

beseech thee, send now prosperity." To-day, beloved hearers, we are particularly called to offer up, with humility and thanksgiving, the prayer before us. It is not too much for me to say, rejoicing in the Lord who 'worketh all in all,' that it is my decided conviction that many fellow-christians have been assisted to spiritual prosperity, by the blessing of God on the Swedish services conducted here, without their relationship to their own national church being at all injured thereby; yea, to use the language of David, 'the Lord shall count when he writeth up the people,' that this and that man was born here. And the only source of sorrow connected with these opportunities arose from the insufficiency of the sanctuary to admit the many, of all classes, who desire to avail themselves of them. But when aid towards an enlarged place was obtained, it appeared that these unassuming services, which were by no means inimical to the interests of the Swedish Church, had occasioned displeasure and awakened suspicion in a quarter where we had every reason to expect encouragement and support; and a mighty, a zealous, a persevering attempt was made to obtain a Government order interdicting my preaching in the Swedish language. I will not enlarge on the painful anxieties, the heart-sickening sufferings, through which I have passed during the last six months. I would gladly forget them all; seeing the Lord has sanctified them to the good of my soul,—the time of trial has proved purifying and exalting,—the extended cup, drank to the dregs, has been, though bitter, most salutary, and I praise my God that I have seen affliction.... I confined the result to the Lord, for it was his own cause, and only his might could conduct it to a favourable issue. And 'he hath done all things well.' It is my happiness, my exceeding great joy, to have it this day in my power to declare unto you, *that all the hindrances thrown in the way of the continuance of these services are removed.* A mild and paternal government, well knowing the uninjuriousness, yea the beneficial tendency of these services, has graciously sanctioned all that was desired, without giving any heed to the restrictions proposed with the design of putting an end to the Swedish worship. May the blessing of God rest upon a Monarch who has the will and the power to guard and promote that which is good! Present him, his momentous duties, his beloved house, before God, in ardent, grateful, believing intercessions. But forget not to praise the King of kings, whose watchful eye, supporting hand, and directing grace, have been so gloriously manifested in the whole of this affair. Declare with the royal psalmist, 'This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes.' 'Save now, I beseech thee O Lord; O Lord, I beseech thee, send now prosperity;' may the projected, commenced sanctuary, be continued, finished and consecrated to thy service, and the salvation of many, without further obstruction. I ought not certainly to feel undue concern about the deficiency of funds necessary for the Chapel to be erected, or on account of the losses sustained by the detention of the work. The silver and the gold are the Lord's, and he can, by his grace, convince such as have the power to contribute, how reasonable it is, that the people who are to enjoy the advantage should share also in the expense.* But, oh, my beloved hearers, we cannot hope for prosperity in this undertaking, unless such as wish its success, imbibe and exhibit the meek, lowly, and forgiving spirit of the Lord and Saviour. Let us beware of judging the motives of those who have opposed our reasonable request. They under-

* I could not, at the time and in the place, express myself otherwise; but conversations already had with persons of influence, convince me that few indeed of such as have anything to contribute will be disposed to place themselves in that personal opposition to the Archbishop, which a donation in support of this great enterprise would include. If, therefore, England does not help us, my anxieties will be neither few nor small.

stood not, and consequently, suspected, the design of these Swedish services, and they thought they did God service by seeking to put a stop to them. They found it difficult to comprehend how the love of Christ could constrain an English preacher to employ disinterestedly his leisure time in promoting the edification of his Swedish fellow-christians; and they feared, therefore, that some purpose inimical to the interests of the Swedish national Church was concealed under these. The Lord forgive them their opposition, seeing they did it ignorantly! And should misrepresentations, perverted statements, unfounded aspersions, be hereafter spread, regarding Methodism and Methodists, let us pray to God to enable us, by his grace, to manifest another spirit, 'not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing,' remembering who it was that 'when he was reviled reviled not again; when he suffered, threatened not; but committed himself to the care of him, that judgeth righteously;' 'leaving us an example that we should follow his steps.' May the Lord grant us grace, thus to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour and follow peace with all men! And now beloved, let us, with grateful hearts, unite in singing a hymn of praise to that God who has helped us, and comforted us, and shown us a token for good."

A suitable Swedish psalm was given out, and truly "the voice of rejoicing and salvation was in the tabernacle of the righteous." Had the King witnessed the faces beaming with cheerfulness, and the soul-stirring heartiness with which the psalm was sung, by a mass of at least 500 human beings, literally packed together in a place which ought not to include more than 300, he would have reaped a rich reward for his noble deed. The documents connected with this question have, I understand, been published in the German Augsburg, and in Dutch, at Amsterdam; an English Edition may soon be expected, and will, I have no doubt, circulate extensively, and be read with interest, affording, as they do, an important contribution to modern ecclesiastical history, and throwing much light on the state of religion in this part of the continent.

Believe me yours truly,
GEORGE SCOTT.

The Wesleyan.

HALIFAX, MONDAY, MARCH 11.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—Considerable excitement has been raised in the public mind, since the appearance of our last, from the circumstances which have transpired between the adjoining Province and the neighbouring State of Maine, respecting the occupancy of the disputed territory—a portion of the important documents relevant thereto will be found in our selection of local intelligence.

The first news that arrived, led to considerable fears that the peace, which has been maintained between Great Britain and the United States for the last 24 years, was about to be broken, and that we were upon the eve of a war between the two countries;—the later intelligence received, in some measure has alleviated fear, and restored public confidence. A despatch from Governor Harvey to His Excellency of Maine, was productive of a reply from the latter, as impertinent, as it was unsupported by the opinions of the neighbouring states. The Legislature of Maine voted \$800,000 for the expenses of the war, and pro-