

manifested, that by earnest and zealous co-operation our vast Missionary enterprise may be maintained and extended in its several departments, embracing our Indian, French, German, and numerous domestic Missions, and also enabling the Society greatly to increase the number of its Missionary agents, not only in British Columbia and the North-West Territories, but also in the Islands of Japan,—where the efforts of this Society have been eminently successful,—and to meet the necessities of the Eastern Conferences from Bermuda to Labrador.”

In moving the resolution the speaker said he was not ashamed of Newfoundland, a country grand in her ruggedness, nor was he ashamed of the people. They were not the dwarfed people either in mind or stature that they are sometimes said to be. In this connection he spoke of the pastor of the Centenary Church, born in Newfoundland, and neither small in physical appearance or mental development. The Methodists of the Island were earnest and sincere Christians. They numbered between 30,000 and 40,000, and had nearly 50 ministers, and not speaking in a boasting spirit at all, yet he claimed that outside of St. John's they were the only denomination who were labouring earnestly or at all in behalf of evangelical Christianity. The people were a poor people, and endured great privations. They had to toil hard, and sometimes the harder they toiled the greater was their failure, and yet he was not at all ashamed of the Missionary spirit and enterprise of the island. He claimed that it was noble in them to raise \$5,000 for the Missionary Fund. It was raised in a true Missionary spirit, and was what Christ delighted in. The resolution spoke of the confederation of Methodism. He rejoiced in this fact, and although there was not yet a political confederation existing between the countries, yet there was as pure a loyalty to Great Britain as ever pervaded any of her colonies. The Reverend gentleman became quite warm in his expressions of loyalty, and his remarks were well received.

The resolution was seconded by JUDGE DEACON, of Pembroke, Ontario. He had long desired to have an opportunity to visit these Provinces, and was very much delighted with his visit, and with what he saw. When he was a lad he had thought Upper Canada was a fine and a great country, and he thought so still; but as the Dominion had come into existence, he felt that he now belonged to a great country indeed. As he travelled down over the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways, he obtained an idea of its extent, and when he reached St. John and found he had over two hundred miles yet to travel before reaching Halifax, it was certainly gratifying to him that he was a Canadian. He spoke of his recent visit to the Centennial, and described the great display of intelligence, industry, and ability. He was struck with an inscription over that part occupied by Egypt: “The oldest country in the world sends her greeting to the youngest nation.” He went through the departments of Egypt, Turkey, and Tunis, and interviewed all their skill; but the old Egypt of the past is Egypt still. What had she done for the world with her 11,000 square miles and 50,000,000 inhabitants? What had Turkey?—What had Tunis?—What had they all done to ameliorate the condition of, or develop, mankind? Egypt did not know upon what depended the success of the magnificent country she was greeting. He passed the part devoted to Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, with her letters of gold, and was proud of the display made. He then turned and saw the space occupied by the British and Foreign Bible Society with its Bibles in 200 languages, and the American Society with its numerous translations, and felt that he must say God bless the nations that spread the glorious Gospel which elevates, enlightens, and sanctifies irrespective of class or colour. While he was