THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

MAY 17, 1863.			MAY 17, 1864.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
62	71	71½	61½	71	70

WIND.

SSE	ESE	SE	ENE	ENE	NE

THE BOARD OF TRADE—COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY CHASE—CINCINNATI AND KNOXVILLE RAILROAD—RECENT ADVANCE OF IMPOST DUTIES.—The stated meeting of the Executive Council of the Board of Trade was held at their rooms on Monday evening, President Morton in the chair.

A report was submitted by the Committee of the Month, in connection with which a communication was read from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a remonstrance from the Board regarding the recent discrimination in the payment of duties, by which New York alone was benefitted. Mr. Chase writes as follows:

"In making the order the Department was actuated by a desire to promote the interests and convenience of all importing merchants in every city. The sale of gold was limited to New York—first, because at no other point had the Government a sufficient amount of coin to answer the demand; and secondly, considerable hazard would have attended the extension of the authority given to the assistant treasurer at New York to the distant treasurers and designated depositories in all other ports of entry. * * * It will give me pleasure at all times to receive the representations of merchants of any city when discriminations may be thought to exist, and to give them the most careful consideration, with a view to the correction of any error which may be discovered."

The committee further reported that they had transmitted the resolution favoring the action by Congress on the subject of completing the railroad between Cincinnati and Knoxville, concurring in a suggestion of President Lincoln on that subject.

Mr. Boulton introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the interpretation by the Secretary of the Treasury in his circular of May 5th of the resolution of Congress increasing the rates of duties 30 per cent., passed in night session of 28th of April and approved on the 29th, be referred to the Committee of the Month with instructions to report to a special meeting of Council.

The committee appointed to confer with the Board of Marine Underwriters on the subject of international general average was continued.

The president reported that after unavoidable delay the annual report was now ready for distribution. Adjourned.

THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSION AT MESSRS. CORNELIUS & BAKER'S MANUFACTORY.—The coroners inquest into the above case was resumed again yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Gavitt testified that he built the first boiler like the one which exploded, about ten years ago. This one, he said, is still in use, and it gives him perfect satisfaction. He was quite certain that the person who testified that the water was up in the gauge cock was deceived. The two cocks may show water when the water is three feet below them. He examined a portion of the boiler about an hour after it exploded, and noticed the fact that it had been overheated. The witness had put up about fifty boilers of the same kind. They generate steam fast, but do not save fuel. He did not use them to save fuel, but for safety. He did not believe in the explosive power of steam alone, when there is plenty of water in the boiler. He thought it was the injection of the cold water which caused the explosion.

This witness was frequently cross-examined by the jurors.

Several other persons were examined, who were acquainted with the same kind of boilers, and thought them perfectly safe.

This closed the examination of witnesses. The jury will render a verdict at an early day.

A CONCERT for the benefit of the Central Fair was given last night by the pupils of the colored school, at the corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, under the direction of Mr. Bird. We are glad that it proved a success.

The Methodist Church.

THE QUESTION OF LAY DELEGATION—A MEETING OF ITS FRIENDS.

MORNING SESSION.—A preliminary meeting of the lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church favorable to the introduction of "lay representation" was held yesterday afternoon in the St. George's M. E. Church. The attendance was very favorable. Shortly after twelve o'clock a gentleman arose and proposed the appointment of a temporary chairman, which was agreed to. He then nominated Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, to act in that capacity, who was unanimously elected.

On taking the chair, Governor Wright expressed the thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that the meeting was only a preliminary one. He alluded to the meeting held in New York in May, 1863, on the same subject, and said that we meet under very peculiar circumstances, both as regards our church and our country. During the interval a considerable number of tracts and pamphlets have been written and circulated on the great subject of lay representation. We meet again for the purpose of devising right and proper means for its introduction. He trusts that the organization would be perfected at the present meeting, so that in the evening they would be able to proceed to the regular business and discharge their duties.

Several motions were then made to organize committees for different purposes, but no action was taken upon them.

Mr. Thos. T. Tasker desired to know the character of the meeting. He was opposed to acting officially, from individual churches, and it is simply in our individual character that we stand up and do what we do. He thought it was simply a mass meeting.

Several gentlemen stated that they were elected from various churches, and their credentials with them, and consequently were members of the convention.

Mr. Willey moved to appoint a committee of three, for the purpose of receiving the credentials of those who had been sent from the churches, which was seconded, and the committee appointed.

Cards were then handed around, upon which the laymen who had not credentials wrote their names, in the city from which they came, and the Conference. These cards were given to the secretary. The object of the movement was to ascertain what Conferences were represented at the meeting.

It was then moved that a committee of five be appointed to report on permanent organization this evening, which was agreed to.

The following persons were appointed as the committee: Messrs. Bishop, of New Jersey; Rand, of Massachusetts; Lunt, of Illinois; Allen, of Pennsylvania; and Oliver Hoyt, of New York.

After a few remarks by the chairman, relative to the importance of the movement being conducted with each other, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.—The meeting opened shortly before eight o'clock.

After the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by Mr. Edwards.

The committee appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention then reported—

For president, Thomas Kneill, of Massachusetts; and a number of vice presidents and secretaries.

Those persons were unanimously elected.

Mr. Kneill, on taking the chair as president, said he came here as a stranger and you have taken me in kindly. He was fully sensible that they had conferred the honor upon him, but upon the section which he represented. It is New England which you honor. She greets you from every question that thrills the hearts of men. We greet you that we may have come from. Methodism is Methodism all over. Whatever may benefit the church in one section benefits the Church in every section. It seemed to him that in the present position of the Church, the question which they came to deliberate upon cannot be overrated. The founders of Methodism never thought that this work would extend as it has done. John Wesley did not contemplate the organization of a Church, but of societies, and he did not make laws for the government of a Church. The ministers came over here as missionaries. God blessed the work. Societies formed. The Church was not organized till after the Revolutionary struggle. There were severed all ecclesiastical administrations. One episcopate only was overlooked. No ecclesiastical association, nor association of any kind whatever, has a right to deprive man of his natural rights, which are an inalienable right. Every just Government gets its power from the governed. When did the laity of the M. E. Church ever concede to the clergy the right to govern. Here is a right that we have not got. There is not an article, nor a sentence, nor a word that shows that we have conceded the right to govern to the clergy. Of right we should have a voice in the general government of the Church. At one time it perhaps would not have been right, but now, when the denomination has increased to such an extent, why should we be excluded from mingling in the councils of the Church? Can she prosper by preventing it? Now look at the state of the country; that must be taken into consideration. It is a dark hour—an hour of great commotion—but under the blessing of Divine Providence, the clouds are beginning to break, and soon will the bright sun break through. Then liberty will spread her broad wings over all the land. A Church numbering over a million of members has work to do. Religion must flow, and Godliness must prevail in all the land, and no church can be spared. It becomes us then to bind on the whole armor. *It is not expedient, then, for the laity to be excluded from the councils of the Church.* Questions of great and still greater magnitude are opening before the Church. Can we exclude the laity and still maintain the power and efficiency of the Church? Why is it that the Methodist Episcopal Church is so popular? The masses love her for the doctrines which are preached. There is a material difference between the theory of the Church and the practice under that theory. There is but one single right left to the laity, and that is to deny the minister of bread to fill his stomach. His idea was that such is the theory of the Church that the clergy do not even deny it in themselves. We want to know our status and our constitutional rights, and to have our rights written down in black and white. What is to be done? He counselled no tearing of the Church to pieces, nor extravagance. The clergy cannot get along without the counsels of the laity, nor can the laity get along without the counsels of the clergy. We are all one in Christ. *Assert your principles in kindness and strength*, but while you do it lift up your hearts to God for the success of the cause. He believe that the day is not far distant when the rights of the laity will be asserted.

A letter was then read from Senator Lane, of Indiana, saying that he was with them in lay representation, heart and soul, and trusted they would succeed in their efforts.

Senator Willey, of West Virginia, was then called for. He said it was no part of his expectation, in visiting the Convention, to participate, in the smallest degree in its deliberations. He has had sufficient time to come to a conclusion on the great subject of lay representation. His conviction was that the time had arrived for the incorporation in the Church polity of the laity. Can any person allege a sufficient reason why a body of people so intelligent as are the masses of the Methodist community at this day should not have a voice in the government of the Church? It will not do, at this day, to say that the principle of civil liberty which is now being carried on in the country shall not have a lodgment in the polity and economy of the Methodist Church. The abstract right is admitted on all sides, and this admission is important. He thought the laity was a silent partner. [Laughter.] If the clergy and laity are united together it will strengthen the bonds of the Union, and the fellowship of the Methodist people.

Mr. Weadley, of New Jersey, made a few remarks on the subject of lay representation, and concluded by moving that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chairman to devise a plan by which the lay element shall be incorporated in the councils of the Church.

His motion was laid on the table.

It was then moved that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet again at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, which was agreed to.

A resolution inviting the bishops and ministers of the Church to attend the Convention when their time will permit, was agreed to.

After singing the doxology, the meeting adjourned.

General Conference of the M. E. Church of the United States.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Conference opened at the usual hour, Rev. Bishop Scott in the chair.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Episcopacy made a report on the subject of dividing Methodist Territories into districts, in which they recommend no change. The report was accepted and laid on the table.

The same committee reported in favor of two new bishops for the general work, in the United States, and none for Europe, Asia, or Africa. Report ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Book Concerns recommended the establishing of the book depositories at St. Paul and Detroit, provided the same shall be of no expense to the concern.

A report was made in favor of enlarging the *Central Christian Advocate*, at Cincinnati.

The Committee on Sunday-School Tracts reported adverse to a change in the discipline in regard to preaching to children or inserting in youth's department in the *Sunday-School Advocate*, as there is no room.

The Committee on Missions reported, recommending, among other items, that the Missionary Board be requested to make as liberal appropriations to the African M. E. Church as possible, to aid the colored people in the South.

Also, it recommends the Board of Bishops to use their best efforts to bring about a union between the two branches of the colored Methodist Churches of this country. The report was laid upon the table to be printed.

The Committee on Revisals made a report, changing the order of public worship, so as to provide for the reading of one Scripture lesson from the Old Testament and one from the New Testament in the morning service, and one lesson for the afternoon or evening service. They also recommend that the Lord's Prayer be used at the close of the opening prayer, in which the people are to be exhorted to join audibly with the minister; also, that the minister always use the ritual at all services of the Lord's supper, baptism, and burial of the dead.

He also makes it the duty of the pastor to keep the records of the Church, and to report at each Quarterly Conference the names of all members who had been received, expelled, withdrawn, or died during the preceding quarter.

The report was laid upon the table to be printed.

THE CANADA DELEGATES.

Rev. Mr. Richardson, delegate from the M. E. Church of Canada, here made a few remarks preparatory to his leaving the Conference. His address was filled with words of brotherly affection for the members of the Conference and the M. E. Church. He also hoped soon to see the rebellion ended, and our country again in a happy and prosperous condition.

Rev. Mr. Gardner, also of Canada, made a few remarks, in which he said he left them with increasing attachment, and hoped that it would soon be his pleasure to meet them again.

MEMORIALS.

A memorial was presented and referred to a committee, asking that they discourage the use of tobacco among the colored Methodist members of the Church.

A petition from Ohio, signed by upwards of fifty persons, was received, asking for the extension of the term of pastoral service to five years.

A petition against the extension of time was presented from the members of Salem Church, of Philadelphia.

Several others were received in reference to that subject and lay delegation.

After the call for petitions was made, the order of the day was taken up, namely, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Slavery.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

The committee in the course of their report say:

"We rejoice that we have from the beginning been foremost among American Churches in the contest against slavery. Slavery has nothing to commend it to our forbearance; on the other hand, it has intuited upon us injuries we cannot forget. It has rent the Church in twain, and seeks to divide the nation. It has kindled the fires of inextinguishable hatred along an extended border, and brought indescribable distression our brethren who have laboured there. These brethren we not only admire and love, but we pledge ourselves to share with them all that is possible or necessary in the labors of the future. Loyalty to the Government leads us to accept emancipation, whenever and wherever the President proclaims it, or the States decree it, and devotion to truth and to God impels us to bring the controversy to an end in the Church by adopting a rule which casuistry cannot distort into a license for slavery.

We recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. By the delegates of the several Annual Conferences, in General Conference assembled, that we recommend the amendment to the Constitution of the Church, so that it shall read:

Resolved, 2. That we recommend the suspension of the fourth restrictive rule for the purpose set forth in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, 3. That the bishops be requested to submit the foregoing resolutions to the Annual Conference at their next session, and if the requisite number of votes be obtained, to report to the book agents, who are hereby authorized to insert the new rule in all subsequent editions of the discipline.

The minority of the committee on slavery begleave to say that they have not been able to concur with the majority in the conclusions reached by them. For good and sufficient reasons, as they think, it would not be proper to change the general rule on slavery, so as to exclude all persons constituting the relation of master from the Church; they, therefore, respectfully submit the following as a substitute for the general rule on slavery, reported by the majority, viz:

"The selling of human beings, or the buying or holding of them, except for reasons purely humane."

Colonel Moody moved the adoption of the majority report. He was glad the brethren had united at this point. In the words of Patrick Henry, he declared it a duty which he owed to the sanctity of our holy religion to declare with emphasis that slavery is in utter antagonism with our holy Christianity. We are about to strike the fatal blow, and lay this monster low by the moral vote which we are about to record. We are about to cleanse the Church of this nuisance. He hoped there would be a vote that would be a thundering blow to the rebellion and its sympathizers.

Rev. Jos. Hibbard thought the moment called for action, and the more silent about it the better.

Rev. John Lanahan, of the Baltimore Conference, said if there were brothers here in the minority to be heard, let them be heard, although any opposition to the report would be like throwing sand against Niagara. He thought the time had come when they could move slowly and calmly.

Rev. J. McKendree Riley, of Baltimore, said he did not intend to be a convert to anti-everything. His father, a good old Methodist preacher, was himself an uncompromising anti-slavery man. He had imbibed his principles and his mind an abhorrence of slavery. He grew up with these sentiments instilled into his mind, and believed the day would come when God would solve this problem. He had been a little anxious to navigate in the border through these troubles, to retain those people who were not with us, until they saw that God was against their cause. He should vote in the affirmative, as he desired that this controversy should end.

Rev. Mr. Phelps, one of the signers of the minority report, did not think the precedents of the past justified the adoption of such a rule as is proposed by the majority. He contended that slaveholders, as a class, gave as sure indications of piety as any other. He had known them all his life, and for thirty years had been itinerating among them, more or less. He was also due to himself to say that he had no sympathy with the system of slavery, and he trusted to God it would fail, and if they could throw in a little sand, they should do it. He was his own feeling on this question, he was not prepared to say that no man being a slaveholder should be a member of the Methodist Church. Where the oppressed is, *is that in its dying agonies it may do us an injury*, and you, by your present action, may contribute to this result. Four years ago, our representative conference were represented at the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Burch, of Baltimore, said he was fully opposed to the adoption of the report of the General Conference.

But for that action we to-day would have six delegates where we now have only three. He was here to appeal to the history of the past—to plead that you might stay your action until four years more, until we shall have passed through this trouble. It was not sympathy for slavery that induced him to make these remarks, but sympathy for the people who would be drawn from the Church by this action.

Rev. W. F. Cowles said he believed the day was coming when we would be astonished that we had ever recognized slaveholders as Christians. Any man or woman who loves slavery better than they love the Methodist Church, the sooner they are out of the Church the better for it and themselves.

Rev. Dr. Brummond, of West Virginia, was opposed to the majority report.

Rev. Mr. Harding gave his reasons for voting against it, as follows:

1. It is contrary to the spirit of religion and the teaching of John Wesley.

2. It is unwise and uncalled for, in the midst of the rebellion now being carried on in the Southern portion of our land.

Lastly, because it might impede most important measures now being made for the abolition of slavery.

Rev. Dr. Tippett, of Baltimore, did not want to go ahead of time or Providence. He thought the friends of the new rule were going ahead of time and Providence. God has the question in his own hands; He will settle the whole matter. God cannot be hurried; He takes His own time, and never does anything in a hurry. Slavery is doomed. Why then take this action?

The report of the majority would express his views twelve months hence. [Laughter. A voice, "I move that Rev. Mr. Tippett be permitted to report." He would vote twelve months hence. He intends to go for the report, but he thinks that it is a little in advance.]

Dr. Boyd, of Indiana, asked "Is there any law now in Maryland to prevent persons from emancipating their slaves and taking care of them?" and the speaker replied: The revolution in the public mind is very remarkable.

SLAVEHOLDERS EXCLUDED FROM THE CHURCH.

After some other remarks the previous question was ordered, and the yeas and nays were taken and recorded, resulting as follows: 190 yeas to 8 nays.

The following voted nay:

Revs. Clark, of West Virginia; Drummond, of West Virginia; Harding, of East Baltimore; Harrison, of Kentucky; Lanahan, of Baltimore; Phelps, of Baltimore; Reeves, of Kentucky; Reger, of West Virginia.

Notices were announced and the Conference adjourned at 12¼ o'clock, with the doxology and benediction.

A. M. E. General Conference.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Nazey in the chair.

Devotional exercises by Rev. John Tibbs, of Ohio Conference.

THE CASE OF BISHOP NAZREY.

Rev. Charles Burch called up his motion of last Saturday:

Resolved, That in view of the recommendation of the report of the Episcopal Committee, it is the sense of this Conference that it is inexpedient for Bishop Nazrey to exercise episcopal functions, or continue his episcopal relation to this Church in the United States, inasmuch as the time specified by the committee.

Rev. Charles Burch claimed the floor on his motion. He said there were no dumb brethren here who were ready to take up any question, which was presented not only in accordance with the solemn convictions of his mind, but in accordance with the good of the brethren to remember what the text says. It is just this: we must give one of the Bishops to Canada, or allow a continuance of the double episcopacy. The latter could not be done, and as the Bishop had said he was ready to go, he was anxious to go that we were to send him, he wanted to express fairly that we could not decline the request to make provisions for Canada, and therefore, with all good feeling for the Bishop and no disrespect, he urged the passage of his motion.

Rev. John Peck claimed that as Bishop Nazrey had already resigned, the motion was of no practical utility.

Rev. Burch said he did not like resignation, and wished to correct Rev. Peck on this point, as he was in error.

Bishop Nazrey sustained the view of Rev. Peck; Rev. Burch withdrew.

Mr. Peck continued to argue his point that the resolution was unnecessary, and it was out of order.

Rev. Charles Burch continued to urge the passage of his resolution, claiming, at the same time, with all due respect to the Bishop, that no resignation had been presented to the Conference at any time since it commenced its session.

Rev. Wm. Moore moved that Rev. Burch be silenced, for two days.

This motion, though repeatedly called for by Rev. Moore, was not put.

Rev. James M. Williams contended that it was an imputation upon the Bishop's character to continue thus to urge a question upon which he had given every satisfaction.

Rev. John Turner here wished to offer a substitute which he said would cover all the ground contended for by Rev. Burch, and at the same time be more satisfactory to the Conference.

Rev. J. M. Williams objected to any substitute or anything but the simple motion of Rev. Burch.

Rev. John *Turner offered the following as a substitute* for the motion of Rev. Charles Burch:

Whereas, Rev. Willis Nazrey, formerly one of the bishops of the A. M. E. Church in the United States of America, who has served in said connection twelve years as an itinerant preacher, also twelve years in the episcopal office, with dignity and credit; and, whereas, the British M. E. Church, through their delegation, have requested said W. Nazrey to be granted them by this body, as their episcopal bishop, by the action of this body the request of the British M. E. Church has been granted in the person of Rev. Willis Nazrey; therefore

Resolved, That we cherish the kindest Christian feelings towards him and that our sympathies shall go with him.

Resolved, further, That our prayers shall be offered to the throne of grace in his behalf; that success may crown his efforts, and that he may live long on the other side of the lakes.

Resolved, further, That we will appreciate the visits of the Rev. W. Nazrey, whenever it may be his pleasure to favor us with his presence at our Annual Conference.

Rev. Charles Burch refused to accept the amendment or substitute, because it did not meet the issues of the future at all.

Rev. Elisha Weaver desired every man to be timed according to the rules.

Rev. John Peck contended that the substitute did meet the issue fairly, and moved that Mr. Burch's motion be indefinitely postponed.

Rev. J. M. Williams wanted the thing settled; he, therefore, moved the previous question.

Rev. Mr. Burch's motion was then put, and lost by a large majority.

Rev. John *Turner's substitute* was then put and carried.

Rev. John Turner suggested that a certificate, in accordance with the spirit of the above resolutions, be signed by the officers of the Conference, and forwarded to Bishop Nazrey.

Rev. Wm. Moore moved that a committee, consisting of one from each Conference district, be appointed to prepare the above suggested certificate. Adopted. The following was appointed the committee: John Turner, John M. Brown, Wm. Moore, Joseph P. Shreeves, James M. Williams, Amos McIntosh, Thomas M. D. Ward, John Tibbs.

Rev. J. P. Campbell said that just here, while in good night's rest, he had settled all difficulties and harshness in Canadian affairs, with regard to the action of the Conference on the subject of Bishop Nazrey, he was anxious to know for those who might feel injured by some part of our action on the above subject? He did not make a motion, but only wished to throw this out as a suggestion for the consideration while in this pleasant spirit of good humor.

Mr. John M. Warren said that it was out of place to attempt to bring this matter back into Conference at this time, after having so unceremoniously dismissed it heretofore. He said he knew full well where the sore place was, but it could not be reached without bringing up the whole question of Canadian affairs.

Rev. Charles Burch wished to know when the resignation of Bishop Nazrey was to take place, as he had understood the Bishop to have distinctly said this could not be done in the interval of the General Conference; therefore, if it was not done during the session, it was just where it was four years ago, as had been so plainly shown by Rev. Brown on last Saturday.

The Bishop said it was done now, only so far as the formality of the matter was not complied with.

The report of the Committee on Missions was taken up and considered at length, and referred back, and the names of Rev. John M. Brown and Rev. John B. Early added to the committee.

Committee on Sunday Schools made their report, which was adopted in part, and laid over till 12 o'clock to-day.

SABBATH-SCHOOL MISSION.

A committee of one from each district was appointed to prepare a plan for a Sabbath-school Mission of our Church. Committee—Samuel Watts, John M. Brown, Wm. Moore, Woodlyn L. Patterson, A. Monroe, *George A. Rhue, C. M. D. Ward.* On motion, Thursday was set apart for the ordination of bishops.

Several amendments to the Discipline were offered, and referred to the Committee on Revision.

Rev. E. Weaver offered a series of resolutions in regard to the Book Concern, which were read and referred.

Rev. James A. Shorter moved, that in view of the pressing demands of Conference, and our desire to reach our homes as early as possible; therefore, resolved, that on and after to-morrow two sessions shall be held, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 12 M., and commence at 2, and adjourn at 5 P. M. Carried.

The Auditing Committee made their report, which was adopted.

BOOK CONCERN.

The Committee on Book Concern reported. Adopted.

Rev. Elisha Weaver made some remarks in regard to publishing the minutes, and wished to know if all the reports of the committees were to be printed in the minutes. If so, he wanted to know how much money it was ready for that object, as it would take a vast deal of work to get it.

Rev. James M. Williams said there were certain things pertaining to Canadian affairs that should not be published in the minutes. He contended that all matters detrimental to the character of Bishop Nazrey and the Canadian delegation should be left out of the minutes.

Rev. Charles Burch contended that there was nothing done that could be construed into anything detrimental to the honor of Bishop Nazrey, more than any other case, and the minutes ought to stand on their own merits.

Rev. John M. Brown sustained Rev. Burch in an eloquent and characteristic speech, declaring that Bishop Nazrey stood as clear before the committee and the Conference as any other of the elder Bishops.

Rev. J. M. Williams said Rev. Brown was careful that all his remarks had allusion to the Bishops, and not one word for the defense of the elder brethren against them he wanted left out of the minutes.

Rev. Jacob Tarr moved that the minutes be made matter was gut of order, and to take up this question now was to undo what was fairly done, and almost by a unanimous vote yesterday.

Rev. E. D. Davis moved to publish all the minutes and reports of committees.

Elder Moore objected to a certain thing in regard to the Canadian delegation being published in the minutes. He wanted it left out, because it was untrue.

Rev. E. D. Davis called for Elder Moore to say what it was he wanted left out.

Rev. Moore said we had voted two members of the delegation guilty of forgery, and he wanted that left out of the minutes.

Rev. John M. Brown called attention to the minutes of yesterday, where the "further consideration of this question was declared inexpedient."

Rev. Jacob Tarr thought we had some remarks in regard to Canadian affairs.

Rev. M. Jackson moved that the subject be laid on the table till to-morrow morning. Not entertained. Conference adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

Williamson *vs.* Coots. This case, which was a feigned issue to test the validity of the wills of Nancy J. Coots, deceased, was finally concluded on Saturday last, adverse to the jury. Yesterday they came into court and stated they had been unable to agree upon a verdict. Judge Ludlow said that in a case, the trial of which had occupied so much time, the jury should endeavor to agree, and sent them out again. The court then adjourned till 3 o'clock, at which hour the jury again came in, and stated they were more remote than ever from an agreement. The jury were then again sent out, with instructions if they agreed upon a verdict to bring it in this morning.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions—Judges Thompson and Allison.

THE TRIAL OF FELIX GILL.

The testimony in this case was resumed yesterday morning.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn.—I am physician to the coroner; on the 21st January last, in the morning, I made a post-mortem examination of Elizabeth Gill, at the Union-street stabling; there the whole body was covered with contusions; there was a contusion, one inch scalp; there were several contusions on the right side of the head, over the temporal bone, as if from a blunt instrument; there were contusions about the face, and the lips were cut as if with a blunt instrument; three teeth were broken off; there was a cut over the left brow; one rib was broken; one immediately above that half the length; another contused wound in the back of the head, to the right side, on a line with the top of the ear; this wound was long; these wounds were from a blunt instrument; there were contusions on the neck; contusions on the breast; contusions on the sides and back; the marks of the nails of the left hand; there were distinctly exhibited over the lower ribs, on the right side, 2½ or 3 inches below the nipple; there were many contusions about the abdomen, both sides and upper arms; one severe wound over the right elbow; sticking to her fingers and between them were some dirty grayish hair; on removing the scalp the skin was found perfectly uninjured; the lateral fracture of the skull bone; resting on the right hemisphere of the brain there was a large clot of blood; I then examined the chest; one of the breast bones was broken; there was a bruise side, from the second to the eighth, inclusive, were broken about two inches from the anterior extremity; some of the ribs were broken in the middle; there were fractured ends of some penetrated the pleural cavity; and one penetrated the liver near the gall bladder, and therefore the whole front of the chest had been forced in; the walls of the abdomen were severely bruised, and the cavity filled with coagulated blood; the cause of the sequence of the injuries I have described; the injuries to the chest were sufficient to cause death.

Ques. Could you form an opinion as to the means by which these injuries were inflicted?

Ans. Some of the bruises on the right side of the head must have been from a blunt surface; the marks of nails of the hand indicated that the woman had her hands held in front of her; I believe by jumping on her.

Sergeant Peter A. Broomall testified to finding an iron boot-jack in the entry of the house where deceased lived; it was found on the floor; it was about the size of a good a stove-plate; the plate was found on a little step; it was bloody; the clothing of Mrs. Gill was off and she was naked; she was found a little toward a card-poker. (Grindstone produced).

Dr. Shapleigh recalled and testified that the wounds already described could have been inflicted with the grindstone produced in the evidence; after the post-mortem, Dr. Shapleigh visited the house and saw blood stains on the floor, up stairs and down; there was a stain on the wall; the appearance was as if pressed in, *is that in its dying agonies it may do us an injury*, and you, by your present action, may contribute to this result. Four years ago, our representative conference were represented at the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Burch, of Baltimore, said he was fully opposed to the adoption of the report of the General Conference.

But for that action we to-day would have six delegates where we now have only three. He was here to appeal to the history of the past—to plead that you might stay your action until four years more, until we shall have passed through this trouble. It was not sympathy for slavery that induced him to make these remarks, but sympathy for the people who would be drawn from the Church by this action.

Rev. W. F. Cowles said he believed the day was coming when we would be astonished that we had ever recognized slaveholders as Christians. Any man or woman who loves slavery better than they love the Methodist Church, the sooner they are out of the Church the better for it and themselves.

Rev. Dr. Brummond, of West Virginia, was opposed to the majority report.

Rev. Mr. Harding gave his reasons for voting against it, as follows:

1. It is contrary to the spirit of religion and the teaching of John Wesley.

2. It is unwise and uncalled for, in the midst of the rebellion now being carried on in the Southern portion of our land.

Lastly, because it might impede most important measures now being made for the abolition of slavery.

Rev. Dr. Tippett, of Baltimore, did not want to go ahead of time or Providence. He thought the friends of the new rule were going ahead of time and Providence. God has the question in his own hands; He will settle the whole matter. God cannot be hurried; He takes His own time, and never does anything in a hurry. Slavery is doomed. Why then take this action?

The report of the majority would express his views twelve months hence. [Laughter. A voice, "I move that Rev. Mr. Tippett be permitted to report." He would vote twelve months hence. He intends to go for the report, but he thinks that it is a little in advance.]

Dr. Boyd, of Indiana, asked "Is there any law now in Maryland to prevent persons from emancipating their slaves and taking care of them?" and the speaker replied: The revolution in the public mind is very remarkable.

SLAVEHOLDERS EXCLUDED FROM THE CHURCH.

After some other remarks the previous question was ordered, and the yeas and nays were taken and recorded, resulting as follows: 190 yeas to 8 nays.

The following voted nay:

Revs. Clark, of West Virginia; Drummond, of West Virginia; Harding, of East Baltimore; Harrison, of Kentucky; Lanahan, of Baltimore; Phelps, of Baltimore; Reeves, of Kentucky; Reger, of West Virginia.

Notices were announced and the Conference adjourned at 12¼ o'clock, with the doxology and benediction.

A. M. E. General Conference.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Nazrey in the chair.

Devotional exercises by Rev. John Tibbs, of Ohio Conference.

THE CASE OF BISHOP NAZREY.

Rev. Charles Burch called up his motion of last Saturday:

Resolved, That in view of the recommendation of the report of the Episcopal Committee, it is the sense of this Conference that it is inexpedient for Bishop Nazrey to exercise episcopal functions, or continue his episcopal relation to this Church in the United States, inasmuch as the time specified by the committee.

Rev. Charles Burch claimed the floor on his motion. He said there were no dumb brethren here who were ready to take up any question, which was presented not only in accordance with the solemn convictions of his mind, but in accordance with the good of the brethren to remember what the text says. It is just this: we must give one of the Bishops to Canada, or allow a continuance of the double episcopacy. The latter could not be done, and as the Bishop had said he was ready to go, he was anxious to go that we were to send him, he wanted to express fairly that we could not decline the request to make provisions for Canada, and therefore, with all good feeling for the Bishop and no disrespect, he urged the passage of his motion.

Rev. John Peck claimed that as Bishop Nazrey had already resigned, the motion was of no practical utility.

Rev. Burch said he did not like resignation, and wished to correct Rev. Peck on this point, as he was in error.

Bishop Nazrey sustained the view of Rev. Peck; Rev. Burch withdrew.

Mr. Peck continued to argue his point that the resolution was unnecessary, and it was out of order.

Rev. Charles Burch continued to urge the passage of his resolution, claiming, at the same time, with all due respect to the Bishop, that no resignation had been presented to the Conference at any time since it commenced its session.

Rev. Wm. Moore moved that Rev. Burch be silenced, for two days.

This motion, though repeatedly called for by Rev. Moore, was not put.

Rev. James M. Williams contended that it was an imputation upon the Bishop's character to continue thus to urge a question upon which he had given every satisfaction.

Rev. John Turner here wished to offer a substitute which he said would cover all the ground contended for by Rev. Burch, and at the same time be more satisfactory to the Conference.

Rev. J. M. Williams objected to any substitute or anything but the simple motion of Rev. Burch.

Rev. John *Turner offered the following as a substitute* for the motion of Rev. Charles Burch:

Whereas, Rev. Willis Nazrey, formerly one of the bishops of the A. M. E. Church in the United States of America, who has served in said connection twelve years as an itinerant preacher, also twelve years in the episcopal office, with dignity and credit; and, whereas, the British M. E. Church, through their delegation, have requested said W. Nazrey to be granted them by this body, as their episcopal bishop, by the action of this body the request of the British M. E. Church has been granted in the person of Rev. Willis Nazrey; therefore

Resolved, That we cherish the kindest Christian feelings towards him and that our sympathies shall go with him.

Resolved, further, That our prayers shall be offered to the throne of grace in his behalf; that success may crown his efforts, and that he may live long on the other side of the lakes.

Resolved, further, That we will appreciate the visits of the Rev. W. Nazrey, whenever it may be his pleasure to favor us with his presence at our Annual Conference.

Rev. Charles Burch refused to accept the amendment or substitute, because it did not meet the issues of the future at all.

Rev. Elisha Weaver desired every man to be timed according to the rules.

Rev. John Peck contended that the substitute did meet the issue fairly, and moved that Mr. Burch's motion be indefinitely postponed.

Rev. J. M. Williams wanted the thing settled; he, therefore, moved the previous question.

Rev. Mr. Burch's motion was then put, and lost by a large majority.

Rev. John *Turner's substitute* was then put and carried.

Rev. John Turner suggested that a certificate, in accordance with the spirit of the above resolutions, be signed by the officers of the Conference, and forwarded to Bishop Nazrey.

Rev. Wm. Moore moved that a committee, consisting of one from each Conference district, be appointed to prepare the above suggested certificate. Adopted. The following was appointed the committee: John Turner, John M. Brown, Wm. Moore, Joseph P. Shreeves, James M. Williams, Amos McIntosh, Thomas M. D. Ward, John Tibbs.

Rev. J. P. Campbell said that just here, while in good night's rest, he had settled all difficulties and harshness in Canadian affairs, with regard to the action of the Conference on the subject of Bishop Nazrey, he was anxious to know for those who might feel injured by some part of our action on the above subject? He did not make a motion, but only wished to throw this out as a suggestion for the consideration while in this pleasant spirit of good humor.

Mr. John M. Warren said that it was out of place to attempt to bring this matter back into Conference at this time, after having so unceremoniously dismissed it heretofore. He said he knew full well where the sore place was, but it could not be reached without bringing up the whole question of Canadian affairs.

Rev. Charles Burch wished to know when the resignation of Bishop Nazrey was to take place, as he had understood the Bishop to have distinctly said this could not be done in the interval of the General Conference; therefore, if it was not done during the session, it was

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

WOOLEN GRAY BLANKETS, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.

FOOTMEN'S TROUSERS, sky-blue kersey, in all respects, of material and make, army standard, and in due proportion of sizes.

STOCKINGS made with fashioned toes, without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

SACK COATS, of blue flannel unlined, in all respects army standard.

SACK COATS LINED, of blue flannel, in all respects army standard.

WALL TENTS AND FLISE, of 12 ounces 28½ inch cotton or linen duck for the tents, and 10 ounce 28½ inch cotton or linen duck for the flies. Bids invited for both together, or tent and fly separately.

NATIONAL COLORS, for Artillery, of silk, army standard.

NATIONAL COLORS, for Infantry, of silk, army standard.

REGIMENTAL COLORS, for Artillery, of silk, army standard.

COLOR BELTS and SLINGS, complete, army standard.

BLUE WOOL FLANNEL, for sack coats or blouses, 3-4 yard wide, army standard.

BLACK SILESIA, sample required.

3-4 COTTON DRILLING, sample required.

BLACK HOOKS AND EYES, sample required.

MACHINE THREAD, No. 7, dark blue, sample required.

3-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, sample required.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given separately for each article, also the quantity bid for and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures will be appended to the guaranty, and said guaranty accompany the bid.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,

my18-6t Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 16, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, until MONDAY, May 30th, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for furnish