

ing, by the grace of God, to diffuse and establish, in its purity and simplicity, the truth as it is in Jesus.

The progress of painful and deplorable events has issued in the return of the British Conference to the distinct position which it occupied, in this Province, eight years ago. We deem it neither necessary nor expedient to enter now, controversially or minutely, into the occurrences and changes which have transpired since that time. The character, the principles, and the labours of our Fathers and Brethren, in England, during the last hundred years, efficiently guaranteed the wisdom and piety of their proceedings, and require from us no unelaborated exposition or defence. They have felt themselves compelled, by grave and weighty considerations, to dissolve a connexion which, in its beginning, they hoped would be permanent and useful; and now their purpose, with respect to this District as well as to the whole of their widely-extended field of operations, is to promote, in harmony with other scriptural agencies, the spiritual improvement and welfare of immortal souls; and to pursue, without controversy, without noise or show, the onward path of Providential allotment. We have no war with any Branch of Christ's Militant Church; we rejoice in the scriptural and successful exertions of other Christian denominations; and we purpose, in the spirit of our Master and our Head, to labour on at his command, and offer all our works to Him. The greatly-diversified condition of human society appears to require the employment of a diversified agency for the universal diffusion and triumph of the Gospel; and we trust that the Holy Spirit will be still more abundantly poured down on high upon all God's selected instruments and servants, till the whole family in heaven and in earth shall be perfectly, indissolubly, and eternally one, in the kingdom and presence of our common Lord.

And now, dear Brethren, having explicitly stated our object and aim, we earnestly and affectionately invite you to conjoined cordial co-operation. Be guided and governed, not by human policy or device, but by that celestial wisdom which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy. Cultivate personal piety with increasing assiduity and care. Remember that the "end of the commandment is charity [or love] out of a pure heart and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned." "Walk worthy of the vocation wherewith you are called;" and strive to increase daily in the knowledge and love of God. Avail yourselves, thankfully and diligently, of the instituted means of grace, both public and private. Offer to God, regularly and devoutly, in the closet, at the family altar, and in the public congregation, the hallowed oblations of prayer and praise. Search the Holy Scriptures, "which are able to make you wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus." Cultivate towards true Christians of all denominations the spirit of brotherly-kindness and charity. Return not railing for railing, or accusation or accusation, if at any time you are persecuted and opposed; but, in the various relations and circumstances in which you are placed, "let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven."

We exhort you, dear Brethren, to a diligent discharge of all your duties, personal, domestic, civil, and ecclesiastical. As parents, as masters, as children or servants, you are required to adorn the doctrine of our Lord and Saviour in all things. As members of the Christian Church you are loudly and earnestly called upon to contribute more largely and systematically than ever to the diffusion of scriptural holiness throughout the world. Millions are perishing for lack of knowledge; the funds of our own Missionary Society, as well as the societies of other churches, are utterly inadequate, while wretchedness, destitution and danger, in a thousand forms, piteously and imploringly exclaim—"Come over and help us!" To such an appeal we trust you will duly respond by your prayers, and by your exertions and contributions, as many of you recently have very nobly and encouragingly done. You have also important civil duties to perform: Happily placed by the Providence of God under the revered and excellent institutions and government of the British Empire, it becomes at once your privilege and your duty to honour those

who are in authority, in word and deed; to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and to pray for the peace and prosperity of our beloved nation and country. We fondly hope that the Empire to which we belong will be made more eminently instrumental than ever in the propagation and establishment of our holy religion, and in accelerating that day, not, we trust, far distant, in which all the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

The prosperity with which we have been favoured during the last few months, prompts us to thank God and take courage. Notwithstanding the various obstacles we have had to surmount, we have been enabled to hold on our way; the Holy Spirit has graciously succeeded our humble efforts; and about five hundred souls have been converted to God. We know and feel that God is with us of a truth, and, through evil report, and good report, we are resolved to exert "the ministry of reconciliation," trusting in the God of our Fathers for help and success.

And now, dear Brethren, we are about to repair to our respective fields of ministerial toil. We feel deeply desirous of fulfilling the work which God has given us to do; and we are determined, by divine assistance, to mind our proper business and pursue our allotted path. To one great object, we trust, your attention and energies will be unceasingly directed, namely, to the revival and extension of the work of God. And may "the God of all grace who hath called us unto his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered awhile, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you. To him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."

JOSEPH STINSON, Chairman.
MATTHEW RICHIEY, Secretary.
Toronto, 1841.

Rev. GEORGE SCOTT.—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers extracts of letters from this devoted and excellent Wesleyan Missionary, who has recently reached England from the United States, on his way to Stockholm, Sweden, the beloved scene of his ministerial diligence and success. The letters are written from Liverpool. To the Editor of the N. Y. Observer, he says:—

"We left Boston on the 2nd, at 2 p. m. with fine weather. The breeze freshened during Saturday night, and on Sabbath it blew a heavy gale, which increased greatly until Monday morning, when it was perhaps at its height. On that day the sea was tremendous, and all that could be done was to place the ship in as easy a position as possible, and let her drive. One of our boats was swept into the ocean, the companion to the fore-castle and the ice-house with a portion of our fresh provisions were carried off; and the foreyard, a spar 16 inches thick, was snapped through by a sea as if it had been a reed. The tiller-chairs broke, and for a time the ship was at the mercy of winds and waves, and, worse than all, nine of the crew were disabled in the storm. The third mate had his leg broke, the carpenter's was fractured in two places, and seven others were more or less injured. Our faithful and skilful captain declared that during the 35 years of his seafaring life he had never seen such a storm continue so long. There was danger, imminent danger, and to the Lord alone we owe it, that we are yet alive. On Tuesday night the weather moderated somewhat, but having had no observation it was impossible to tell where we were, and we set out in search of land. It was Thursday evening, at half past six, when we reached Halifax, and we remained there 24 hours to make such temporary repairs as were indispensable for the safety of the vessel the remainder of the voyage. The passengers feeling desirous of making a "thank-offering" for the mercy of God in their preservation, a list with a suitable superscription was circulated, and £72 collected, which was entrusted to the captain for the use of the injured men. From Halifax our voyage, though on some days boisterous, has been rapid, and on the whole pleasant, though most of the state-rooms, particularly in the ladies' cabin, having been drenched during the storm; and the clean linen rendered unfit for use, our nights have not been the most agreeable.

I have been able through mercy to keep up during the day, and before two services on the Sabbath, the 10th, and three on the 17th, have conducted a service every week evening since we left Halifax. There have been seasons of refreshing to my own soul, and I hope they have not been without benefit to others. O the happiness of knowing the Lord as our stronghold in the day of trouble! Ere this reaches you I hope to be with my family, and at my regular work. May my spared life be increasingly devoted to God's glory in the salvation of my fellow men.

In a letter to the senior Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, N. Y., dated "Liverpool, Oct. 16, 1841," he says:—

"Having by the mercy of God been safely carried through "perils on the sea" of no ordinary character, I feel it my duty to write you a hurried line, that if you consider any of the readers of the Advocate indulge anxiety about the Stockholm stranger, they may know that, by the good hand of his God upon him, he continues unto this day. Our departure from Boston, on the 2d inst., was exceedingly favorable, and though the wind was ahead, it was too slight seriously to affect our powerful steamer. All expected to land in Halifax very early on Monday morning, instead of which it was half-past six on Thursday evening ere we reached that port, and for a time, especially on Monday, the 4th, it seemed most likely that we all should arrive "at the bottom of the Atlantic."

On Monday the gale had increased to terrific violence, and the sea was such as not only to strain every timber and plank in the good ship while wending her way through it, but also to do us serious damage. Now I could understand how a vessel like the President could go down by mere stress of weather, with no eye to see or pity excepting His whose kingdom ruleth over all. Our good captain said he had been at sea thirty-five years, but such a storm for violence and continuity he had never witnessed. Having had no observation for several days, we had to seek for land, and were most thankful to reach Halifax after one hundred and twenty-four hours' sailing, instead of forty, the usual time. O that my spared life may all be the Lord's! "Be they many or few, my days are his due, and they all are devoted to him." After twenty-four hours refitting we put out again to sea on Friday evening, and though the weather has often been boisterous, yet on the whole we have had a most favorable run across the Atlantic. I got through my portion of seasickness on the way to Halifax, and have been enabled not only to conduct divine service twice on the 10th, and three times on the 17th, but to lead a devotional exercise every week-day evening, which has been well attended, and proved a time of refreshing.

A short time before Mr. Scott left New York to embark for Europe, a very interesting public meeting was held in that city, which was attended by a numerous congregation and by ministers of various denominations. Some very excellent addresses were delivered, expressing the high esteem in which Mr. Scott and his truly Christian and useful labours were held, and the very lively interest which was felt in the prosecution of his noble work. A press of matter has prevented us from publishing an account of the meeting, but we avail ourselves of this opportunity of inserting Mr. Scott's own remarks:—

"Mr. Scott said he had travelled 5000 miles in coming to this country, which he reached May 7th: since that time more than 6000 miles in America, in all sorts of conveyances, but no accident had been suffered to befall him. In this he saw the hand of God for good; and from the past he desired to draw encouragement for the future. He saw in these preservations the evidence, that while engaged in the Lord's work, he was immortal till that work was done. He said that through the advice of his brother Baird it was that he had left his field, indeed he (Mr. B.) had prevailed on the Society whose missionary he (Mr. S.) was, to allow him to come away, and now brother Baird can say whether, on the whole, he regrets that he had given such counsel. Mr. Scott then gave a brief sketch of the religious condition of Sweden; the inhabitants are all Protestants, and the doctrines of their church are the essential doctrines

of the gospel; and he believed that the best thing for Sweden, that moment, would be the revival of pure religion in the bosom of her own church. Because he was thus labouring, not to build up his own sect, but to promote vital godliness among the people, Mr. Baird thought the American people would welcome him in their churches, and aid him in his work. And he had not been disappointed. Wherever the subject has been presented, it has awakened the most lively interest, all were willing to contribute, some to give \$100, and others smaller sums, according to the ability of the donors. And he wished to say that the Mission church of Stockholm was founded on the widow's offering. The first contribution in Sweden for the object was from a poor widow, the first in England was from a poor widow, the first in America was from a poor widow! This was to him a source of unbounded delight. He did believe that if any prayer entered into the heart of God, it is that which goes up from those humble dependent families, who to husband as the God whose power extends over all. His had found congregations welcoming him wherever he went; and those who took up the collections had assured him that none were ever made with more cheerfulness. He knew that there was a sort of impudence that would wring out a contribution to get rid of the beggar, but he had been received as a stranger kindly, contributions had been given cordially, and he was now able to say that he had already received nearly \$5,000 during the four months he had been here. He hoped the round sum would be made up before he left. This sum would be equal to \$300 annually for the advancement of the cause in Sweden. Mr. S. then spoke of what had been done already there; of the glorious temperance reformation; and said wherever that goes, a healthy appetite is formed, and the word of God is desired. Returning to his reception here, Mr. S. said he felt that an interest had been awakened in the object among various denominations that was not to be ascribed to any one man. He must be a bold man who would take the credit to himself. He was only an instrument in the hands of God, who had united all hearts in the common work. This was the true Catholicism, the spirit of Christ. Oh! there is something heart-soothing and delightful in the thought that the time is coming.

"When names and sects and parties fall,
And Christ the Lord is still in all."

Here where we see but in part, perfect uniformity in sentiment is not to be expected. One man looking in one direction upon the shield thinks it is made of silver, another seeing it in a different light thinks it gold. There will be a difference of sentiment on points of less importance; but this is better far than the dead uniformity of Sweden, which gave occasion for O'Connell to say of it that "it is the most Protestant and the most profane country in Europe." But in the diversity of sentiment that prevails here, there may be that unity of heart that rejoices in efforts to carry the gospel to the ends of the world. Luther said, we can all sing together, but only one can talk at a time. Here, when we gather around such a cause as this, we can sing together with joy. Oh! how many thousands have I heard in this country singing the Missionary Hymn together, and who ever thought before he joined in singing:—

"Salvatus! Oh, salvation!"

whoever thought to ask whether the hymn was written by one of the sect to which he belongs? (Here Mr. S. repeated with emotion a prayer in the Swedish language, which he then interpreted, asking God to unite his people in one fold under one shepherd.) The friends in England had undertaken the work of building a Mission House in Sweden, but finding it too heavy for them alone, they had beckoned to their brethren in America to lend a hand; and cheerfully had they taken hold and rendered the desired aid.

THE LATE.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, is made up of the Synods, formerly known as the General Synod of Ulster, and the Scotchman Synod of Ireland; the union between which was effected on the 10th July, 1840. The number of congregations in the body is 440, the number of ministers being about the same. According to a late arrangement, every minister is to receive, after a certain time, and on certain preliminary conditions, the sum of £75, Regular Donor, in the late