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THE  
**CANADA VISITOR;**

OR,  
**MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**

No. 2.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1837.

Vol. I.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
General Education . . . . .	18	Religious Tract Societies . . . . .	25
British School . . . . .	18	Temperance Societies . . . . .	26
National School . . . . .	19	Friendly Union of Montreal . . . . .	27
A Labour School . . . . .	20	Missionary Intelligence . . . . .	28
Infant Schools . . . . .	21	Mr. Wolff, the Missionary . . . . .	30
Sunday Schools . . . . .	21	The Unity of the Church . . . . .	31
Bible Society . . . . .	22	Review of Amusements . . . . .	31
Seamen's Friend Society . . . . .	23	POETRY :	
Peace Societies . . . . .	24	Gravity and Decency . . . . .	32

This periodical will be sent to some Postmasters, with a kind request, that it may be shewn to such, as they may think will feel disposed to aid this design.

It will also be sent to Ministers of Religion, with a respectful request, that they may introduce it to the notice of Sunday School Teachers, and other instructors of the youth, and send some aid, both in matter and means of support; for Printers and Papermakers must be paid.

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY WILLIAM GREIG, 199, ST. PAUL STREET, AND SOLD BY OTHER BOOKSELLERS IN MONTREAL, QUEBEC, KINGSTON, AND TORONTO, AT SIXPENCE, SINGLE; BUT TO SUBSCRIBERS, WHO MAY PAY SIX MONTHS IN ADVANCE, FIVEPENCE.

*Printed by Campbell & Becket, Place d'Armes.*

### *The Editor's Address to the Public.*

To do good to all, as we have opportunity, is a Divine command, enforced by the example of Christ and the Apostles. To advocate the cause of God, and vindicate the truths of the Bible, is the duty of all patriots and philanthropists, especially the ministers of religion; for, without religion no people can be happy.

By means of good books and periodicals, much has been done for the suppression of vice, and promotion of useful knowledge.

With a hope that some, friendly to the Saviour, may be found in Canada, disposed to enlist in supporting a paper, or Magazine, advocating the cause of the Bible, Missionary, Sunday School, Tract, and Temperance Societies, this periodical has been commenced; for, it is by these, and kindred Institutions, as well as by preaching, that Christ's cause is promoted.

By the last and present Number, it may be seen, that no peculiar creeds, or sectarian views, are recommended, or even tolerated, in this work; therefore, it is hoped, that all-friends of improvement will patronise this humble attempt to do good. If more than sufficient to pay the expense be received, it will be given to the Friendly Union, for Seamen.

Several ministers of the gospel have subscribed for this work, and one layman of the Church of England in Montreal, has paid in advance for four copies; several members of the Catholic Church, and one Hebrew, have requested the work to be sent to them.

Copies of the last Number were sent to some ministers and teachers in Canada and the United States, hoping that it might be convenient for them to patronise the work, or recommend it to those able and willing to assist in its support.

Should this *Visitor* be the means of removing prejudice from any one, or exciting zeal in the work of benevolence, those concerned, will feel well rewarded. Each Sunday School may have a copy, *gratis*, by sending (post-paid) to Mr. GREIG'S, 199, St. Paul Street.

That God may raise up faithful advocates for all benevolent Societies, and liberal supporters to all useful designs, is the prayer of

THE EDITOR.

*Montreal, June 27, 1837.*

THE  
CANADA VISITOR;  
OR,  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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No. 2.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1837.

Vol. I.

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THE *Visitor* of this month will communicate a number of interesting extracts from the Reports of different Societies, whose Anniversaries have been held since the last date.

“Who is conducting this Number?” perhaps some are inquiring.

From the intimation in the last *Visitor* it might be expected, that all future Numbers would have been edited by located Ministers in Montreal; but, at present, two Ministers of the city are on visits to their friends, and all the others are fully occupied; therefore, the task devolves upon him who conducted the last. Yet, it is hoped, that future Numbers may be edited by those, who are better qualified to please and profit the community, than the humble individual, who again solicits the candour and indulgence of the public.

When we are seated at a table, spread for our entertainment, we think little of the name of the person who provides for us, if he furnishes what is most nourishing to the body, and pleasing to the taste; thus, it ought to be in all entertainments of a mental kind.

Those, who may think proper to partake of this humble entertainment, will find nothing, it is hoped, injurious to the health of the soul, or unpleasant to the moral taste.

It will be remembered, what has been intimated, that this work was not designed for critics; but for Christians and candid readers, to whom it is most respectfully dedicated by their humble servant,

Montreal, June 15, 1837.

T. OSGOOD.

*General Education.*

The progress of General Education is seen to the best advantage, by the rapid increase of Schools, for all classes and all denominations.

The efforts now being made in the United States to establish Colleges and Institutions for learning, on the very excellent plan of uniting manual labour with mental cultivation, ought to be imitated in Canada, and all parts of the world.

The Oberlin Institution, in the State of Ohio, though very recently established, has two or three hundreds under its tuition, who are pleased and greatly profited by the plan there adopted. For a number of years an institution, on a similar plan, has existed in Oneida County, N. Y.

God grant success to all attempts to extend useful knowledge, especially in the diffusion of that kind, which unites labour with mental cultivation.

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*British and Foreign School Society,*

[ESTABLISHED IN 1808.]

FOR THE PROMOTION OF GENERAL EDUCATION, ON SCRIPTURAL  
AND COMPREHENSIVE PRINCIPLES.

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SCHOOLS IN LONDON.

	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Scholars.</i>
Eastern Division . . . . .	21 . . . . .	3,573
Northern Division . . . . .	20 . . . . .	2,717
Western Division . . . . .	26 . . . . .	4,103
Southern Division . . . . .	11 . . . . .	2,889
Country Schools within Ten Miles of London	37 . . . . .	4,386
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 17,668

*These Schools, as well as upwards of 700 others in various parts of the country, containing above a Hundred Thousand Children, are entirely sustained by local Subscriptions, amounting to about £40,000 annually, and are altogether under local control.*

The PARENT SOCIETY maintains TWO MODEL SCHOOLS, containing 800 children; and TWO NORMAL SCHOOLS for training Teachers.

In the Normal School last year 173 Teachers were trained—viz.,

For Boys' Schools . . . . .	92
For Girls' Schools . . . . .	81

Appointed to New Schools . . . .	62
Succeeded other Teachers . . . .	52
Left England for Foreign Stations . . .	32

The ANNUAL INCOME of the Society (exclusive of Donations and other contingencies) does not amount to £1,700.

The rate of Expenditure at present so largely exceeds the Income that the Committee are almost invariably obliged to refuse assistance in the Establishment of Schools, and can scarcely sustain their Establishment for the Instruction of Teachers.

Teachers applying to be trained are required to furnish satisfactory testimonials as to energy, intelligence, aptitude to teach, and personal piety.

The most satisfactory evidence is furnished of the practical value of the Education thus imparted by the history of the Children after they leave the Schools. Multitudes are fulfilling the duties of a private and humble station with credit and respectability—hundreds once in the Schools are now Sabbath-School Teachers—and several, to the knowledge of the Committee, are now eminent Ministers of the Gospel.

The National School, situated in Baldwin's Gardens, London, is an Institution for similar purposes to the one above explained, in connection with the Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1813 by the Rev. Dr. Bell, who was for a long time Chaplain to His Majesty's troops in the East Indies. This great supporter of education left the most of his extensive property for the promotion of the good cause, in which he laboured for many years, both in Madras and London.

The British Government have, for several years past, made an annual grant of ten thousand pounds to each of the above Institutions, to assist the Trustees and Committees of these noble establishments, to extend the benefits of a Scriptural and Christian Education throughout the empire, and all the British Colonies.

Canada has been frequently assisted by streams flowing from these fountains of science. In 1814, a teacher from the first mentioned Society came to Quebec, and by exhibiting an improved plan of Education, in the Theatre, rented and fitted up for that purpose, much attention has been excited in this cause, so that at the present time, in all our populous towns in Canada, both the British and National systems of Education are taught.

The systems are not very different in their design

or mode of operation, only one is to be for teaching in connection with elementary science the catechism and creed of the Church of England; the other teaches no particular creed or catechism, but teaches a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and recommends the Bible, as the rule of faith and practice to all denominations, enjoining upon all the pupils to attend, each Sabbath, upon the worship of God, in the church, or chapel, to which the parents belong.

The Normal Schools about to be established in Canada, two of whose masters having arrived, it is hoped will teach that system to many of the young people of this Colony.

—◆—

*A Labour School by Bishop Chase, of Gilead,  
Michigan, June 1, 1833.*

This worthy man was formerly Bishop of Ohio, President of the College in Gambia, and resigned his charge there to Dr. M'Ilvane, now Bishop of Ohio, and President of that College.

The following extract from Bishop Chase's letter, shows that it is practicable for Ministers, and even Bishops now, as well as when Paul was living, to support themselves and train up others on the same economical plan:—

“Should it be asked, how, without a salary of any sort, do I contrive to maintain myself and family of little ones, keep up hospitality to all who, having found out my retreat, still visit me in considerable numbers, and lay by something to build the Church of God? I answer, all this is done by labour and economy. We all rise with the sun, are at labour till divine service and breakfast; we then resume our employments till noon, when two hours are spent in dinner, reading, and refreshment; this over, we go to our work again, till the evening shades no longer permit us the pleasure of pursuing our several tasks. At early candle-lighting we all assemble in the dining-room, offer up our evening sacrifice to God, the Author of all good; and having once more refreshed the body with supper and taught the children, we retire to rest, and that is sweet indeed. In this way we have, by the blessing of Heaven on our labour, in one year, and that on a new farm, fenced 260 acres for pasture, and have the following number of acres under cultivation viz. 40 acres of wheat, 20 of oats, 15 of Indian Corn, 10 of Hay Seed, and 2 of Potatoes, and 4 of Buck Wheat.”

May many Bishops and Ministers go and do likewise.

*Infant Schools.*

It must be highly gratifying to all friends of Education to learn, that two interesting Infant Schools are existing in Montreal.

I will not attempt to explain the nature and design of these Schools; but, I do most earnestly intreat all friends of improvement to go and examine them. And then I am sure, that they will do something more than praise the design of these establishments.

All good entertainments for the body are attended with expense; and can any expect a mental feast without paying for it?

Those ladies and gentlemen, who are supporting these Schools in this city, are deserving the public esteem. It is hoped, that some such may be found in every city and village in Canada.

The following extract will be read with deep interest by all friends of improvement:—

“INFANT SCHOOLS.—On the 23d of February of last year, an institution was formed in London under the name of the Home and Colonial Infant School Society for “the improvement and extension of the Infant School system, on Christian principles, not only at home and in the colonies, but in every part of the world.” The great object of the Society is the preparation and due training of pious and competent teachers. On the first of June, a house in Southampton street, Bloomsbury, was opened for the purposes of the Society, and upwards of thirty teachers have been since trained and placed in charge of Infant Schools.”

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*Sunday School Societies.*

From the different Reports received during last month, the Sunday School Societies appear to have prospered greatly, both in England and the United States, during the past year. But the one half of what has been done cannot be known in this world. Enough, however, may be known to stimulate all the followers of the Redeemer, to make every possible effort to go forward in this labour of love.

Considering the great depression and distress now existing in the mercantile world, and indeed among all classes of society, it is gratifying to find this and other valuable institutions so well supported.



The kind friends to Sabbath Schools in the United States, who contributed in books and money towards supporting Sunday Schools in Canada, will rejoice to learn, that the books afforded us have been sent out to many destitute places; and the Sunday School Union of Canada, offers to assist, by a small donation, in books and tracts, every new settlement, where a committee may be formed and an effort made to conduct a Sunday School.

The Anniversary of our Sunday School Union, will shortly take place, when a more detailed account will be given of our proceedings.

In our last, it was intimated, that an adult Sunday School was about to be established. We have unfortunately been prevented from carrying that design into operation, but now indulge a hope, that very soon that important object will be accomplished. A zealous man having arrived from England, who was himself taught to read after he was forty years ignorant, and taught the way to Christ, by means of a Sunday School and a Temperance Society in England, offers to assist in teaching all disposed to meet him. His example, it is hoped, may stimulate many others; for we need many adult Sunday Schools, as well as very many more for children. Our Catholic brethren are most earnestly invited to unite in this good work.

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### *The Bible Society.*

In our last Number, we stated the object and design of the Bible Society, referring our readers to the *Bible Advocate*, published monthly, in Montreal. Hoping that useful publication may be seen by all, we shall say but very little under this head.

We must, however, state to the public, the great good which is contemplated by the Montreal Auxiliary, in which noble object, it is hoped, that all other branches of the Bible Society will cordially unite: that is, to place the Bible in every family in Canada, where it is desired, in the shortest time possible. This is truly a great and highly important object, and if the Catholic Church will unite, as it is hoped they will, in

imitation of one of their Bishops, who told the editor "That he had given £100 in Bibles to his people, and was then supporting two school-masters for the purpose of learning such as were ignorant, that they might read and understand their duty to God and their fellowmen." That interesting Prelate of the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada, took a specimen of the little tracts and elementary publications which I then had, and contributed liberally towards printing more. God grant that many others may thus contribute to promote useful knowledge.

And it will afford pleasure to all friends to the Bible to hear, that a Roman Catholic Priest in Detroit, some time ago, assisted in printing portions of the Bible, to give to children and put into private families to be committed to memory. That selection was made from the Doway translation; and it was containing nothing, but what every true follower of Christ can sanction. It is a gratifying circumstance, that all important doctrines and duties are alike, in both translations of the Bible. God grant, that all may soon be taught to read the Bible and have a Bible to read.

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### *The Boston Seaman's Friend Society,*

Celebrated their Anniversary in May last, at Park Street Church. Pliny Cutler, Esq. President of the Society, in the chair. The house was well filled, and among the congregation were some of the hardy sons of the deep, who were introduced into the pews of the broad aisle by the seaman's preacher. After the opening prayer, Rev. Mr. Lord, the Secretary of the Society, read portions of the ninth annual report.

Mr. Ladd, of Maine, submitted a resolution for the acceptance and printing of the report, under the direction of the committee, and addressed the auditory in his usual strain of pleasantry with much effect. He made a free use of nautical phrases, and observed, that he had been brought to by a signal from a vessel whose stern was marked, "Seaman's Friend Society," although he was steering a northeast course, with a fair breeze, for home. He had backed his main-top-sail, lowered his boat and came on board, because he owed a debt of gratitude to the sailors. Twenty years ago, he had beat his anchors into ploughshares, and located himself upon the land, but he still liked, occasionally to visit Long and India wharves, and see what they were about; he had noticed some improvement in the rigging, but that which afforded him the most gratification, was the Bethel improvement.

Rev. Mr. Hague, of Boston, seconded the motion, and addressed the Society in an animated strain. He read some statements from the records of Leverett Street Jail, showing, that during the last year more than one fifth of the prisoners were seamen; one landlord had imprisoned 8, another 6, and a colored man, who was also a boarding house keeper, had incarcerated 22. Hr. H. contended that there was hope for the sailor, under good treatment, and related some anecdotes from his own experience; he was not a sailor, like his honorable friend who had preceded him, but he was the son of a sailor, and felt a deep interest in their welfare.

There is an evidence, Mr. President, in the existence of Seaman's Friend Societies, that Christianity will triumph; for if the friends of the Redeemer are not discouraged by the aspect of this field of labor, they will overcome all other obstacles. The time is at hand when gold and frankincense and myrrh, shall be brought from every land as an offering to Jehovah.

The Christian orb shall rise, when the Turkish crescent shall go down: it shall come up like a new moon into the sky of every sailor. Let us sow the broad ocean, and the seed will spring up from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the islands of the sea, until the whole world shall be given to our Lord and his Christ.

The friends of Seamen will be gratified in reading the last Report of the American Seamen's Friend Society, which was adopted at their meeting in New York on the 8th of May.

From the above Report it appears, that about ten thousand dollars were received, during the year, and nearly fourteen thousand expended, in promoting the different objects of the Society; besides the noble design contemplated, in providing a home, or boarding-house for seamen, in imitation of that erected in London, where hundreds of seamen have been accommodated with cheap board and religious instruction.

The advantages of this measure are so evident, that it is hoped, very soon, a similar plan will be adopted in every port in Great Britain and throughout the world. Then would seamen become the most successful missionaries, which God grant may be accomplished.

### *Peace Societies.*

In the last Number these Institutions were stated, and their design explained.

Those, who have read the Report of the last Anniversary of the American Peace Society, will rejoice to hear, that this Institution is advancing in its useful

work of sending out tracts and agents to make known its benevolent design, and deeply impress the sentiment of peace upon all classes of the community.

That Society, last year, sent a letter of thanks to King William for his kind interference between the United States and France, in preventing the horrors of war, which, for a time, appeared inevitable. This benevolent act will appear, on the page of history, with greater honour, than all the splendid wars and national achievements of Buonaparte.

Would all Kings and Emperors make similar efforts to maintain peace, we should not behold the horrid scenes, which have been, too often witnessed, in our guilty world.

Many plead for the necessity of war, at least, to be ever prepared for it. If half the property which has been expended in war had been employed in suppressing vice, and promoting useful knowledge, we should now behold a very different state of society in every part of the world.

A distinguished friend of peace, in London, at a late anniversary of the Peace Society, put this question, which has not yet been answered:—"How can I love my neighbour, as myself, if I am aiming to take his life?" All warriors are requested to think on this; and all Ministers of religion have been requested by the American Peace Society to preach, at least once a year on this subject, and take up a collection for aiding the funds of this Society.

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### *Religious Tract Societies.*

The Society, in London, of the above name, was founded in 1799, for the purpose of aiding the promotion of Religious knowledge. It is constituted upon the liberal plan, of uniting persons of different creeds, aiming to do good, by circulating truth, without error, and in a cheap manner communicating valuable information to all, disposed to read.

This Institution, when first organized, consisted of a few individuals, but it has been annually increasing, till its members are numerous, embracing some of all

Protestant denominations. And though the funds were very limited at its commencement, and its publications few, now its funds are ample, and its publications numerous, as will appear from the last report.

The new publications issued during the year, ending on the first of May, 1837, amounted to 196. The publications circulated, during that period, amounted to upwards of sixteen millions, being a large increase upon any former year. The income of the Society, by subscriptions, donations, and sale of publications, amounted last year to £67,775 7 6 sterling.

The Tract Society, of the United States, held its Anniversary in May last, by whose Report it appears to be in a prosperous state, having issued many more Tracts, than upon any former year. Similar prosperity appears to have attended the different Auxiliaries and branch Societies in England and in the United States.

I wish I could say the same respecting the Tract Societies in Canada. But it is a subject of regret, that Canada is not the most favourable to the growth of this important Institution. It is hoped, that it may improve, as it has with respect to the Bible and Sunday School Societies.

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### *Temperance Societies.*

As the Temperance cause in Montreal has an *Advocate* which appears monthly, I need not dwell upon this article. Yet, for the sake of some, who may not take that journal, I will say a few words, upon a subject, which all must acknowledge, to be truly important.

All good members of Society will profess to be the friends of Temperance; but, how to put a stop to drunkenness and promote sobriety, is an inquiry concerning which good men greatly differ.

Should it be announced, that the cholera had again commenced its ravages in this part of the world, what anxiety and alarm would be manifested!! But, the the British nation suffers more, every year, by means of intoxicating drinks, than ever it suffered by that alarming judgment of God. Man cannot prevent the

cholera, but it is in the power of every man to keep himself from intemperance. And if every man will wholly abstain from the use of all that can intoxicate, much better health, and greater enjoyment, would be the result. Thousands, who have tried the total abstinence plan, can testify to the truth of this assertion.

Why, then, will any, and especially ministers of religion, advocate the contrary system, when all must behold the evils and wretchedness to which the world is exposed, in consequence of those poisonous drugs? Well might Sir Astley Cooper say, that ardent spirits are evil spirits. Millions more can say so too.

The public testimony borne last summer, at the great Temperance meeting, in Saratoga, by the Bishop of Quebec, in favor of total abstinence, it is hoped, may be long remembered, and his Christian example imitated by all Bishops and Ministers. Should all ministers of religion, and teachers of youth, recommend total abstinence by their practice, as well as in their public addresses, we should soon behold a most delightful change in the world; especially, if all Kings, Queens, and rulers of nations, would unite the influence of their example in this glorious enterprise. When this shall take place, then will be fulfilled that which was spoken of by the Prophet, when "*Kings will be nursing fathers, and Queens nursing mothers, to the church.*"

WILL GOD ALMIGHTY HASTEN THIS HAPPY DAY?

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*Friendly Union of Montreal, for the suppression of Vice, and promotion of Useful Knowledge.*

The grand design of this Union, intimated in the last Number, in relation to a plan of instruction and public worship for Seamen and Emigrants, has been unexpectedly delayed. But a contract being made with a builder, and the materials provided, it is expected that it will soon be erected. The Seamen and Emigrants have not been wholly neglected; for, by the kindness of the Captains of vessels, some one in port has allowed public worship to be performed, each Sabbath, upon the deck of his vessel. The Emigrants also

have had preaching most of the Sabbaths in the open air, near to their sheds.

Another part of the design of the Friendly Union, was to communicate knowledge, and furnish entertainment to children and young people. With this view, a weekly meeting has been held in the National School House, where all members have been invited to attend, and such, as were disposed, to give a penny a-week, took books from the Library.

All teachers, and parents, who have attended, appeared to be satisfied, that this exercise is well calculated to amuse and benefit all, who may attend, especially as the lectures and addresses delivered are on subjects of acknowledged importance.

Under the head of "Useful Knowledge," we have introduced Religion, Morality, Natural History, and Gardening. The two former being dwelt upon, in all Sunday Schools, we have, in our weekly lecture, attended more to the two latter. To illustrate Natural History, and to give the young people a taste for gardening, we have exhibited the likeness of animals and plants, explaining their use and design. This will have a tendency to induce them to occupy their leisure moments in reading and gardening, which will improve their morals, as well as cultivate their minds. More will be said on this, in a future Number.

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### *Missionary Intelligence.*

Soon after the date of our last Number, a meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of Canada, was held in Montreal. John Torrance, Esq. was called to the chair. Many of the Wesleyan Missionaries, with other Ministers, were present; the Report which was read, was truly interesting.

The addresses delivered, before a large and very attentive assembly of different denominations, were well calculated to make a deep and lasting impression, in favour of the Missionary cause.

The most interesting part of the communication was respecting the Indians of Canada. It appears, that the gospel has made rapid progress among the differ-

ent tribes of that once degraded people ; and it is very gratifying to learn, that many of the Indians have, during the last year, contributed liberally towards sending the gospel to their destitute fellow men. One of them when going upon a journey, fearing, that he might not return before his subscription to the Society became due, left his gun with his neighbour, to be sold to pay what was due to the treasury of the Lord. Another supported himself, on a mission to his brethren, for upwards of a year. It appears from the report, that the Indians of Canada contributed more than £150 to the Missionary fund during the last year ; their example, it is hoped, may be imitated by the white population. And we are happy to find that many of the settlers in the Upper Province have done well towards supporting the cause of Missions. It was mentioned to the praise of one farmer who cultivated an acre of land, and brought the avails, amounting to ten dollars, and put them into the Treasurer's hand.

It was also mentioned, that the funds of the Missionary Society, both here and in England, had been more prosperous than ever. This is very encouraging.

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The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, held their Anniversary Meeting in Philadelphia, on the 19th of May.

The Rev. W. T. Armstrong, one of the Secretaries, read a statement of the Societies' operations, during eight months, ending the first of May. Three new missions have been commenced at Madras, and on the Islands of Java and Borneo. Eighty-four Missionaries have been sent out ; ninety persons have offered their services to the Board and been accepted ; forty-six persons are now under appointment, and waiting to be sent out ; of whom thirty-four are to go as Ministers of the Gospel.

Mr. Armstrong gave the following concise view of the Societies operations since its formation :—

“ It is now twenty-five years since the first mission of this Board sailed for India. Now the Board has thirty-three distinct missions, comprising eighty-five stations, supplied with 128 Ministers, six of whom are Physicians, twelve other Physicians, eight Printers and



book-binders, 140 female assistants, five native preachers, seventy-two native assistants, making 460 persons labouring in the service of the Board, depending on its funds for their support. The amount of its income last year is 169,311 dollars, the estimated expense for the year is 290,000 dollars."

Thus it appears, that the Board is deeply in debt. This, it is hoped, will stimulate many friends of Missions to exert themselves.

The first number of the paper called "*The Church*," printed at Cobourg, has been put into my hands, in which I find, that increasing efforts are now being made under the direction of the Episcopal Church, to promote the cause of Missions in Canada. That paper is about to go into a detailed account of the different stations, Missionaries and Teachers; it will be unnecessary to particularise in this work.

Within a few days, a Report of the Home Missionary and Education Society of Canada, has been put into my hands. From this Report it appears, that much has been done the year past above what has been done in any preceding year. But this report having been recently published, it is not necessary to go into detail.

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### *Mr. Wolff, the Missionary.*

The following account of this extraordinary individual is contained in a letter from Mocha, in the Persian Gulf, written by a traveller, who accompanied him, during some portion of his wanderings:—

"I now proceed to give you my opinion of Mr. Wolff, who is considered a prophet by one party, a madman by another. He is neither. Mr. Wolff is, undoubtedly, an enthusiast. In person he is middle-sized, of plain, but not unpleasing features; and he wears bushy whiskers, uncombed locks, and has a peculiar frown. He is, however, of a mild and pleasing disposition, with a smile of good-nature continually overshadowing his countenance. His temper is that of unmixed good-nature; he listens complacently to all who choose to address him. He is an entertaining table companion, loves good cheer, abounds with solid information, can give and take a harmless joke, and in the oddities of his ways affords a lasting source of amusement. Although the master of fourteen languages, and extremely well versed in Scripture lore, he has no original genius, and but little taste for the arts and sciences. In fact, he looks upon worldly acquirements as derogatory to the Christian religion. In

his preaching he draws the attention of the audience to him; I have at times felt the simplicity of his appeal. I know he feels what he says, and his sincerity and learning amply compensate for his want of eloquence; he combines the learning of a rabbi, with the simplicity of a child, and with all his eccentricities I believe him to be a good father and a good Christian; next to his God he loves his wife and child, and I believe guilt is not in him; from his proclamations I was inclined to pity or laugh at him—from personal acquaintance, I esteem him."

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### *The Unity of the Church.*

The Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, of London, on the "Unity of the Church," says:—

"Why should Christians be separated from each other? As well might the brethren of the same family be separated, by some trifling difference of opinion, respecting food or clothing. God forbid, that Christians should be any longer separated, seeing they have but 'one Lord, one faith, one baptism,' one hope, and under the influence of the same Spirit, who sanctifies them."

"'By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another.' In Christ's prayer, in the 17th of John, this beautiful expression is found, 'That they may be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.'"

Would to God, that all Christian teachers may copy the spirit, and imitate the example, of the interesting character above-named.

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### *Review of Amusements.*

Much has been written and spoken upon amusements to be recommended.

The wise Ruler and Christian teacher will be very careful to encourage no amusement or diversion, which tends to corrupt the morals of the community, or misemploy the talents and property, which God has entrusted to our care.

The Theatre, as it is usually conducted, is found to be a corrupter of morals, and consumes that time and property which were given for better purposes. How, then, can rulers, parents and teachers recommend them?

In the British Empire, probably ten millions of dollars are annually consumed by the votaries of this

amusement. They are respectfully requested to consider now, whether they are prepared to give an account to God for this alarming waste of time and property? and what is more to be lamented the corruption of public morals!

If the Theatre cannot be approved by the wise and good, what shall be said of *races* and *boxing matches*, where cruelty to man and beast is necessarily committed in what is, falsely called amusement? And what are most painful to the Christian, or sober man, are the drunkenness and profaneness, which these assemblies cause, or are calculated to produce?

Rulers, parents and teachers are very respectfully, but most earnestly entreated to examine the amusement, which they recommend, and do all in their power to reform all abuses.

Let no amusement be recommended but such as may tend to promote health and good morals.—  
 “Amusement and instruction should ever be united.”

—◆—

*Hymn on Gravity and Decency, by Dr. Watts.*

Behold the Sons, the Heirs of God,  
 So dearly bought with Jesus' blood!  
 Are they not born to heavenly joys,  
 And shall they stoop to earthly toys?  
 Can laughter feed th' immortal mind?  
 Were spirits of celestial kind  
 Made for a jest, for sport and play,  
 To wear out time, and waste the day?  
 Doth vain discourse, or empty mirth,  
 Well suit the honours of their birth?  
 Shall they be fond of gay attire,  
 Which children love, and fools admire.  
 What if we wear the richest vest;  
 Peacocks and flies are better drest;  
 This flesh, with all its gaudy forms,  
 Must drop to dust and feed the worms.  
 Lord, raise our hearts and passions higher;  
 Touch our vain souls with sacred fire:  
 Then, with a heaven-directed eye,  
 We'll pass these glittering trifles by.  
 We'll look on all the toys below  
 With such disdain as angels do;  
 And wait the call, that bids us rise  
 To mansions promis'd in the skies.

*The condition of man as a Sinner, and the means of his recovery by the cross of Jesus Christ, represented in a Figure.*

Suppose a large grave-yard surrounded by a high wall, with only one entrance, which is by a large iron gate, which is FAST BOLTED. Within these walls are thousands and tens of thousands of human beings, of all ages and of all classes, by one epidemical disease, tending to the grave; the grave yawns to swallow them, and they must all die. There is no balm to relieve them—no physician there. They *must* perish. This is the condition of man as a sinner. All have sinned, and the soul that sinneth shall die.

While man was in this deplorable state, *Mercy*, the darling of Deity, came down and stood at the gate, looked at the scene and wept over it, exclaiming, “O that I might enter—I would bind up their wounds—I would relieve their sorrows—I would save their souls!”

While mercy stood weeping at the gate, an embassy of angels commissioned from the court of Heaven to some other world, passing over, paused at the sight; and seeing Mercy standing there, they cried, “Mercy, Mercy, can you not enter? Can you look upon this scene and not pity? Can you pity and not relieve?” Mercy replied, “I CAN see,” and weeping she added, “I can pity, but I cannot relieve.” “Why can you not enter?” “O,” said Mercy, “Justice has barred the gate against me, and I cannot, must not unbar it.”

At this moment Justice himself appeared, as it were to watch the gate. The angels inquired of him, “Why will you not let mercy in?” Justice replied, “My law is broken, and it must be honored. Die THEY or JUSTICE must!”

At this, there appeared a form among the angelic band, like unto the Son of God, who, addressing himself to Justice, said, “What are thy demands?” Justice replied, “My terms are stern and rigid. I must have sickness for their health—I must have ignominy for their honor—I must have death for life. *Without the shedding of blood there is no remission.*” “Jus-

rice," said the Son of God, "*I accept thy terms. On me be this wrong, and let Mercy enter.*" "When," said Justice, "will you perform this promise?" Jesus replied, "Four thousand years hence, upon the hill of Calvary, without the gates of Jerusalem, I will perform it in my own person."

The deed was prepared and signed in the presence of the angels of God. Justice was satisfied, and Mercy entered, preaching *salvation* in the name of Jesus.

The deed was committed to the patriarchs, by them to the kings of Israel and the prophets; by them it was preached till Daniel's seventy weeks were accomplished; then, at the appointed time, Justice appeared on the hill of Calvary, and Mercy presented him the important deed. "Where," said Justice, "is the Son of God?" Mercy answered, "Behold him at the bottom of the hill, bearing his own cross;" and then she departed and stood aloof at the hour of trial.

Jesus ascended the hill, while in his train followed his weeping church. Justice immediately presented him with the deed, saying, "This is the day when this bond is to be executed. When he received it, did he tear it in pieces and give it to the four winds of heaven? No; he nailed it to his cross, exclaiming, "It is finished." Justice called on holy fire to come down and consume the sacrifice. Holy fire descended. It consumed his humanity; but when it touched his Divinity, there was darkness over the whole heavens; But "Glory to God in the highest; on earth was peace, and good will to men."

The Saviour and his disciples taught much by metaphors and figures of speech, and all faithful ministers and Christian Editors should imitate him.

Those, wishing for Sunday School Books, will please look back to the communication, which was made last month.

The Canada Sunday School Union will shortly hold its Anniversary, and it is very desirable, that all important information respecting Sunday Schools be sent to the Secretary, that they may appear in the Annual Report.