

ister, and that their bodies have been laid in the ground as are those of the horse and the ox ; that others, despairing of ever seeing the ministrations of our church, have joined the dissenters, whose ministers have been from the first amongst them ; that some have even worshipped at the altar of the mystical Babylon, whilst not a few have fallen into a state of utter indifference to the things of eternity, living, as does the savage Indian, without religion, without God in the world. But this is not a solitary instance. The picture here given will suit other districts, and most of the newly settled parts of the country.

Here and there, in some of the districts, the neat churches look like green spots in the desert, few, and, indeed, scattered ; but, on that very account, affording to the soul of the pious beholder, the greater enjoyment.

The society in Toronto "for converting and civilizing the Indians and propagating the gospel among destitute settlers in Upper Canada," has done faithfully what its means have enabled it to do. It has, indeed, tried its utmost to further the great work in which it has engaged. Its missionaries are unwearied ; their fields are far too large ; their visits to each section of the country far too unfrequent ; yet still whole districts abounding with church people, have in no way benefited by their exertions. If it be asked, why this is the case, the answer is plainly, though reluctantly, given ; their resources are too scanty ; they can engage no more missionaries than they now have, and these cannot be omnipresent. But it may again be inquired, why are their resources so small ? This is a question to be answered by those, who have it in their power to increase them, and yet have failed to do so. At present her field is *Upper Canada*, reaching from the waters of the Ottawa to those of lakes Huron and St. Clair. If *three* missionaries are adequate for this labor, they must exceed even the greatest of missionaries, the blessed apostle Paul. The Rev. A. Elliot, whose fame is justly in all the churches, who bids fair to equal his celebrated namesake, and who has had the best opportunities for forming a fair, dispassionate judgment on the subject, states that the *Home district alone requires ten missionaries*. The Rev. W. F. S. Harper, whose labors are most abundant, says that *less than NINE cannot supply the wants of the destitute settlers in the Midland district*.

Taking the wants of these districts as our guide, we come to the conclusion, that *not less than one hundred are required for Upper Canada, while Lower Canada requires perhaps forty* ! This may appear a large number, but not at all too large for the actual wants of our people ; not too large to perform that service which our destitute population have a *christian right* to look for from their more highly favored brethren. But "how are these missionaries to be obtained, and in what way do you think it possible to raise funds for their support ?" are questions which I