposes of Heaven the primary task of our respective countries receive any other development we shall enter into the confidence that the grateful interchange of fraternal sentiment, both by address and representation, so auspiciously inaugurated by your presence among us, may, through the coming time, happily perpetuate. Believe me honored sir, that it is with a sorrowing heart I now personally and on behalf of the Conference extend to you the parting hand and say farewell.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued.)

SPIRITUAL STATE OF THE WORK OF GOD THROUGHOUT THE CONFERENCE.

The District reports were read by the several Chairmen, and showed that our Churches generally were in a healthy spiritual condition.

DR. PECK'S DEPARTURE.

The President informed the Conference that he had learned that the honored senior member of the Delegation from the Methodist Episcopal Church would be compelled to leave the next day, and he was sure the Conference would like to hear from him before his departure.

Dr. Peck, who was received with applause, desired to state that he felt profoundly grateful for the great courtesy extended to himself and his colleague. It had been only personal matters they would have exceeded all reasonable expectations, but he received them in the name of his own Church, and felt that they were extended rather than to himself. Which he was the representative than to himself. It would be his pleasure to carry back the fact that the warmest sympathy and love had been extended to that Church through its representatives, and to assure his brethren of the perfect identity of Methodism at home and in these Provinces. He had listened to the words and watched the movements of the Ministers of this Conference with special reference to this identity.

If he had come here and found a company of men attempting to build upon other foundations than those upon which their Fathers had built, he should have gone away greatly saddened; but he had seen that was only the result of that baptism of the Spirit which they had received from the Master. He was glad to find that in their longings for greater success they had discovered hope only in one way—faith in Christ and help of the Holy Spirit—these were the strength of Methodism.

He could hardly tell of the emotions which thrilled his soul as he listened to the reports of the several Districts. He felt that they were not without hope, for we had retained our oneness of conversion and help of the Holy Spirit.

There might be some difference in regard to legislation, but after all they were one almost without knowing it. A little time at the close of each debate would enable him to prove that they were one. In his own country the voices of harmony were being heard.

We recognize an epoch in regard to Churches and States different from what has been true in the last century. We see peoples coming together who have been small and separated and uniting in national bonds, and we saw God in his providence uniting these peoples together under Protestant Government, that under these the Gospel might be propagated to the ends of the earth. They felt in his country the influence of the strength of Britain, and the influence of her Christian propaganda.

God had given to these two nations the long buried treasures—the dispensation of the same Gospel, which seemed to say that unaligned hands should not take possession of these treasures.

They welcomed the enlargement of Germany as another bulwark of Protestantism, and felt that other nations would remain free that had escaped from the thraldom of that system under whose oppressive despotism they had withered in torture during the long ages.

God was visiting nations by means of steam and telegraph, for some great ends which we would do well to consider. He spoke not for himself, but for his Church and nation, though he represented himself as well when he said that he was glad that our national difficulties were likely to be settled—that both the British and American people felt that there was something greater than power. It was their joy, and they were talking it over in his own country, that there should be no blood shed between those who were united by the more sacred fraternal relationships.

They had once more clasped hands, and no

thing should be allowed rudely to tear them asunder. He knew the people of his own Church well, and he could say that they loved the Christian spirit of our nation and united in shedding each others blood. He wished he could speak one word to the people of these Provinces, that word would be: We are one of your bone and flesh of your flesh and one with you in the great endeavour to spread the blessings of our common Christian civilization throughout the world. He spoke for others when he said that a million and a half of hearts throbed through his heart and that they were one with us in a common desire for a perpetual peace in the bonds of sympathy and love.

The name of reproach which fell upon Wesley had come at last to be regarded with respect. Methodism to-day influenced more of the population of the world than any other form of voluntary churchmanship on the face of the earth.

He reminded his beloved brethren that they were called to self-denial and to an earnest propagation of the faith of the Fathers. He had no fellowship for the man who felt that he was at liberty to be proud because he was a Methodist. The Lord had done too much for us to allow us to indulge in self-gratulation. Let us humbly seek to carry out His will, so that God may be with you and us as with our Fathers.

His official labours had closed. He desired to repeat the request that his Conference would be pleased to send a delegation to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to hold its session in May next in the City of Brooklyn, and added tenderly, "I wish you could all come, but if you cannot send a delegation, as you have done before (referring to the Rev. Dr. Kelsey) who will be the fullest, largest possible representative of yourselves. He closed by saying, "Beloved brethren, for myself and for my esteemed colleague, and especially for the Church we represent, I thank you for the cordial welcome you have given us, and the ardent love you have bestowed upon us. God bless you forever."

The President of the Conference said:—

MY DEAR DR. PECK.—Permit me on behalf of my honored and beloved fathers and brethren, as well as myself, to assure you of the service which we all feel on being called so soon to part with you. But that it is ever with us quite detained amidst the shadows of this life, I would not lightly forget, and the health of joy and sadness follows closely on the heels of joy and hence the hallowed delight with which we hail your arrival among us is all too soon succeeded by the pain occasioned by your departure. No words of mine can adequately express the high gratification afforded by your address as the honored representatives of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. For those addresses allow me to thank you. While we have gazed upon the scenes of moral grandeur exhibited to our view in your eloquent and elaborate description of the great work in which you are engaged and have followed you up to those sublime activities of high endeavor you occupy have witnessed powerful ministrations and other forces enlisted under your banner, and have studied the diversified agencies by which you are labouring with so much success to elevate the teeming population of your great country nearer to God and heaven; we have felt somewhat disheartened from a sense of our comparative littleness among the thousands of our Israel. But, if you have told us of these enterprises and of the brilliant achievements with which their career has been illustrated, you have also told us of the inspiration under which you have wrought, and have pointed us to the everlasting hills from whence hath come your help, and we have taken heart, assured that that inspiration may be ours, and in the name of the same conquering Redeemer we may triumph too, and therefore again we thank you. Nor would we fail to acknowledge with gratitude your ministrations to us yesterday, from the pulpit of this church, and we believe that every member of our Conference will go forth to his Contentedly designated sphere of holy toil, guided with unprecedented strength, derived from a stronger confidence in the potency of the word, the spirit and the blood of the world's Redeemer, upon which, with so much of heaven-born eloquence, you then discoursed. We shall also cherish the hope that your affectionate, earnest and persuasive appeals to the church and congregation assembled within the walls last evening may, in your gracious results, be developed in the great harvest-field of the world to the brightening of the crown of your rejoicing and the glory of Christ. Although in the working out of the providential purposes of Heaven the primary task of our respective countries receive any other development we shall enter into the confidence that the grateful interchange of fraternal sentiment, both by address and representation, so auspiciously inaugurated by your presence among us, may, through the coming time, happily perpetuate. Believe me honored sir, that it is with a sorrowing heart I now personally and on behalf of the Conference extend to you the parting hand and say farewell.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Report of the Board of Trustees was read by the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Stewart, and on motion adopted.

The Reports of President Allison and Professor Inch, respecting the College and Academies, were also read. The Chaplain, Dr. Stewart, submitted his report. Several members of the Conference spoke of the efficiency of the staff of teachers and of the pleasure they experienced in view of the prosperity of the institutions. President Allison, who had been invited to the platform, the Rev. Dr. Rice and the President of the Conference, each spoke

at considerable length on the importance of supporting our Educational work.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

The report of the Committee was read by the Secretary Rev. Geo. S. Milligan, A. M., and on motion it was adopted. The report of the Examining Committee was presented by the Secretary the Rev. R. A. Temple.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The report of the Committee of the Conference Education Society was read by the Secretary, the Rev. W. H. Heartz.

Several members of Conference spoke hopefully of the future of this enterprise of our church and the desire was expressed that all the circuits might follow the example of those which had taken hold of it with earnestness and affection during the past year. On motion the report was adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference opened at 3 o'clock, prayer by Rev. G. M. Barratt.

REPRESENTATIVE IN THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

The Conference ordered that the services rendered by the Rev. Dr. Scott during the past year be gratefully acknowledged and that he be requested to represent us in the British Conference.

SUPPLY FOR CIRCUITS.

It was ordered that the President and Ex-President be a Committee to obtain if possible twenty-four young men from England and elsewhere to supply the circuits at present without ministers.

SIXTH DAY.

Conference opened at the usual hour. Prayer was offered by Rev. George Johnson.

CIRCUIT AID AND CONTRIBUTION FUNDS.

The Secretary read the Report of the Committee which on motion was adopted.

SUPERNUMERARY FUNDS.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Supernumerary Fund were submitted and adopted.

A resolution was adopted expressing the gratification of the Conference that there had been an advance in the amounts from all the Circuits to this Fund, with a few exceptions.

HOME MISSION FUNDS.

The Report was read by the Rev. S. F. Huestis, the Secretary of the Committee, and adopted. The total income for the year was \$632. Nineteen Home Mission Stations had been occupied during the year, and three could not be supplied.

The Rev. Wm. Sargent was appointed Assistant Secretary of this Fund.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The Rev. E. Bottrell and the Rev. W. C. Brown were appointed a Committee to prepare an answer to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States.

BOOK ROOM AND PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN. The Committee on the Book Room and Provincial Wesleyan presented its Report. On motion it was adopted, and the thanks of the Conference were ordered to be presented to Rev. H. Pickard, D.D., for his very valuable services as Editor and Book Steward.

It was unanimously decided that no member of Conference should be allowed to accept the agency of any foreign Magazine, Book or Periodical.

PERSONAGE AID FUND. The Report of the Committee was read by the Secretary and adopted.

COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CONNECTION. A Committee was appointed to consider the financial condition of the Connection, and report at the next Conference as to the desirability of any change promising to be of advantage.

On motion it was ordered that the Committee on Newfoundland matters be discharged, and that this committee attend to the business.

EVENING SESSION. An Evening Session was held, at which the reports of Circuits to sell papers was considered, and permission in several cases granted.

Conference adjourned at 9 P.M., to allow the Committee on Bermuda affairs to sit.

EIGHTH DAY. Conference opened at 9 A.M., prayer by Rev. P. Westbrook.

CHANGE OF CURRENCY. On motion it was resolved that in future all the accounts of the Conference shall be kept in Canada Currency.

APPOINTMENTS. On the President's nomination, the brethren Harris and Dove were appointed to prepare the Pastoral address for next year; and the brethren Lathern and Shenton to prepare the address to the British Conference.

CONFERENCE LETTERS. The Committee appointed to prepare the Letters of Conference read the same, and on motion they were adopted.

CONFERENCE OF 1872. In answer to the question—"Where and when shall our next Conference be held?" it was resolved to accept the invitation of the Halifax Circuits, to hold the next Conference in that city.

TEMPERANCE. Resolutions on the important question of Temperance were submitted, and on motion adopted and ordered to be inserted in the printed Minutes.

BERMUDA AFFAIRS. The Committee on Bermuda matters submitted its Report, and on motion it was adopted.

The Report provides:— 1st. That an application be made for the appointment of a second chaplain to the Troops at St. George's. 2nd. That the examination of the Probationers in Bermuda be conducted by the Superintendent ministers, and that their joint recommendation should be necessary to continuance of the young men on trial by the Conference. 3rd. That the Stationing Committee make two Circuits in Bermuda, and that Bailey's Bay be joined to St. George's and Somerset to Hamilton.

THANKS OF CONFERENCE were presented to the Financial Secretary, Dr. Pickard, to the Ministers of St. John Circuits, to the Proprietor of the Reading Room, to the Missionary Committee for supplying the Magazine, and to the friends in St. John who by their kindness in entertaining the Preachers during the sessions of Conference.

CLOSING. The Minutes of the Conference were read, and on motion it was ordered that they be commended and signed by the President and Secretary of Conference. The President, after signing the Minutes, expressed his thankfulness to God for the aid which had been given him, and to his brethren for the patience and forbearance which they extended towards him. The hymn, commencing—"O let us sit in peace," &c. after which the Co-Delegate and Ex-President engaged in prayer, and the St. John Conference of 1861 became one of the facts of history.

St. John, 30th June, 1871.

tender with the lapse of each successive day.

Some ministers there may be, about to enter upon new spheres of exertion, who never felt at home in their old ones, feeling their services were not appreciated, fearing they were ill-adapted to the position they occupied, and knowing they were not in any marked degree useful in it. These, possibly, looked forward to the hour of removal that has arrived with a sense of relief, and braced themselves up meanwhile to endure the discomfort of the situation with what fortitude they could command. And now that they are about to go hence to apparently more desirable fields of toil, they are surprised to find that they are not overflowing with joy at the prospect. At the last moment they discover that their burdens were not nearly as heavy as they had judged them to be; that they had not been nearly as unhappy or quite as useless as they had supposed; that they love the place and people they are leaving to an extent they were not at all aware of, and that in fact they were much more sorry than glad to go.

There are Circuits just now parting with ministers most reluctantly, because these ministers have been in labours most abundant to advance every interest of the kingdom of the Lord Jesus, because those labours have been crowned with unwonted success, and because the diligent and arduous labours have proved to be specially well-fitted to discharge the duties of the situation.

There are Circuits now regretfully saying farewell to ministers to whom at first they unwillingly said welcome.

There are Circuits that desired a change of ministers; and now that they are getting a change, they are considering whether by due encouragement, by the manifestation of more kindness, and by a more faithful and cordial co-operation with the minister better condition to profit by the labours of the minister coming.

There are both circuits and ministers who regard the appointments in which they are most deeply interested with some degree of doubt and apprehension. Let us hope that those doubts will all be happily dispelled, and that none of these apprehensions will be realized. There is no such dispeller of doubt as the Spirit of the Lord God. There is no other such solvent of difficulty and knotty spiritual problems as the grace of that Spirit. And the promise that rewards God's people to supplicate the richest outpouring of that grace upon His heritage is wonderfully large, wonderfully full, wonderfully faithful. Let us at this important moment in the history of the year upon which as a church we have entered most fervently entreat the Most High to shed forth a double portion of the Spirit of Christ upon both pastors and people throughout all our bounds, that this may prove to be the great baptismal—the rich Pentecostal year of our ecclesiastical life.

J. R. N.

to be abolished in order to make those who are leaving truly national. What is gained has cost a world of trouble, and has been won after stoutly contested fights; and to the very last the old groans and fears on the part of the let-well-alone, old system adherents, testified how very bitter is this measure of reform. Our important Parliamentary measures, the Bills, The Ballot, Scotch Education, The Burial Bill, The Amended Licensing Bill—are all making painfully slow progress, and some of them will have to lay over for another year.

The Annual Meeting of Metropolitan Building Committee and its supporters, in the City Road Chapel, last Tuesday, was a great affair, and a most decided success. Thanks to the popularity and energy of the Secretary, as well as the noble design contemplated; for platform and spacious chapel were thronged with enthusiastic speakers and hearers. The ordinary operations of the Fund have been carefully attended to throughout the year, and much confidence was expressed that the grand design of fifty new spacious chapels for London in the next ten years would be fully realized. The provincial towns are not so comfortably off as the metropolis, as was evidenced by the announcement of contributions amounting to £25,000. These are but the beginning of efforts to be made by friends in the country, and London Methodism is preparing to undertake the mighty work. Three new chapels are being erected in the metropolis, and seven will be commenced in the present year. The speeches were powerful, and full of deep interest. This grand design has now been fairly inaugurated, and from henceforth will rank as one of the great enterprises of the Home Missionary work of England and the world.

Paris has been comparatively quiet since the date of my last letter. A few executions have taken place, and the arrested Communists are being treated with signal severity, but order is re-established. The city is being rapidly cleansed from the dead bodies, the impurities and wreck of its last great convulsion, and the pavement replaced, and strenuous efforts made to hide the traces of woe and ruin. M. Thiers is yet in full power, and the scared people appear willing for the present to take refuge under any authority that can ensure life and repose.

All anxiety is now centered upon the forthcoming election of the 100 members of the National Assembly, who are to be elected in the present year, and upon the wishes of the newly elected it is possible the destiny of France may turn. Whether the Government of the future is to be Republic, Monarchical, or Imperialistic, will be decided by the men who are to be elected, and the National Assembly of France. Just now the two respective parties are unwilling to make a premature move, and nothing will be done until after the elections. Alas! for France; for her rulers, untaught by recent deplorable events, have sent forth the decree for those elections, and the result will be a battle, and that day will be decorated by the fierce political contests which are certain to characterize the impending elections.

Your readers, Mr. Editor, will learn with pleasure that our Methodist chapel in Paris has suffered a very slight loss in the fire of the war, and the interrupted work is again being prosecuted with vigor, and amidst a few very hopeful signs.

June 16, 1871.

By the Wesleyan Church, it is believed, that she has nothing to gain from a union with the other bodies. Already she is more numerically strong than all the others put together, with every prospect of continued success. All the funds of the church are greatly in advance of the preceding year, and in five years, the increase in respect to church property has been nearly half a million of dollars. The membership continues to receive steady accessions, there being about 8,000 on trial, making an increase of 2,111 for the year, and notwithstanding the large number of young men who have been rejected on trial, as well as those who have not received their required number of ministers, so that additional young men are required to meet the exigence of the work.

Our Book Room has done a flourishing business during the last three years having sold \$14,104.58 more of books than in the three years preceding. There has been a profit of \$9,761.38 in the same space of time, and though the present incumbent has expended in various improvements and increase of stock more than \$11,000, he has reduced the debt in six years \$9,529.92, which we consider good. The Editor and Book Steward have been re-elected, and the Conference has ordered that the *Christian Guardian* shall be increased in size, and sold at the price of \$2.00 instead of \$1.50.

Victoria University has long given us much concern, but we hope better days are before it. More than \$80,000 have been subscribed toward the endowment, of which about \$30,000 have been invested. Arrangements have been made for the formation of a Theological Chair on a limited scale; our esteemed President in addition to his other multifarious duties, has undertaken the task of delivering a series of lectures on theology, so that we do not need to have been repined on trials of learning, have been treated a treat of no ordinary kind. In the meantime, there is reason to be thankful that the number of students at the college does not decline but rather increase, the past year having been the most successful in its history, and though the income does not meet the outlay since the Government grant was withdrawn, still the ministers of Conference, with their never failing self-abnegation have resolved to take their incomes to pay off the floating debt which has unhappily accumulated during the last few years.

Our people are alive to the importance of Education, hence in the Province of Quebec they have resolved to establish a College for the purpose of giving a superior Education to the sons and daughters of our people in that Roman Catholic portion of the Dominion. The Conference decided that so soon as \$25,000 had been secured, the Institution should be immediately commenced, and from that statement which were made we feel assured that it will come into successful operation in a little time, and thus by reason of old Victoria University, the Female College in Hamilton, and the new College to be in St. Catharines, P. Q. the friends of the Canada Conference will have facilities for securing a liberal Education for their children without their going elsewhere than to Methodist Institutions. God speed the movement.

Our beloved President, gave us a very salutary address at the close of the Conference, which excited solemn thought in all our hearts, then came the closing hymn, "Blest be the dear uniting love that will let us part, &c." and the E. R. Dewart closed with prayer. The President leaves us in a few days for England, and will return to us in the Fall and will be long remain on this side the Atlantic, we have cordially invited him to remain as our President for the next year, and hope that the British Conference will accede to our request.

ONTARIO.

THE LATE BAZAAR. Mr. Editor,—Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of the *Wesleyan*, to express on behalf of the Mount Allison Ladies Academy my hearty thanks to the numerous friends who contributed so liberally to the Fancy Fair recently held on the grounds of Robert Reed, Esq., Mount Pleasant. To Mr. Reed, I feel bound to give due. When he cheerfully acquiesced to the request made to him to throw open to the public his splendid grounds in the interests of a Public Educational Institution, he showed himself as he had done before, to be a man of generous impulses and wide sympathies. But when, in addition to granting this permission, he co-operated most zealously, even at the sacrifice of personal comfort, and business interests, in planning and carrying out the details of the enterprise, and in bringing to a successful and brilliant termination an entertainment which afforded immense gratification to thousands, he pleased not only the friends of the Mount Allison Institutions, but the whole community under a debt of gratitude.

The Fancy goods furnished from the different localities were worthy of the rich and tasteful Oriental Bazaar in which they were temporarily displayed for sale. How nobly and skilfully fair fingers must have been plying for the last three months in Halifax, St. John, Fredericton, Sackville, Yarmouth, and many other places from which contributions were received! I trust that each one of the ladies who have been thus labouring for our Institution will soon find an opportunity to visit Sackville and see the fruit of their painstaking efforts. I must not omit to mention a valuable donation of goods from William Wright, Esq., of Liverpool, G. B. whose liberality in every good cause is well known in this country. His Excellency, Governor Wilmore, likewise showed his warm interest in the undertaking by contributing some handsome specimens of his own handiwork, and by visiting the grounds in company with Lady Wilmore on the opening day.

It would be a mistake to suppose that there was nothing but enjoyment connected with the Fancy Fair. The ladies who attended the Fancy and Refreshment Tables, and the other committees in charge of different arrangements had certainly no opportunity for deriving any enjoyment except "the luxury of doing good." Judging, however, from the cheerfulness with which they labored on, day after day, and night after night, until the close of the Fair, they must have found that luxury something substantial. I feel, myself, under deep personal obligation to all these ladies, and I can assure them that my regard for them will prevent me from ever again asking them to place themselves in such a difficult and onerous position for so many successive days.

It is gratifying to know that no accident occurred and that the safe and successful manner, in every measure, the pleasure of the Police and his force I desire to tender thanks for their services.

Nearly three thousand dollars were taken upon the grounds; besides cash donations amounting to about two hundred dollars. I feel, myself, under deep personal obligation to all these ladies, and I can assure them that my regard for them will prevent me from ever again asking them to place themselves in such a difficult and onerous position for so many successive days.

I write in great haste,
Yours truly,
Saint John, July 4th 1871.

WALLACE CIRCUIT. ADDRESS. To Rev. T. Watson Smith. DEAR BROTHER,—Three years ago we were waiting somewhat anxiously the appointment by Conference of a successor to the faithful ministers of the past.

No efforts having, we believe, been made by either party to influence the Stationing Committee, I, your right hand, looked upon the appointment as a divinely directed one. Shortly after your appointment a brother minister, one of the many good men sent originally from this circuit, wrote congratulating us on the appointment, predicting a unanimous wish on our part for your return at the close of your term of three years. The prediction has been fulfilled and we feel to-day that the brother might safely have added many more years to the three. Our wishes however fall to the ground before the formidable wall of Conference law and usage.

With feelings of deep regret we are now at the expiration of your laborious and successful pastorate of three years called upon to bid you farewell. This we do under the influence of no ordinary emotions. It has been an eventful and happy residence among us, and we have been called upon in the providence of God to sustain the loss of several of the burden bearers among our brethren—two of whom for many years served faithfully and intelligently in responsible offices.

The grace of God has been manifested abundantly in triumphant deaths, and in many souls once dead in sin being born to God. With our best wishes and sincere prayers for the future welfare of yourself, Mr. Smith and family, we subscribe ourselves,
Yours faithfully,
M. B. HUBERTS, Circuit Steward.
JOSEPH B. CAMPFIELD,
HENRY FULTON,
LEWEL BURNETT,
W. M. BURNETT,
E. LEWIS,
LEVI STEVENS,
Wallace, June 10, 1871.

DEAR BROTHERS,—I place a high value upon the good will of those among whom I labor, and therefore thank you for your address. Yet it was not needed. The kindly sentiments just uttered have been practically expressed throughout the three years of my stay in your Circuit. You have stood with me in the defence as well as in the confirmation of the Gospel. You have freed me from the service of tables, enabling us thereby to be a man of one work; and you have never suffered me to enter upon my Sabbath duties under the pressure of financial care. A minister asks no better proof of kindly regard.

I do not leave you because I am anxious to do so. Memories of souls lately departed binds me to your homes and churches; intercourse with men of long christian experience attracts me; the development of christian character in those whom God has lately given us interests me. Yet we must take different paths. I go out from you uncertain whether Providence may lead; but believing firmly in "Jesus and the resurrection" we shall meet in the morning.

Narrow paths run heavenward from every spot where God's children dwell. Surely I like if ye stand fast in the Lord. Again thanking you for your address, and assuring you that Mrs. Smith and myself will not soon forget the three pleasant years spent in Wallace Circuit.
I am, yours sincerely,
T. WATSON SMITH.

The following letter referring to the approaching boat-racing carnival appeared last week in the paper, to the editor of which it is addressed.

We copy and commend it to the serious consideration of all the readers of our paper:—
To the Editor of the Reporter and Times.
Sir,—If my recollection is correct, it was one of your papers a short time ago that it read an intimation that our Provincial Government either had given, or intended to give, \$1000 for some purpose connected with, or to assist the boat-racing "Carnival," as it is called, which is appointed to be held in this port a

short time hence. The supposition of such a grant will be called propitious. Every person must at once see that neither the Provincial nor the City Government have any right or authority to take the least portion of the public funds—the money of the people generally—for any purpose relating to that exhibition, or for any other scene or mode of diversion and amusement, either private or public. But further, any such contribution or any such public recognition or assistance by the Government in behalf of this worse than useless exhibition of vain emulation and folly, would inevitably bring it into just reproach and censure, not only by every religious and moral, but by every really sensible person. As well, or even with far less blame, might they give from the public funds, for fancy fairs, bazaars, or festivals, and scenes of sensual entertainment now so abundant; for these, although mostly excusable, are yet always designed to promote, and do actually effect some religious, moral, or beneficial purposes. But nothing as to these, or any other useful object or purpose, can be said of boat racing. Now a few words further, on this exhibition of emulation and vanity.

Look at it first, as regards the boats. None of these are intended to cross the great seas. Boats are intended only for use in rivers, harbours, and for fishing near the coast. The former are framed and fitted for conveying laborer or other articles to market, or conveying goods, &c., between wharves and vessels in the stream, or from vessel to vessel, and other modes of employment in harbours and rivers. These are formed chiefly for capacity of burthen, not mere swiftness. A merchant, or shipmaster, or even a farmer, would laugh at the person who would offer him for sale or hire one of the long, sharp, cutter-built boats, used in the rowing or sailing boat race. As for the fisherman, surely they have, before now, discovered the kind of boat which suits best for their employment; and do not want, and would not trust their lives in any of the craft offered used in the rowing race; nor would the sailing craft suit or please them any better.

Next, regarding the rowers, and other competitors in the races; rarely, neither the sailors nor others engaged in the boats conveying goods or persons between our wharves and vessels; or our farmers or fishermen, require to obtain from young men in the learned professions, or the mercantile and other employments on the land, in Halifax or St. John, or from Newcastle-on-Tyne, or Oxford or Cambridge, in England, 3000 miles distant, instruction how to use their oars and manage the sails of their boats, for it is in general, those landmen and such as them, who will form the acting competitors in the races. What objects or purposes then are they intended to serve or accomplish? None whatever of any useful description, nor such as to benefit any class of persons. This mode of folly has been got up by some of the leading and more active persons among votaries of talljackets described. After all the ingenuity, painstaking and strivings, success or failure, will greatly depend on wind and weather, and other circumstances, which the competitors can neither command nor control. It will not however, be merely an occasion and exhibition of vanity and folly; it will be far worse. There will be the cessation of useful employments, general idleness, betting, gambling, cheating, drunkenness, and other concomitants and consequences of all such vain and dissipating scenes. No christian or moral or really sensible person, ought to attend or sanction, or in any way favor the intended foolish and pernicious affair. Let its promoters and operators be all the folly and vanity glory of it to themselves. Of such characters the Scriptures declare—"Vanity shall be their recompense,—"madness is in their heart while they live, and after that they go to the dead."

I might here, if space permitted, give the testimonies of several eminent Divines, against all such modes of folly and evil, especially that of one of the most exalted for wisdom, learning and piety, in whose published works is a discourse on public diversions, in which he comments, *Deus deus*, for reasons as to waste of time, betting or gambling, temptations to increase of covetousness, "to lust of the flesh and eye, and pride of life"—"originally forbidden"—"increase of a light and trifling spirit, of a propensity for vain and dissipating scenes, and making those who follow such diversions "lovers of sensual pleasures, instead of "lovers of God," and of his Word and ways. The various modes of vain and dissipating exhibitions and scenes have greatly increased during the present generation, and, therefore, all Christian and moral and rational persons, especially ministers of religion, should zealously protest against them, and do their utmost to restrain or prevent them.
Yours &c.,
JOHN G. MARSHALL.

DEAR BROTHERS,—The meeting was well attended, and a spirit of fraternal regard prevailed throughout the sessions expressed by the various speakers.

The Convention holds a prayer meeting at 7 o'clock each morning in the Congregational Church. The business session opens at half-past 9, and the topics to be discussed are:— 1. God's Word—How shall it be studied, and how shall the study of it be promoted in our Associations? 2. Young Men in Business—What are their temptations, and how shall they be resisted? 3. What are the religious wants of the Christian Associations do that they are not now doing to meet those wants? 4. Street Preaching, Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, and Cottage Meetings, as fields of usefulness open to Young Men's Christian Associations? 5. The duty of employers to young men—Morning News.

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION. The Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Maritime Provinces opened yesterday morning in the Congregational Church, Union street; William Heard, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., President of the Convention, in the chair. There was something over a hundred delegates present. The exercises opened with religious services, after which a resolution passed by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces whose sessions have just closed, was read by the Rev. Mr. Dunkin, who prefaced it by a few remarks upon the advantages which these associations are calculated to bestow upon communities in which they are organized. The resolution of Synod was expressive of a kindly sympathy and christian interest in the work of the Convention, and of best wishes for its prosperity. The Rev. Mr. Cowper followed and said he wished that a Young Men's Christian Association could be formed in every congregation. A committee was, on motion, appointed to prepare an address to the Synod in response to the interest shown in its welfare.

The first business taken up was the report of the Committee on Nominations, which recommended the following, as office-bearers for the year:— J. B. Morrow, Halifax, President; Wm. Welch, St. John; F. W. Hales (Charlottetown); R. N. Beckwith, Halifax; F. B. Blair, Truro; C. Primrose, Pictou; T. Logan, Fredericton, and Joseph Clawson, St. John, Vice-Presidents. W. B. McNutt, Halifax; F. S. Moore, Charlottetown, and E. T. C. Knowles, St. John, Secretaries.

The report was received with acclamations and the officers took their seats. In vacating the chair, Wm. Heard, Esq., expressed his sense of the kindness extended to him by the members during the past year, and hoped that the present Convention might prove a blessing to the Provinces represented.

On taking his seat, the President, J. B. Morrow, Esq., referred to the honor conferred upon him in electing him to be the head of the Convention, and said that as the head could accomplish nothing unless the members were in sympathy with it, he hoped to receive their co-operation and interest in carrying on the

At the meeting held yesterday forenoon, the Synod was informed that Professor King, D. D., had made a gift of his valuable Library of 2,000 volumes to the Theological Hall; also that C. D. Hunter, Esq., had made a gift to the Hall of \$2,000, as the nucleus of a memorial of the late Professor Smith, D. D. The Synod gratefully acknowledged these handsome gifts.

In the afternoon, the subject of Union was under consideration. The Rev. Mr. Campbell of Montreal, delivered a very spirited address on the subject, after which a vote of resolution referring to Mr. Campbell and the Synod which he represented was adopted.—*St. John Telegraph*, 4th.

A most memorable and delightful service took place in St. David's Church, St. John, N. B., on Sabbath evening. The Synod of the Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Synod joined together to celebrate the Lord's Supper. It was the first Communion of the kind ever witnessed in these Provinces. The scene was most impressive. The large church was filled with a deeply solemnized assembly. Six hundred communicants partook of the feast, and of these probably two hundred were ministers or elders. Twelve Elders, six of each Synod, distributed the bread and the wine. Among these twelve you might see men who often had engaged in the conflict of party or sect against one another; all old hatreds forgotten and buried out of sight, and nothing felt or thought of but the love of Christ and the brotherhood of Christians.—*Rev. A. McLean*, Moderator of the Church of Scotland Synod, presided and commenced the exercises. Prayers were offered and suitable addresses delivered by Rev. W. Duff the Moderator of the larger Synod—Dr. Brook, Mr. Sedgewick, Mr. Campbell of Montreal, and Mr. Dunn of Boston. The addresses and the prayers were eminently suitable to the occasion; but it was the great assembly stood up to sing God's praises that the feeling seemed most profound, and all were fused together in one happy company of fraternal, devout and joyous christians.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN COMMUNION. A most memorable and delightful service took place in St. David's Church, St. John, N. B., on Sabbath evening. The Synod of the Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Synod joined together to celebrate the Lord's Supper. It was the first Communion of the kind ever witnessed in these Provinces. The scene was most impressive. The large church was filled with a deeply solemnized assembly. Six hundred communicants partook of the feast, and of these probably two hundred were ministers or elders. Twelve Elders, six of each Synod, distributed the bread and the wine. Among these twelve you might see men who often had engaged in the conflict of party or sect against one another; all old hatreds forgotten and buried out of sight, and nothing felt or thought of but the love of Christ and the brotherhood of Christians.—*Rev. A. McLean*, Moderator of the Church of Scotland Synod, presided and commenced the exercises. Prayers were offered and suitable addresses delivered by Rev. W. Duff the Moderator of the larger Synod—Dr. Brook, Mr. Sedgewick, Mr. Campbell of Montreal, and Mr. Dunn of Boston. The addresses and the prayers were eminently suitable to the occasion; but it was the great assembly stood up to sing God's praises that the feeling seemed most profound, and all were fused together in one happy company of fraternal, devout and joyous christians.

By the Wesleyan Church, it is believed, that she has nothing to gain from a union with the other bodies. Already she is more numerically strong than all the others put together, with every prospect of continued success. All the funds of the church are greatly in advance of the preceding year, and in five years, the increase in respect to church property has been nearly half a million of dollars. The membership continues to receive steady accessions, there being about 8,000 on trial, making an increase of 2,111 for the year, and notwithstanding the large number of young men who have been rejected on trial, as well as those who have not received their required number of ministers, so that additional young men are required to meet the exigence of the work.

Our Book Room has done a flourishing business during the last three years having sold \$14,104.58 more of books than in the three years preceding. There has been a profit of \$9,761.38 in the same space of time, and though the present incumbent has expended in various improvements and increase of stock more than \$11,000, he has reduced the debt in six years \$9,529.92, which we consider good. The Editor and Book Steward have been re-elected, and the Conference has ordered that the *Christian Guardian* shall be increased in size, and sold at the price of \$2.00 instead of \$1.50.

Victoria University has long given us much concern, but we hope better days are before it. More than \$80,000 have been subscribed toward the endowment, of which about \$30,000 have been invested. Arrangements have been made for the formation of a Theological Chair on a limited scale; our esteemed President in addition to his other multifarious duties, has undertaken the task of delivering a series of lectures on theology, so that we do not need to have been repined on trials of learning, have been treated a treat of no ordinary kind. In the meantime, there is reason to be thankful that the number of students at the college does not decline but rather increase, the past year having been the most successful in its history, and though the income does not meet the outlay since the Government grant was withdrawn, still the ministers of Conference, with their never failing self-abnegation have resolved to take their incomes to pay off the floating debt which has unhappily accumulated during the last few years.

Our people are alive to the importance of Education, hence in the Province of Quebec they have resolved to establish a College for the purpose of giving a superior Education to the sons and daughters of our people in that Roman Catholic portion of the Dominion. The Conference decided that so soon as \$25,000 had been secured, the Institution should be immediately commenced, and from that statement which were made we feel assured that it will come into successful operation in a little time, and thus by reason of old Victoria University, the Female College in Hamilton, and the new College to be in St. Catharines, P. Q. the friends of the Canada Conference will have facilities for securing a liberal Education for their children without their going elsewhere than to Methodist Institutions. God speed the movement.

Our beloved President, gave us a very salutary address at the close of the Conference, which excited solemn thought in all our hearts, then came the closing hymn, "Blest be the dear uniting love that will let us part, &c." and the E. R. Dewart closed with prayer. The President leaves us in a few days for England, and will return to us in the Fall and will be long remain on this side the Atlantic, we have cordially invited him to remain as our President for the next year, and hope that the British Conference will accede to our request.

ONTARIO.

THE LATE BAZAAR. Mr. Editor,—Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of the *Wesleyan*, to express on behalf of the Mount Allison Ladies Academy my hearty thanks to the numerous friends who contributed so liberally to the Fancy Fair recently held on the grounds of Robert Reed, Esq., Mount Pleasant. To Mr. Reed, I feel bound to give due. When he cheerfully acquiesced to the request made to him to throw open to the public his splendid grounds in the interests of a Public Educational Institution, he showed himself as he had done before, to be a man of generous impulses and wide sympathies. But when, in addition to granting this permission, he co-operated most zealously, even at the sacrifice of personal comfort, and business interests, in planning and carrying out the details of the enterprise, and in bringing to a successful and brilliant termination an entertainment which afforded immense gratification to thousands, he pleased not only the friends of the Mount Allison Institutions, but the whole community under a debt of gratitude.

The Fancy goods furnished from the different localities were worthy of the rich and tasteful Oriental Bazaar in which they were temporarily displayed for sale. How nobly and skilfully fair fingers must have been plying for the last three months in Halifax, St. John, Fredericton, Sackville, Yarmouth, and many other places from which contributions were received! I trust that each one of the ladies who have been thus labouring for our Institution will soon find an opportunity to visit Sackville and see the fruit of their painstaking efforts. I must not omit to mention a valuable donation of goods from William Wright, Esq., of Liverpool, G. B. whose liberality in every good cause is well known in this country. His Excellency, Governor Wilmore, likewise showed his warm interest in the undertaking by contributing some handsome specimens of his own handiwork, and by visiting the grounds in company with Lady Wilmore on the opening day.

It would be a mistake to suppose that there was nothing but enjoyment connected with the Fancy Fair. The ladies who attended the Fancy and Refreshment Tables, and the other committees in charge of different arrangements had certainly no opportunity for deriving any enjoyment except "the luxury of doing good." Judging, however, from the cheerfulness with which they labored on, day after day, and night after night, until the close of the Fair, they must have found that luxury something substantial. I feel, myself, under deep personal obligation to all these ladies, and I can assure them that my regard for them will prevent me from ever again asking them to place themselves in such a difficult and onerous position for so many successive days.

It is gratifying to know that no accident occurred and that the safe and successful manner, in every measure, the pleasure of the Police and his force I desire to tender thanks for their services.

Nearly three thousand dollars were taken upon the grounds; besides cash donations amounting to about two hundred dollars. I feel, myself, under deep personal obligation to all these ladies, and I can assure them that my regard for them will prevent me from ever again asking them to place themselves in such a difficult and onerous position for so many successive days.

I write in great haste,
Yours truly,
Saint John, July 4th 1871.

WALLACE CIRCUIT. ADDRESS. To Rev. T. Watson Smith. DEAR BROTHER,—Three years ago we were waiting somewhat anxiously the appointment by Conference of a successor to the faithful ministers of the past.

No efforts having, we believe, been made by either party to influence the Stationing Committee, I, your right hand, looked upon the appointment as a divinely directed one. Shortly after your appointment a brother minister, one of the many good men sent originally from this circuit, wrote congratulating us on the appointment, predicting a unanimous wish on our part for your return at the close of your term of three years. The prediction has been fulfilled and we feel to-day that the brother might safely have added many more years to the three. Our wishes however fall to the ground before the formidable wall of Conference law and usage.

With feelings of deep regret we are now at the expiration of your laborious and successful pastorate of three years called upon to bid you farewell. This we do under the influence of no ordinary emotions. It has been an eventful and happy residence among us, and we have been called upon in the providence of God to sustain the loss of several of the burden bearers among our brethren—two of whom for many years served faithfully and intelligently in responsible offices.

The grace of God has been manifested abundantly in triumphant deaths, and in many souls once dead in sin being born to God. With our best wishes and sincere prayers for the future welfare of yourself, Mr. Smith and family, we subscribe ourselves,
Yours faithfully,
M. B. HUBERTS, Circuit Steward.
JOSEPH B. CAMPFIELD,
HENRY FULTON,
LEWEL BURNETT,
W. M. BURNETT,
E. LEWIS,
LEVI STEVENS,
Wallace, June 10, 1871.

DEAR BROTHERS,—I place a high value upon the good will of those among whom I labor, and therefore thank you for your address. Yet it was not needed. The kindly sentiments just uttered have been practically expressed throughout the three years of my stay in your Circuit. You have stood with me in the defence as well as in the confirmation of the Gospel. You have freed me from the service of tables, enabling us thereby to be a man of one work; and you have never suffered me to enter upon my Sabbath duties under the pressure of financial care. A minister asks no better proof of kindly regard.

I do not leave you because I am anxious to do so. Memories of souls lately departed binds me to your homes and churches; intercourse with men of long christian experience attracts me; the development of christian character in those whom God has lately given us interests me. Yet we must take different paths. I go out from you uncertain whether Providence may lead; but believing firmly in "Jesus and the resurrection" we shall meet in the morning.

Narrow paths run heavenward from every spot where God's children dwell. Surely I like if ye stand fast in the Lord. Again thanking you for your address, and assuring you that Mrs. Smith and myself will not soon forget the three pleasant years spent in Wallace Circuit.
I am, yours sincerely,
T. WATSON SMITH.

The following letter referring to the approaching boat-racing carnival appeared last week in the paper, to the editor of which it is addressed.

We copy and commend it to the serious consideration of all the readers of our paper:—
To the Editor of the Reporter and Times.
Sir,—If my recollection is correct, it was one of your papers a short time ago that it read an intimation that our Provincial Government either had given, or intended to give, \$1000 for some purpose connected with, or to assist the boat-racing "Carnival," as it is called, which is appointed to be held in this port a

short time hence. The supposition of such a grant will be called propitious. Every person must at once see that neither the Provincial nor the City Government have any right or authority to take the least portion of the public funds—the money of the people generally—for any purpose relating to that exhibition, or for any other scene or mode of diversion and amusement, either private or public. But further, any such contribution or any such public recognition or assistance by the Government in behalf of this worse than useless exhibition of vain emulation and folly, would inevitably bring it into just reproach and censure, not only by every religious and moral, but by every really sensible person. As well, or even with far less blame, might they give from the public funds, for fancy fairs, bazaars, or festivals, and scenes of sensual entertainment now so abundant; for these, although mostly excusable, are yet always designed to promote, and do actually effect some religious, moral, or beneficial purposes. But nothing as to these, or any other useful object or purpose, can be said of boat racing. Now a few words further, on this exhibition of emulation and vanity.

Look at it first, as regards the boats. None of these are intended to cross the great seas. Boats are intended only for use in rivers, harbours, and for fishing near the coast. The former are framed and fitted for conveying laborer or other articles to market, or conveying goods, &c., between wharves and vessels in the stream, or from vessel to vessel, and other modes of employment in harbours and rivers. These are formed chiefly for capacity of burthen, not mere swiftness. A merchant, or shipmaster, or even a farmer, would laugh at the person who would offer him for sale or hire one of the long, sharp, cutter-built boats, used in the rowing or sailing boat race. As for the fisherman, surely they have, before now, discovered the kind of boat which suits best for their employment; and do not want, and would not trust their lives in any of the craft offered used in the rowing race; nor would the sailing craft suit or please them any better.

Next, regarding the rowers, and other competitors in the races; rarely, neither the sailors nor others engaged in the boats conveying goods or persons between our wharves and vessels; or our farmers or fishermen, require to obtain from young men in the learned professions, or the mercantile and other employments on the land, in Halifax or St. John, or from Newcastle-on-Tyne, or Oxford or Cambridge, in England, 3000 miles distant, instruction how to use their oars and manage the sails of their boats, for it is in general, those landmen and such as them, who will form the acting competitors in the races. What objects or purposes then are they intended to serve or accomplish? None whatever of any useful description, nor such as to benefit any class of persons. This mode of folly has been got up by some of the leading and more active persons among votaries of talljackets described. After all the ingenuity, painstaking and strivings, success or failure, will greatly depend on wind and weather, and other circumstances, which the competitors can neither command nor control. It will not however, be merely an occasion and exhibition of vanity and folly; it will be far worse. There will be the cessation of useful employments, general idleness, betting, gambling, cheating, drunkenness, and other concomitants and consequences of all such vain and dissipating scenes. No christian or moral or really sensible person, ought to attend or sanction, or in any way favor the intended foolish and pernicious affair. Let its promoters and operators be all the folly and vanity glory of it to themselves. Of such characters the Scriptures declare—"Vanity shall be their recompense,—"madness is in their heart while they live, and after that they go to the dead."

I might here, if space permitted, give the testimonies of several eminent Divines, against all such modes of folly and evil, especially that of one of the most exalted for wisdom, learning and piety, in whose published works is a discourse on public diversions, in which he comments, *Deus deus*, for reasons as to waste of time, betting or gambling, temptations to increase of covetousness, "to lust of the flesh and eye, and pride of life"—"originally forbidden"—"increase of a light and trifling spirit, of a propensity for vain and dissipating scenes, and making those who follow such diversions "lovers of sensual pleasures, instead of "lovers of God," and of his Word and ways. The various modes of vain and dissipating exhibitions and scenes have greatly increased during the present generation, and, therefore, all Christian and moral and rational persons, especially ministers of religion, should zealously protest against them, and do their utmost to restrain or prevent them.
Yours &c.,
JOHN G. MARSHALL.

DEAR BROTHERS,—The meeting was well attended, and a spirit of fraternal regard prevailed throughout the sessions expressed by the various speakers.

The Convention holds a prayer meeting at 7 o'clock each morning in the Congregational Church. The business session opens at half-past 9, and the topics to be discussed are:— 1. God's Word—How shall it be studied, and how shall the study of it be promoted in our Associations? 2. Young Men in Business—What are their temptations, and how shall they be resisted? 3. What are the religious wants of the Christian Associations do that they are not now doing to meet those wants? 4. Street Preaching, Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, and Cottage Meetings, as fields of usefulness open to Young Men's Christian Associations? 5. The duty of employers to young men—Morning News.

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION. The Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Maritime Provinces opened yesterday morning in the Congregational Church, Union street; William Heard, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., President of the Convention, in the chair. There was something over a hundred delegates present. The exercises opened with religious services, after which a resolution passed by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces whose sessions have just closed, was read by the Rev. Mr. Dunkin, who prefaced it by a few remarks upon the advantages which these associations are calculated to bestow upon communities in which they are organized. The resolution of Synod was expressive of a kindly sympathy and christian interest in the work of the Convention, and of best wishes for its prosperity. The Rev. Mr. Cowper followed and said he wished that a Young Men's Christian Association could be formed in every congregation. A committee was, on motion, appointed to prepare an address to the Synod in response to the interest shown in its welfare.

The first business taken up was the report of the Committee on Nominations, which recommended the following, as office-bearers for the year:— J. B. Morrow, Halifax, President; Wm. Welch, St. John; F. W. Hales (Charlottetown); R. N. Beckwith, Halifax; F. B. Blair, Truro; C. Primrose, Pictou; T. Logan, Fredericton, and Joseph Clawson, St. John, Vice-Presidents. W. B. McNutt, Halifax; F. S. Moore, Charlottetown, and E. T. C. Knowles, St. John, Secretaries.

The report was received with acclamations and the officers took their seats. In vacating the chair, Wm. Heard, Esq., expressed his sense of the kindness extended to him by the members during the past year, and hoped that the present Convention might prove a blessing to the Provinces represented.

On taking his seat, the President, J. B. Morrow, Esq., referred to the honor conferred upon him in electing him to be the head of the Convention, and said that as the head could accomplish nothing unless the members were in sympathy with it, he hoped to receive their co-operation and interest in carrying on the

At the meeting held yesterday forenoon, the Synod was informed that Professor King, D. D., had made a gift of his valuable Library of 2,000 volumes to the Theological Hall; also that C. D. Hunter, Esq., had made a gift to the Hall of \$2,000, as the nucleus of a memorial of the late Professor Smith, D. D. The Synod gratefully acknowledged these handsome gifts.

In the afternoon, the subject of Union was under consideration. The Rev. Mr. Campbell of Montreal, delivered a very spirited address on the subject, after which a vote of resolution referring to Mr. Campbell and the Synod which he represented was adopted.—*St. John Telegraph*, 4th.

A most memorable and delightful service took place in St. David's Church, St. John, N. B., on Sabbath evening. The Synod of the Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Synod joined together to celebrate the Lord's Supper. It was the first Communion of the kind ever witnessed in these Provinces. The scene was most impressive. The large church was filled with a deeply solemnized assembly. Six hundred communicants partook of the feast, and of these probably two hundred were ministers or elders. Twelve Elders, six of each Synod, distributed the bread and the wine. Among these twelve you might see men who often had engaged in the conflict of party or sect against one another; all old hatreds forgotten and buried out of sight, and nothing felt or thought of but the love of Christ and the brotherhood of Christians.—*Rev. A. McLean*, Moderator of the Church of Scotland Synod, presided and

The effect upon the minds of all who enjoyed this feast was no doubt most satisfactory. As to the two Synods they have now testified to the world that in heart and soul they are one...

General Intelligence

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual examination of the pupils of this institution took place on Saturday afternoon at Temperance Hall. His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair...

SHIP ON FIRE.—Ship Golden Fleecer, 1539 tons, Capt. Bray, of and from Boston for Bombay with a cargo of ice, put into this port on Thursday evening, on fire in the hold...

TELEGRAPH NEWS.—From the Reporter. LONDON, July 10th.—The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are to visit the Dominion of Canada and the Atlantic cities of the United States before long...

EDITOR'S NOTES, &c.—1. COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESSES.—In certain parts of our Conference it is becoming customary to present formal addresses to ministers who are about to change circuits...

COMMUNION.—The Synod of the Province of the Maritime Provinces met on Monday evening, July 10th, at 7 o'clock in the evening at the residence of Mr. Campbell...

EDITOR'S NOTES, &c.—2. Parties interested will please notice that the ensuing Term in the Mount Allison Educational Institution is to begin Thursday the 17th August. See advertisement.

The cathartics used and approved of by the Physicians comprising the various Medical Associations of this State, are now compounded and sold under the name of Parsons' Purgative Pills.

Table with columns for names and amounts, titled 'RECEIPTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN'.

Table with columns for names and amounts, titled 'RECEIPTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN'.

Table with columns for names and amounts, titled 'RECEIPTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN'.

Table with columns for names and amounts, titled 'RECEIPTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN'.

Table with columns for names and amounts, titled 'RECEIPTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN'.

Table with columns for names and amounts, titled 'RECEIPTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN'.

Table with columns for names and amounts, titled 'RECEIPTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN'.

Table with columns for names and amounts, titled 'RECEIPTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN'.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Shipping News.—PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. July 5.—Bridgman, Fanning, Cienfuegos; s/s Esmeralda, Havana, 2000; s/s St. Charles, Rio de Janeiro, 2000; s/s St. Mary, St. John, N.B., 2000...

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Shipping News.—PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. July 5.—Bridgman, Fanning, Cienfuegos; s/s Esmeralda, Havana, 2000; s/s St. Charles, Rio de Janeiro, 2000; s/s St. Mary, St. John, N.B., 2000...

Shipping News.—PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. July 5.—Bridgman, Fanning, Cienfuegos; s/s Esmeralda, Havana, 2000; s/s St. Charles, Rio de Janeiro, 2000; s/s St. Mary, St. John, N.B., 2000...

Shipping News.—PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. July 5.—Bridgman, Fanning, Cienfuegos; s/s Esmeralda, Havana, 2000; s/s St. Charles, Rio de Janeiro, 2000; s/s St. Mary, St. John, N.B., 2000...

Shipping News.—PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. July 5.—Bridgman, Fanning, Cienfuegos; s/s Esmeralda, Havana, 2000; s/s St. Charles, Rio de Janeiro, 2000; s/s St. Mary, St. John, N.B., 2000...

Shipping News.—PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. July 5.—Bridgman, Fanning, Cienfuegos; s/s Esmeralda, Havana, 2000; s/s St. Charles, Rio de Janeiro, 2000; s/s St. Mary, St. John, N.B., 2000...

Emerson's SINGING SCHOOL! The above named book will contain about 144 pages, and will be filled with valuable material for the use of singing schools...

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

7-30 GOLD LOAN. OF THE Northern Pacific Railroad. Rapid Progress of the Work! The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (beginning July 1st) is pushing forward with great energy from both extremes of the line...

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Wanted.—Three Female Attendants for the Insane. Address stating age and nativity, to W. Godding, Superintendent, State Lunatic Hospital, Tunstun, Massachusetts, U.S.A. July 5.

Completion of Spring and Summer Stock. CHOICEST GOODS! NEWEST DESIGNS!! LOWEST PRICES!!! HOWARD, WHITEHEAD & CRICHTON, TAILORS, CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS, No. 185 HOLLIS STREET, REG to announce that their SPRING and SUMMER IMPORTATIONS of GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING GOODS, Are now nearly complete...

CLOTHS.—This department will be found complete with a beautiful selection of West of England Cloths, Scotch Tweeds, Blue Trowers, Carpet Casimers, and Dress Oxford, Cambridge and Fancy Meltons, Blue and Black Venetian, Satiana and Diagonal Cloths, Real Scotch Cheviots, Silk Mixture Costings, and Trouserings, Silk, Marcella and Corded Vestings, Duds, Livery and Frock Cloths.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—In this Department will be found a well assorted stock of Men's Garments, manufactured from the best material in the most fashionable styles at prices that will commend themselves to the judgment of the purchaser.

UNDER CLOTHING.—Always in stock, superior makes of Silk, Merino, Lambswool and Cotton Under Clothing at economical prices.

Scarfs and Ties.—We are now showing a unique selection of these beautiful Goods, comprising the following: Fine Scarfs, Neckties, and many other styles. Muslin, Fancy and Regent Ties, Scarborough, Favorite and Fairy Bows in great variety.

UMBRELLAS.—A full assortment of Ivory and Cam Handle, Paragon Ribbed, Silk, Zanella, and Caubric Umbrellas, will be kept constantly on hand.

RUBBER CLOTHING.—With Alpaca, Twilled, Paramatta and Patent Linings. The Positive Adoption of a Strictly Cash System.

HOWARD, WHITEHEAD & CRICHTON, 185 HOLLIS STREET. S. HOWARD & SON'S SUMMER NOVELTIES! The 'Josephine' Kid Gloves! Modes de Londres, Dresden and Berlin.

S. HOWARD & SON'S SUMMER NOVELTIES! The 'Josephine' Kid Gloves! Modes de Londres, Dresden and Berlin. Continental Millinery. Personal and carefully selected from the most renowned Ateliers in Europe, which notwithstanding the unavoidable absence of our usual Parisian purchases, will be found replete with the Newest, most fashionable and BEAUTIFUL GOODS pertaining to the present season.

Removal. AMERICAN HOUSE, 185 Argyle Street. THE subscribers have removed from Windsor House, No. 12 Cadogan Street, to that new and commodious premises, 185 Argyle Street, opposite Salem Church. They are truly thankful for the patronage they received while occupying the Windsor House, and shall do all in their power to make their new house a happy, pleasant and comfortable one for their customers.

Government House, Ottawa. Thursday, 13th day of June 1871. His Excellency the Governor General in Council. On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th section of the Act, 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled 'An Act respecting the Customs'...

Government House, Ottawa. Wednesday, 7th day of June, 1871. Present—His Excellency the Governor General in Council. On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th section of the Act, 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled 'An Act respecting the Customs'...

Government House, Ottawa. Thursday, 13th day of June 1871. His Excellency the Governor General in Council. On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th section of the Act, 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled 'An Act respecting the Customs'...

