

end of last century that the first Wesleyan missionary landed in Bermuda. He was bitterly opposed; a law passed prohibiting his work, and because he would not obey, he was cast into prison. We have now four missionaries in Bermuda, congregations amounting to about 2,000 members, 500. He had attended many of their meetings, and could bear testimony to the excellent Christian character of the members. He had examined some of the Sunday-schools, and he never found an equal knowledge of the Scriptures in any Sunday-school in Canada. He attended their missionary anniversaries. The churches were beautifully decorated with a variety of flowers, and the liberality of the people was remarkable. These poor coloured people had contributed last year some \$800. Besides this, they gave liberally for the support of their own ministers. They were now building a new church in the town of Hamilton. He submitted these facts concerning one of the Society's mission fields, and seconded the resolution.

The Rev. GEORGE YOUNG, President of the Toronto Conference, moved the second resolution:—*Resolved*,—That we gratefully acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God in preserving the lives and blessing the labours of the agents of this Society during the past year; and we devoutly regard the numerous conversions which have taken place on many of the mission fields as affording the best ground for the joyful conviction, 'The best of all is, God is with us.'

He was reminded of a meeting of the Missionary Committee ten years ago in the town of Whitby. That Committee was startled not a little by statements made by the Rev. George McDougall concerning the needs of the North-west,—statements which led afterwards to the strengthening of the mission band in that extensive country. In Manitoba we had at present some eight churches, and missions in various directions. He visited that country in the month

of July, in company with the Sec.-Treasurer, and they found the missionaries working faithfully in carrying the gospel to the settlers. Then the work had extended in various other directions,—in the Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and Japan. The protection enjoyed by our missionaries was something remarkable. Till George McDougall fell, not one of our missionaries in the North-west had fallen in the field. The work having extended, the expenditure had increased, and the income was not keeping pace with that expenditure. There were three ways of meeting the difficulty:—1. By recalling some of our missionaries; 2. By reducing their already small allowances; or, 3. By bringing up the income. He was sure the last was the only proposition the Church would think of adopting, and he hoped it would be adopted heartily. As a Church we could easily grapple with the debt. How could it be done? We could all go forth resolved to do all in our power to spread among the people a just conception of the greatness of the work. [The speaker then referred at some length to the value of the labours of the late George McDougall in preparing the Indians to accept a treaty with the Government.] 'It would be impossible to overestimate the value of those labours in promoting peace. Then the spiritual results were glorious. In a tour which he made, of some 1,200 miles, among the northern missions, he found an earnest desire among the natives for missionaries and teachers. He hoped such efforts would be made to increase the interest of the people in the work, and result in a vastly increased income.'

T. M. LEWIS, Esq., of Yarmouth, N. S., seconded the resolution. He ought to feel loyal to the institutions of this country, for his great-grandfather was one of the party who clambered up the Heights of Abraham and conquered that province for England. Every one had heard the song of "John Brown." Our fathers had fallen, but their souls yet went "marching on." He gloried in this