

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 14, 1865.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The General Conference at Coverdale was more numerously attended than we expected. The arrangements with the Union line of steamers on the river, and with the Railway Office in St. John, for half fare, no doubt was an inducement for many to attend who otherwise would not.

No measures were adopted to facilitate the supply of the churches with ministerial labour, beyond the arrangements made by the Home Missionary Society. What these are we have not yet been sufficiently informed, so as to state positively.

On Friday the Elders' Conference was held. Matters relative to doctrine and practice are taken up in this Conference; the characters of ministers investigated, if necessary, and all matters relative to their social position examined as far as may be practicable. Facts brought out in these Conferences develop more and more every year the necessity of intellectual culture and doctrinal teaching on the part of candidates for the ministry.

On Saturday morning, as usual, the first service was a Social Conference, commencing at 10 A. M., and open to all present. This meeting was participated in by a very large number, who spoke of their hope in Christ, and uttered words of christian comfort and cheer. It was a season of warm christian fellowship, and services of this kind are, we believe, among the most encouraging and profitable features of our annual gatherings.

At half-past 2 P. M., our first business session commenced. In this meeting the Conference is formally organized by recording the names of members present, and the election of a Chairman. Elder G. A. Harley was chosen chairman for the present year; this rendered it necessary that a new Corresponding Secretary should be elected, Bro. H. having filled that office for several years. The Editor of the Intelligencer was subsequently chosen, whose duty it will be to prepare the Annual Report for the current year, and we hope we shall be aided in this duty by those whose business it is to furnish us with the necessary information relative to the statistics and standing of our churches.

The Report for last year presented some encouraging features, particularly in regard to numbers. The additions by baptism alone during the year were five hundred and twenty. The net gain, however, deducting deaths and dismissals, was not shown in the Report. The number of churches with and the number without pastoral labour, was not given. The principal features of our annual reports have been the labours and success of ministers in conversions, rather than the state, statistics, and efficiency of the churches. Addresses followed the reading of the Report by Elders McLeod, Hart, and Wayman; after which Elder Sullivan, the delegate from Nova Scotia, gave a brief statement of the state of their body in that Province. Elder Noble, a member of our Conference, but who has been laboring at Port Mifflin for the last year or more, also gave some interesting facts. The Chairman of the Conference, who had recently spent several weeks in Nova Scotia, spoke of the unfortunate divisions there between the Free C. Baptists and the Free Will Baptists, both bodies being the same, except in name. The division between these is a great obstacle in the way of their success, and the enlargement of the churches.

The Rev. Dr. Graham, Delegate from the Maine Western Conference of Free Will Baptists, followed with some interesting statements relative to the cause in the States. Some valuable suggestions were also made by him relative to establishing interests in large towns and cities. The influence and enlargement of a religious denomination will depend greatly on its efficiency and power in populous places. These are the centres from which power and influence will spread. To these centres the tide from country districts will also flow, as surely as the rivers flow into the sea.

We took copious notes of the addresses in this meeting which we intended to have written out and transferred to our columns, but other duties have so pressed upon our time that we have been obliged to defer it for the present.

On Saturday evening a sermon was preached by Elder J. T. Parsons, from John iii. 36—followed by several exhortations and addresses, appropriate to subject and occasion.

THE SABBATH.

The weather on the Lord's day was all that could have been desired. Clouds without rain prevented the heat from being oppressive, and rendered the air salubrious.

Arrangements had been made for preaching at six different places, including thirteen sermons, and brethren had been appointed to preach. These arrangements were carried out during the day, and we have reason to believe that the word of God was not spoken in vain. A very large concourse of people was present all through the day at the Five Points Meeting House. A prayer meeting was held in the morning. At half-past 10 A. M., Brother Sullivan preached

from Rom. xiii. 14, after which a large number joined in commemorating our Lord's death. This was a memorable season. At 3 P. M., Bro. Graham preached from John i. 18. This sermon was a very plain and clear exposition of the doctrine of the Divine Incarnation. At half-past 6 P. M., in conformity to arrangements, we preached to a large audience from Ephesians v. 14. The records of the last day alone will reveal the whole results of the day's labour.

BUSINESS SESSIONS.

The business of our Conference this year occupied a day less than last year. The organizations of the Missionary Societies have greatly lessened the business of the Conference. They perform duties which in former years occupied much of the time of the Conference. The finances of the Denomination, which formerly consumed much time, does not now consume scarcely an hour. In fact, we are fast coming into system relative to business; Boards and Committees are found to be much more competent to facilitate business than the whole Conference, and are more likely to do it satisfactorily. A committee appointed last year to report on Sabbath Schools, presented an admirable paper, which will be published in the Minutes, and which we shall transfer to our columns. One or two matters only of painful interest occupied the attention of the Conference, the results of which also will appear in the Minutes. Elders Hartley and Vanwart were appointed delegates to the Nova Scotia General Conference, and Elders McLeod and Hartley to the G. Conference of Free Will Baptists in the States. Our Minutes of Conference will be published in a few days, and we refer our churches to these for information relative to the business of the Session. We shall probably make some extracts from them when published. The next General Conference will be held with the church at Victoria Corner, Wakefield, in July, 1866.

No measures were adopted to facilitate the supply of the churches with ministerial labour, beyond the arrangements made by the Home Missionary Society. What these are we have not yet been sufficiently informed, so as to state positively.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The Home and Foreign Missionary Societies held a public meeting on Tuesday evening. The Reports were read, addresses made, and officers elected for the ensuing year. Subscriptions were also solicited to the funds of each. We are not in possession of the information necessary to report on the receipts or expenditures of the Home Missionary Society last year. We presume the Corresponding Secretary will communicate some statements relative to these to our columns for the information of contributors who will not have an opportunity of seeing the Minutes.

We believe it was the intention of many of those who last year pledged contributions to the funds of the Home Missionary Society, to have it expended in aiding feeble and broken down churches, by setting them in order, encouraging in them systematic effort for their own benefit, and aiding them in procuring ministerial labour; not by sending them a missionary entirely supported by the Society, but by giving them a grant to aid them in supporting a pastor a portion of the year, whose stated labours among them, and regular administration of the Lord's Supper monthly or quarterly, would have led them to see the value and advantage of system; and would also have introduced something like equality in the employment and support of ministers. The Executive Committee did not take this view of the matter. What arrangements have been made by the Committee this year for the aid of the churches, or the equalizing of labour and support among ministers, with a view to the greatest general good to the churches, we do not know. We are in that stage in our Denominational history where additions to our churches are not to be so much sought, as their care and efficiency. This will produce the least sensation at present, but will have the grandest results in the end.

The Foreign Missionary Society has its missionary now in India. We trust our churches will feel a just pride in his support, and in aiding in the Foreign Missionary work. The liberality evinced at the Missionary meeting in Coverdale gave evidence that the interest in this Society is not diminishing. Notwithstanding the efforts put forth first, in behalf of the Home Society, a sum but a trifle less than that for the Home, was raised for the Foreign in much less time. These sister institutions, each of which is depending on the other, will we hope continue to receive the liberality of our churches.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

We have only time this week to inform our readers that an Education Society was duly and properly organized, the particulars of which including names of officers, constitution, &c., we shall publish in our columns in a week or two. Circulars will also be issued, and pledges to its Treasury solicited.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

The expression of the General Conference relative to the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER may be not be uninteresting to its readers. The following resolution was submitted, and discussed previous to its adoption:—Whereas, THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is the acknowledged organ of our Denomination, therefore, Resolved, We do sustain the position of its Editor upon the general questions with which he has dealt during the past year.

We were quite unprepared for so unanimous an expression of approval from the Conference as we received. But two brethren expressed any dissent by their vote, both of those belonging to St. John, and in the end, but two were found in the minority. This number of members of Conference present when this resolution passed was between forty and fifty, from every section of our Denomination, and decides very unequivocally where we as a religious body are, on the great constitutional question of CONFEDERATION. It is quite possible that the INTELLIGENCER has had something to do with creating this public sentiment.

CONCLUSION.

We have only glanced at some of the general matters of our Conference. We shall probably refer to others at a future time. Our minutes will be published and forwarded to the churches in two or three weeks. We should have stated that Elder Babcock preached a very excellent sermon on Monday evening, on an active church and a living ministry, and we have no doubt but it left profitable impressions. The spirit of harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the session, and the brethren parted for their respective homes with evident emotions of christian regard for each other.

NEWS FROM OUR FOREIGN MISSIONARY. Just as we were going to press last week, we received the joyful news of the safe arrival of our Foreign Missionary, Brother Phillips, and his party, at Ceylon. The brief note from Brother Libby inserted in the INTELLIGENCER last week conveyed this intelligence to our readers. This news was the more joyful from the fact that the friends of the Missionary party had become greatly alarmed for their safety, and but little hope remained of ever hearing from them again. We have since received a package of several letters written by Brother Phillips, at different dates during the passage, in which are related the incidents of the voyage, and which we are sure will interest our readers. These letters were forwarded with others to Brother Libby from Ceylon, and reached through him on Saturday. We shall publish a part of them this week, and the remainder next week.

Subsequent results proved these expectations of Bro. Phillips relative to the ability of the mate as far too high. His last letter, as our readers will learn when it is published, reveals the fact that the mate was both incompetent as a navigator, and tyrannical as a man.—Ed. Intell.

The following is an extract from a private letter to us from Brother Phillips, written the day after their arrival at Ceylon:—

Polina de Galles, Ceylon, May 18, 1865. DEAR BRO. McLEOD.—We reached this port safely yesterday, 7 A. M., and set my foot on terra firma again, after having walked only on floating planks for five months. I need not say that we were all happy enough. The last two months of our voyage has been unusually tedious. But the Lord has brought us safely through, and all glory be to His name!

We learn upon reaching here that the cholera is prevailing fearfully at Calcutta, and it has broken out here also. May the Lord deliver us from all pestilence! Don't fail to pray for us often. We are all in excellent health and spirits. I send you several letters, of just one long one, with several dates. You may put as much of it in your paper as you deem best. Owing to our swinging away motion, we've had but few days in which I could write with any degree of comfort.

We are to stay here twelve or fourteen days, and then proceed to Calcutta. I hope to get a long letter and a number of papers from you at Midnapore. But I must close. Please give my christian regards to all my New Brunswick friends. Yours as ever, JAMES L. PHILLIPS.

LETTER FROM BROTHER LIBBY. Candia, New Hampshire, July 4th, 1865.

MY DEAR BROTHER McLEOD.—I had the pleasure last evening of receiving a package of 54 letters from Brother Phillips and his family. They arrived at Galle May 17th, all well. The voyage had been long, (5 months) and unpleasant. The Captain was washed overboard in a gale three days out from Boston. The mate who then took command proved incompetent, and was very profane, and abusive to the crew and passengers; but more especially to Mrs. Pritchard, the Captain's widow. This made their voyage unpleasant, but otherwise than this was comfortable.

Galle is a port on the Island of Ceylon, and some 1000 or 1200 miles from Calcutta. The ship discharges a part of her cargo here. So it would take them at least a month longer to reach Calcutta. The four Presbyterian missionaries who were passengers with them left the ship at Galle, and took the steamer to Calcutta. I wish our missionaries had done the same, and relieved themselves of further annoyance and discomfort from the boorish mate. We hope they are in Calcutta or perhaps at Midnapore before now.

I very much regret not being able to be at your Conference, at Coverdale, as I intended. But sickness in my family prevented. Through the goodness of God I am able to report that my daughter is recovering. I should have enjoyed meeting the brethren with whom I formed so pleasant an acquaintance last year. I anticipated much spiritual improvement also from the privileges of the meeting, and hoped to be able to do some little good in promoting the missionary work. But I must now be content, and perhaps from time to time present what I would have said through the "Religious Intelligencer."

Truly yours, G. O. LIBBY.

REV. J. L. PHILLIPS' LETTERS FROM THE SEA. NUMBER I.

Ship Eleona, Lat. 1 deg. 41 m., Long. 26 deg. 41 m., July 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer.

From my mid-Atlantic floating home I am moved to send your readers a few lines. We are every day expecting to meet some homeward bound vessel, by which we can forward letters to America. Our beautiful ship sailed out of Boston harbor on the morning of Tuesday, the 20th ult. A fine fresh breeze soon carried us out of sight of land, Cape Cod being the last American land that our eyes looked upon. On Wednesday, we encountered our first gale at sea. The wind rose steadily until it blew with terrific violence. That awful Wednesday night, our second night on the deep, I assure you, none of us shall soon forget. The heaving of the ship, carried now to the summit of some mountain wave, and now sunk to the depths of the yawning chasm beneath us; the creaking of the beams, the sliding of loose furniture, the crashing of crockery, and divers other sounds, made strange and sad music for our ears, and to many hearts carried not a little of fearful apprehension. On Thursday morning the gale reached its height. The mad sea was rolling over our deck, when our noble young commander, Capt. James Knapp Pritchard, was swept into the ocean by a tremendous wave which struck the vessel midships. A boat could not live. The Captain was seen to rise once upon a high wave, and then he went down to rise no more. This event created great consternation on board, and the sudden dispensation of Providence brought sadness to all our hearts. The young wife so severely afflicted, who accompanied her husband on this voyage, was driven wild with grief by this sudden and heavy blow. We mourned not, however, as those having no hope. Upon a previous voyage to Calcutta, through the labors of faithful missionaries, Captain P. had consecrated himself to Christ. Your readers will be happy to know that the first mate, Mr. Henry L. Sheffield, upon whom the command of the ship now devolves, is entirely qualified for the additional responsibility which by this sad event he is called to assume.

On Saturday morning the 24th of Dec., the gale subsided, and afforded "all hands" an opportunity to "fix up." At the close of that eventful week, on Saturday eve, our missionary party assembled for religious service. Some were still experiencing that distressing dizziness of the sea, which, Mr. Editor, I am quite at a loss to describe. But that meeting of prayer and praise was one of the most precious seasons of my life. How could we have occasion for greater or devout gratitude who had been thus wonderfully delivered from the violence of an angry sea?

Our voyage, since the storm, has been very prosperous. You perceive that we are now almost upon the equator. The thermometer ranges from 75 deg. to 85 deg. F. in the shade. How I pity the poor Americans, freezing up in the States, during this very month of January! Our party comprises 10—four besides our own family. Rev. Messrs. Kilgus and Myers and their wives, are going to join the Presbyterian (O. S.) Mission in Northern India. Our association with these friends has thus far been very agreeable. My dear parents are overjoyed at the prospect of so soon entering their former work. My sisters are applying themselves, in common with the rest of us, to their studies, preparatory for the mission work. We all are daily studying the languages which must be our medium of communication among the heathen. But I must now drop my pen. You can imagine perhaps, the inconveniences of writing at sea. With my paper in my lap, my ink stand in one hand and pen in the other, well braced up against the side of the ship, I have succeeded in scribbling these few lines. Next time I may say something about our daily life at sea, and of our Sabbaths. By the mercy of God we are all well and in excellent spirits. JAMES L. PHILLIPS.

NUMBER II. Ship Eleona, Lat. 9 deg. 12 m.; Long. 16 deg. 58 m., Feb. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer.

Here we are almost perfectly becalmed, off the Cape of Good Hope. For a day or two we have advanced but little on our course. We have not the least occasion to complain of calm. Very few, indeed, have been the hours that our onward way has been impeded. Truly the Lord has given us prosperous gales these few days. We have not known a storm since that terrible one, which we encountered during our first week, of which I have spoken in a previous letter.

The month that has so quickly glided by since penned my last note to you, has been one of unusual pleasantness. I am not supposed to be instituting any comparison between time here and on land, for I shall never become a natural sailor, so as to feel at home on the sea than on the shore. Every day we all are indulging happy anticipations of the time of our arrival at Ceylon and at Calcutta. Perhaps these anticipations serve to render our day more pleasant on board our beautiful "Eleona."

Let me tell your readers of some of the sights and scenes which serve to break up the monotony of sea life, and which each of us will ever remember as incidents which created fresh excitement for our minds, as well as furnished fresh facts for our grateful diaries. Several times during the past month have we witnessed, most of them English, and returning from foreign ports. Twice only, have we spoken vessel. This is always interesting. It is happily brought to our minds that there are others roaming on the wide waste of waters, and that, although so far removed from the habitations of men, we still have neighbors. Since leaving Boston we have frequently seen ships most of them sailing on a course similar to our own. In the region of the equator particularly, we seem to have a grand convoy of ships. One thing, however, seems singular, that we should not meet a single vessel bound to an American port, by which we might forward letters to our friends. Several times, never theless, we fancied that such an opportunity was a hand. When a ship was announced to be approaching us, every passenger almost, would fly to the rail to see the vessel. This more than once we have been disappointed by vessels bound to English and other foreign ports.

The most important event of the past month, in the line of sight seeing, has been a view of the island of Trinidad. Your readers will find it in S. lat. about 10 deg., and W. long. about 29 deg. We were quietly moving on with a fine breeze, on Thursday P. M., the 26th ult., when the cry of "land, land aho!" greeted our ears. The distinct, blue outline of the island-rock was seen against the horizon, and every hour brought us nearer to it. The cabin-deck was now occupied by all of our party, each making a pen-sketch of this, the first land we had seen since the shores of Cape Cod faded away from our view. We passed within ten miles of the island. It is reckoned to be about ten miles square, and is inhabited now only by goats and hogs. Many sea birds too doubtless make their home amid these barren and desolate rocks. I cannot express to you, Mr. Editor, how cheering to my eyes were even these rugged cliffs, after weeks of no other view save the broad bright blue, the expanse of waters stretching in every direction, blending everywhere with our horizon.

We had had not a little entertainment of late from the fish and birds. Several schools of dolphins have sported around our vessel, and our table has not failed to receive representatives from each of them. This is a beautiful breakfast dish, and abounds in tropical waters. Our skilful captain one day speared a fine large porpoise, weighing over four hundred pounds and more than six feet long. Black-fish and whales have been frequently seen diving and spouting about the ship. These always afford excitement and recreation for all hands on board.

Among the birds which have been our frequent visitors I will mention only "Mother Carey's Chickens," and the Albatrosses. The former, beautiful little birds, have been our almost constant attendants for weeks. Sometimes we feed a flock of them with crumbs from the stern of the vessel. The Albatross is a splendid fowl, the king of the sea-birds. One large and beautiful one, caught by Mr. Sheffield, measured ten feet and four inches from tip to tip. Such magnificent wings I never saw before. Our ladies were in ecstasies over the plumage, and the feather-ferer ran high. The head of this handsome creature was fitted in circumference, supported by a short, thick neck, thickly covered with soft white down. As for the beak and the other bones of this giant bird, whoever will call upon the subscriber at Midnapore, may examine these for himself in my cabin. The wind is "aft," and the ship begins to roll. So I must drop my pen for the present, postponing the rest until next time.

JAMES L. PHILLIPS.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

DEAR BRO. McLEOD.—Through the medium of your much esteemed Intelligencer, I wish to inform my friends on the St. John river, by a majority, of my whereabouts, and also the state of my health, as no doubt you are aware of my late affliction. For seven weeks I have been entirely laid up from all labor, and for six weeks of that time I was among those who till then were entire strangers to me. But in the good Providence of God I fell into the hands of a very excellent physician, Dr. Robert Black, of Wickham, Queen's County. He very kindly took me to his home, and with his unremitting attention, together with the care of his kind family under God, I now owe my existence, as I do not know any place on this earth where I could have had the attention shown me that I received there. He apparently knew my case, (though of the most perplexing kind) as well as he knew my countenance, and had I been his own son he could not have shown any greater care than he did for me.

My health is now fast improving, and I hope in a few weeks to be able to resume my labors, and yet hope to live to see souls converted to God. Truly we need to be faithful when we are dealing with the souls of our fellow-men. When we consider those bright mansions in the land of life and glory that bright mansions in the land of life and glory that die in the ignominious death of the cross to complete their salvation, should not we be in earnest to persuade men to repent. It appears to me if we are properly under the sanctifying influence of the spirit of God, and as zealous as we should be, we should see more good results from our labors, than we do. We should be more faithful in the future. I have felt much disappointed by not being able to be with you at our General Conference; if I could do no good I could hear and learn. I hope all will be done in love and union, and that the God of all grace will be with you in your deliberations, and that in returning to your respective homes you may each of you carry some good tidings that some good may result from this year's meeting. Yours in love, ROBERT DOBSON.

Salisbury, July 3, 1865.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

This Institution is the property of the Province, and is open on equal conditions to every young man in the country. The facilities which it affords in several respects for the acquisition of a classical or collegiate education, are rarely excelled. Board and tuition are cheap, while the scholarships, prizes, &c., which may be won by students, not only confer honor upon the successful competitors, but reduce the personal expenditure during the term. From the Editorial correspondence of the Presbyterian we condense the following account of the Ecumenia, which we take pleasure in publishing, not only on account of the worthy President of the Institution and the other Professors, but also as an encouragement to the young men who are seeking distinction by university honors. Dr. Jack's oration we shall publish either all or part next week.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the proceedings of this great gala day at the University commenced. Among those present were His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, Visitor on behalf of the Queen, and a D. C. L. of the University, attended by his Private Secretary, Captain Mood, the President and members of the Senate; the Professors, Examiners, and Registrar; the Vice-President and other officers-bearers and members of the Alumni Society; students of the University, etc. Hon. John Rose, one of the Governors of the University of McGill College, Montreal, the Provincial Secretary, the Surveyor General, the Province Treasurer, Hon. S. L. Tilley, Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Professor Allison of Sackville College, S. R. Thomson, Esq., and Dr. Preston, were present among the visitors. Some of the judges and lawyers engaged in Court would gladly have attended, but public duties prevented them from doing so. The proceedings of the day commenced with

THE ORATION.

which was read by the President, Dr. Jack. It treated of the influence of Education on nations; and, in the course of it, rebuked vulgar mercenary views as to the design of learning, and its value in a new country.

THE DOUGLAS MEDAL.

was presented by the Governor to Mr. Gen. R. Parkin of Salisbury, for his Essay on "Railways in their Financial, Moral and Social Aspects." The Governor in presenting the prize, spoke of the donor, Sir Howard Douglas, as one "than whom no ruler ever was more desirous to foster the Educational interests of a country or promote its prosperity." He hoped the prize would stimulate Mr. Parkin to further effort. I should have said that the Essay was first read by Mr. Parkin, whose eloquence was unanimously given, while the subject-matter of the Essay and the style of the writer were most creditable to a freshman, and would not have come amiss from one of the senior students of the University.

OTHER PRIZES.

Col. Cole presented his prize of a silver hunting watch and gold chain to Mr. Edmund J. Hewett, of St. John, for the second best Essay on the subject for which the Douglas Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Parkin, and in doing so he said he hoped that Mr. Hewett would never forget that Sir Howard Douglas had been Colonel of H. M. 15th Regiment—hence Col. Cole's interest in the competition for that prize. Mr. James E. McCurdy, of Chatham, was the successful competitor for the valuable and beautiful Gold Medal, the gift of the Alumni Society, offered for the best Latin Essay on "The Life and Writings of Cicero." The Rev. Charles Coster, A. M., read the report of the judges, the majority of which awarded the prize to Mr. McCurdy. The Rev. C. Lee, on behalf of himself and another of the judges, presented Mr. Thomas Neales, of Gagetown, with a valuable Latin Dictionary, in testimony of their appreciation of the merits of his Essay on the subject for which Mr. McCurdy obtained the Gold Medal. Mr. McCurdy is son of the Rev. John McCurdy of Chatham, and had been a pupil at the Presbyterian Academy, Chatham, of which Mr. Crockett is Rector. The successful Essayist is said to be a very accurate Latin scholar. The Hon. Charles Fisher, Vice-President of the Alumni Society, in presenting the prize, made a very happy speech. He had stood by the College when it was assailed and assailed, believing that the Province should be in position to offer to the brightest youth of the country the boon of a thorough education. He was proud of the success of the University, and exhorted the Essayist to act on the maxim of ever doing what was right, not doubting what the ultimate issues would be. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented his prize of a Compound Achromatic Microscope, made by Salkie Beck, and of the value of about \$40, to Mr. E. W. Hanington of Shediac, for excellence in the department of natural science. The President in announcing the prize stated that the gift had done much to stimulate a love of natural science, and the Governor in presenting it said, with manifest satisfaction, that if it would do so he should feel amply compensated.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The successful competitors were, in the Senior class, Mr. Hanington, Mathematical Scholarship; in the Junior class, Mr. Leigh R. Harrison of Sheffield, the classical Scholarship, and in the Freshman class, Mr. G. C. Haney of King's, the scholarship in English Language and Literature. The prizes were given by the President to Mr. McCurdy, Mr. W. Sharp, Teacher, Studholm, F. G. Fisher, Fredericton, all in due course. The Honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Dr. Hutchison, of the St. John Grammar School, and Mr. William Crockett, Rector of Chatham, Presbyterian Academy, distinguished alike for scholarship, and their success in teaching.

ESSAYS FOR NEXT YEAR'S GOLD MEDALS.

The subject for next year's Essay for the Douglas Medal is an admirable one, and very appropriate in the present position of the British North American Colonies. The Lieutenant Governor announced its title as follows:—"The Colonies of Ancient Greece, and the lessons to be derived from the study of their foundation and the mode of their government." The subject of essay for the Alumni Gold Medal for 1866 is the translation into Latin of a portion of the seventh Essay from Dr. Johnson's Rambler.

CONCLUDING ADDRESSES.

Judge Wilnot, by request of the President, addressed a few words to the students of a most animating and stimulating character. He is quite recovered from the effects of his illness, and was very cheerful to the audience. The Lieutenant Governor, also, said a few words to the students. He considered the University as having now vindicated its right to exist and confer blessings on the youth of the country. He attributed its success to the energy, wisdom, and courage of its President and Professors, and expressed his belief that as long as Dr. Jack continued to occupy the chair of the President, which he hoped he might very long do, sound views on Education would be promulgated on occasions like the present. The Ecumenia then broke up; soon the assembly was dispersed; some of the students lingered about the balls and ground-swinging college songs and otherwise amusing themselves; a very large party of ladies and gentlemen, including the Governor, Hon. John Rose, Hon. S. L. Tilley, etc. etc., partook of a most elegant and sumptuous collation in the President's residence in the College, as a finale to the proceedings. It was the general impression that the exercises of the day proved that the Professors of the University were hard-working and successful laborers in the public service. The efforts of the Alumni Society are beginning to be most beneficially felt, exciting a feeling of esprit de corps, and holding up the claims of the University to public confidence and support.

THE NEWS AND THE PRESS.

JULY 14, 1865.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The following documents are of such great importance at the present juncture, and so clearly and unequivocally express the feelings of the Queen and the British Government on the subject of the Confederation of these Provinces, that we are sure they will influence loyal persons who may have previously been in doubt on the subject. The New Brunswick Delegates to England will find themselves in a most humiliating position at Downing Street. Mr. Anglin uttering through the Freeman most disloyal and anti-British sentiments, which coming from an Executive Councillor, should startle the people of the country. The first is a despatch to the Governor of Nova Scotia. We presume a similar one has been addressed to our Governor:—

Downing Street, June 24th, 1865.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a correspondence between Viscount Monck and me, relative to the subject of conferences between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Canadian Government.

This correspondence having been presented to both houses of the Imperial Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, I have to direct you to communicate it also to the Legislature of Nova Scotia at its next meeting.

You will at the same time express the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one government. In the territorial extent of Canada, and in the maritime and commercial enterprise of the Lower Provinces, Her Majesty's Government see the elements of power, which only require to be combined in order to secure for the Province which shall possess them all, a place among the most considerable communities of the world. In the spirit of loyalty to the British Crown, of attachment to British connection, and of love for British Institutions, by which all the Provinces are animated alike, Her Majesty's Government recognize the bond by which all may be combined under one government. Such a union between the Provinces on many grounds of moral and material advantage, as giving a well founded prospect of improved administration and increased prosperity. But this is one consideration which Her Majesty's Government feel it more especially their duty to press upon the Legislature of Nova Scotia. Looking to this determination which this country has ever exhibited to regard the defence of the Colonies as a matter of Imperial concern, the Colonies must recognize a right, and one which is no objection, incumbent on the Home Government, to urge with earnestness and just authority the measures which they consider to be most expedient on the part of the Colonies, with a view to their own defence. Nor can it be doubtful that the Provinces of British North America are incapable of separate and divided efforts, other, of making those just and sufficient preparations for national defence which would be easily undertaken by a Province uniting in itself all the resources of the whole.

I am aware that a project so novel, as well as so important, has not been at once accepted in Nova Scotia with cordiality which has marked its acceptance by the Legislature of Canada; but Her Majesty's Government trust that after a full and careful examination of the subject in all its bearings, the Maritime Provinces will be equally satisfied with the result, which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the proposed Union is calculated to confer upon them all. I have, &c., (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL, Lieutenant Governor Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell, C. B. &c.

DOWNING STREET, JUNE 24, 1864.

My Lord—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that several conferences have been held between the four Canadian provinces who were deputed, under the minutes of your Executive Council of March 24, to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the part of Canada, and the Duke of Devonshire, who has been deputed to attend and myself on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

On the first subject referred to in the minute, that of the confederation of the British North American provinces, we repeat on the part of the cabinet the assurance that we are not prepared to determine the determination of Her Majesty's Government to use every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed confederation.

On the second point we entered into a full consideration of the important subject of the defence of Canada, not with any view to the question of the friendly relations now happily subsisting between this country and the United States are likely to be disturbed, but impressed with the conviction that the safety of the empire from possible attack ought to depend upon the strength of the national application of its own resources. We remind the Canadian ministers that on the part of the Imperial Government we had obtained a vote of money for improving the fortifications of Quebec. We assured them that as regards the vote had been obtained the necessary instructions had been sent for the immediate execution of the works, which would be proceeded with despatch; and we reminded them of the suggestion Her Majesty's Government had made to them to proceed with the fortifications of Montreal. The Canadian ministers, in reply, expressed unreservedly the desire of Canada to rely on the assistance, both in men and money, for the maintenance of her defence with the mother country; and their full belief in the readiness of the Canadian Parliament to make known that determination in the most authentic manner. The subject of the increased expenditure for the militia from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000, and would agree to train that force to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, provided the cost did not exceed the last mentioned sum annually while the question of confederation is pending. They said they were unwilling to discuss the question of the works at Montreal from the question of the works west of that place, and from the question of a naval armament on Lake Ontario. That the execution of the whole of these works would render it necessary for them to have recourse to a loan which could only be raised with the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament. They were ready to propose to their Legislature on their return a measure for this purpose, provided that the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament were given now, and that they were authorized to communicate to the Imperial Parliament the assurance that, the occasion arising England would be prepared an adequate naval force for Lake Ontario. They thought that if the guarantee were not obtained now, it was probable that the Canadian Government and Parliament would think it desirable that the question of defensive works should be referred to the Government and Legislature of the United Provinces. On the part of Her Majesty's Government we assented to the reasonableness of the proposal that if the province undertook the primary liability for the works of defence mentioned in the letter of Lieut. Colonel Jervis, Her Majesty's Government would furnish the armaments for the works. But we said the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any application was made to the Imperial Parliament. On the question of a naval force for Lake Ontario, we said that we should be guided by any question of expediency, the convention subsisting between this country and the United States rendered it impossible for either nation to place more on the specified number of armed vessels on the lakes in time of peace, and we said that it would be a matter of course for the duty of any Government of this country to apply its means of naval defence according to the judgment it might form upon the exigencies of each particular time, and the Canadian Government might be assured that Her Majesty's Government would not be unable to discharge its duty in this respect. This was the only assurance the Canadian ministers could expect or we could give.

Upon a review of the whole matter, the Canadian ministers expressed their opinion that the same should be given to the confederation of the provinces. To this we, on the part of Her Majesty's Government assented. In conformity, however, with a wish strongly expressed by the Canadian ministers, we were desirous to ascertain the opinion of the Canadian Government should desire to anticipate the confederation, and to propose that Canada should execute the works, they would doubtless communicate to Her Majesty's Government that decision; and we stated that we would be glad to have the communication they would feel assured that any such communication would be received by us in the most friendly spirit.

On the third point, the Reciprocity Treaty, the Canadian ministers represented the great importance to Canada of the renewal of that treaty, and requested that Sir F. Bruce might be authorized to communicate with the Government of Louisiana on the subject. We replied that Sir F. Bruce had already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty, and to act in concert with