

II. Its general diffusion. Here the Revd. Preacher shewed that at that happy period to which the Church is looking forward, the knowledge of the Lord should prevail so universally that every where—Truth should triumph over error—Holiness over sin—and Happiness over misery.

III. The means to produce this desirable state of things were next noticed. First, some probable reasons were assigned for God's choosing to make use of the instrumentality of men in a work which with infinite ease he could accomplish without their aid. Among others it may be, 1. To enlarge and improve their faculties. 2. To increase and exalt their happiness. 3. To prepare them for a glorious reward.

Secondly, the means specified as calculated to promote the gracious purposes of God were, 1. The prevalence of the knowledge of letters or ability to read the Sacred Scriptures. 2. The Gospel Ministry. 3. The prayers of God's people. 4. Bible and Missionary Societies.

IV. It was observed that a glorious reward was prepared for *all* those who aid in promoting this good work,—whether the devout poor, who had no more to bestow, by their prayers—the learned by the right application of their acquirements—the wealthy by their property—or the zealous and diligent in their active and persevering exertions.

After which the Preacher stated the object of the discourse, and gave a brief account of the Methodist Society's Missions—from which it appeared that the Society's Missionaries are in number, in different parts of the world, 161. Persons in society or communicants under their care, 30,000; their congregations amounting to about 120,000 souls. May the Lord add to their number of such as shall be saved.

Mr. EDITOR;

Having spent the last Sabbath at Laprairie, I was much gratified to find that the Protestant inhabitants had exerted themselves to obtain and settle among them a Minister of the Gospel. I attended the morning and afternoon services, and a prayer meeting, which was held at the minister's house, upwards of 30 persons were assembled at seven o'clock in the evening. It was peculiarly gratifying to observe the seriousness and attention that prevailed, especially among the young people present. In retiring from the evening service I could not forbear contrasting the above with a Sabbath day's scene which I witnessed at Laprairie last summer. I refer to the awful spectacle presented at the fair held at that place on a Sabbath day; a sight which to every pious and serious christian must be truly distressing. The fair was a scene of *drunkenness, fighting, and horse racing*, with many other *impurities* which I shall not attempt to describe; but the CHRISTIAN SABBATH which I yesterday witnessed presented to every serious mind great reason to praise God for his Gospel, and the ordinances of Public Worship. While the praiseworthy and laudable example of the Protestants at Laprairie speaks with force to the Protestant population of other villages and settlements, "Go ye and do likewise." By inserting the above, you will oblige your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Montreal, August 4th, 1823.

*Laprairie.*—We are happy to state that the Protestant inhabitants of Laprairie have united with exemplary liberality of sentiment in forming themselves into a Christian congregation in order to support and enjoy the public worship of God; the little community has no sectarian designation, and it desires none but that which was given to the disciples of Christ first at Antioch. Acts 11, 26. The Rev. Isaac Purkin