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## PREFACE.

In presenting the "Christian Remembrancer" to the public, some explanation of the work seems to be called for, and may be found interesting, at least to those who are unacquainted with its design. In the old countries, similar publications have been issued annually for many years, and always meet with a most extensive circulation. They contain much statistical and general information, some miscellaneous matter, astronomical calculations for the year in a condensed form, a register of the various literary and benevolent institutions, a passage of Scripture for every day in the year, and blank spaces for the insertion of any memoranda which might be desired; it is in short a diary, register, memorandum, and pocket book, calculated to be useful and acceptable to all into whose hands it may come. Such is the design of the present work; and though, owing to the shortness of the time occupied in getting it up, it may not be found, as complete as it would have
otherwise been, yet the publishers feel confident that the work will meet the approbation of every Christian, and that the superior style of its execution, will ensure the support of those who wish to see the arts and sciences in a more flourishing state than at present in these Provinces.

Should the present experiment prove successful, it is the intention of the Publishers to issue a second volume for 1833 , with embellishments; and no pains will be spared to make it acceptable to the public; and should any profits arise from the sale of the present or future volumes, they will be applied entirely to benevofient purposes.

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world of retribution. The irrevocable sentence has been pronounced, and the soul either clad in the spotless robe of Christ's righteeusness, and mingling with the spirits of just men made perfect, or, marked with the displeasure of a holy God, its eternal destiny is fixed in the wailings of despair.

With so many monuments of mortality around us, so many proofs that "life is but a vapour," may they exert an influence over our future characters, and operate as inducements to us to improve the present year, to live in constant preparation for our departure, so that, if we are suddenly removed hence, we may have secured a title to that inheritance, which is the reward of those "who walk humbly with the Lord their God."

The heart of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. Watchfulness therefore on the part of the Christian becomes a second nature : he knows that to be avowedly and practically the friend of God, he must be an enemy of sin; he knows too that, without a careful and critical examination of his heart, he is liable to be deceived respecting his feelings. "By their fruits shall ye know them," is the criterion by which the man of God is judged, and the past year has furnished an opportunity for a trial. The spirit of the living God has been abroad in the earth.?

The kingdom of dations, and mv who acknowled dered him a wil ranks and fled them in the gos

Christian Rez God? what imp passing events? useful in bringir an affectionate co whom you love, covenant of prom their ears the frie Lord while he $m$ while he is near.'

The Redeemer supported, and it of God to labour The age in which tian effort, for dec the sacred badge ample exert an im men ; and as men aim be to promot by the great end come "a peculiar It is not to be supl
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ll things, therefore second nd pracn enemy eful and ble to be ir fruits
which jear has le spirit e earth.)

The kingdom of Satan has trembled to its foundations, and multitudes of our fellow creatures, who acknowledged his dominion and who rendered him a willing obedience, have forsaken his ranks and fled for refuge to the hope set before them in the gospel.

Christian Reader-What have you done for God? what improvement have you made of these passing events? how many ways have you been useful in bringing about this reformation? Has an affectionate concern for the interests of those whom you love, and who are strangers to the covenant of promise, ever led you to whisper in their ears the friendly admosition-" Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near."

The Redeemer has a cause in the world to be supported, and it becomes the duty of every child of God to labour and to pray for its promotion. The age in which we live calls loudly for Christian effort, for decision of character; and bearing the sacred badge of our profession, may our example exert an important influence on our fellow men ; and as members of society, may our chief aim be to promote piety and virtue, and thus, by the great end of our existence, may we become "a peculiar people zealous of good works." It is not to be supposed, that all who peruse this

## CHRISTIAN HEMEMBRANCER.

address are of the number of those whose feet are placed upon' the roik of ages, and whose names are written in heaven. Reader-perhaps you are one of this character, and your conduct bears witness that you are yet in your sins. A nother - year has fled, and you are unreconciled to God. Another season has been granted you for repentance, the Lord has waited to be gracious, but in.. stead of improving the past opportunity, you have become more hardened in your transgressions. \& Alas! that man, a rational and accountable being, should so far forget the purpose of his Maker, as to employ his time and talents in the service of sin, whose wages is death! Readerpermit us to ask, with solicitude for your welfare, what are your resolutions? is the present year to be spent as the last? peradventure, ere its close, you may be numbered with the great congregation of the dead. The loss of some friend during the past year has taught you the uncertainty of life. The destroying angel may have received his commission to cut you down, and will you madly-

> "To the merry of a moment leave The vast concerns of an eternal world."

Continue not regardless of the interest of your immortal soul, put not off the day of reconciliation until another year, or you may stand as an

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awful monume the great work , too late. Seize bearance, cast of Satan, and appe the gracious invi this, the accepte make your peace

Oft as the s Renews The hope th That stills $t$ Expands And bids th This foretas That pledge The Hence delusi Transient ur

Vain visio Worldly care Heart torme See the dawn

Proclaims
awful monument of the folly of procrastinating the great work of repentance, until it is for ever too late. Seize then upon this moment of forbearance, cast off the wretched bondage of sin and Satan, and appear on the Lord's side; listen to the gracious invitations.of the gospel, and now, in this, the accepted time and the day of salvation, make your peace with God.

## ADVENT.

Oft as the swift revolving year Renews this season blest, The hope that wipes off misery's tear, That stills the anxious throb of fear, Expands the pious breast: And bids the longing soul improve This foretaste of redeeming love, That pleige of endless joys above The advent of her rest. Hence delusive fleeting toys, Transient unsubstantial joys, Vain visions of a night; Worldly cares no longer stay, Heart tormenting doubts away; See the dawn of heavenly day Proclaims the coming light.

## 6

 CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER.The day's light harbinger appears, Afflicted soul dry up thy tears, Now longing, hopeful soul aspire To faith's high Pisgah with desire To see beyond life's narrow strand, The, fac outstretching promised land, The Pilgrim's home, the Saint's abode, Angelic seats, the Throne of God; There on cherubic wings they soar, Or in seraphic love adore.
Vain world adieu: hail blissful scenes!
Farewell sorrow, care, and pain; Happy souls no more complain; Death's little Jordan only intervenes: And see beyond the parting flood The pomp of our approaching God. But desth his chariot wheels delay; - Be still, my soul, it will not stay, On time's swift wing it flies,
Soon shall a welcome summons come, Soon call thee to a blissful home, A mansion in the skies;
A house not built with mortal hands, Firm as the everlasting word it stands. Or backward look beyond this pale, 'Through time's long vista, down the vale Of ancient years, What proof appears, -

Kings, Patriare
With all the she
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Though
And fait
O'er all the ra Nor pain, nor to The glorious priz Star-like on then Bright suns to $\mathbf{u}$ Meridian brightn Unveils the new,

Rejoice ye feeb While yea
The prom
We know our A thousand signs Lift up your head The church trium Shall reign for ev

Kings, Patriarchs, and Prophets old, With all the sheep of Jesus's fold,

The promise hail'd,
Though dimly seen,
And faith prevail'd
O'er all the rage of Death and Man. Nor pain, nor torment, could their hope subdue, The glorious prize, their heaven was still in view:
Star-like on them the promise rose, Bright suns to us the truth disclose, Meridian brightness cheers our day, Unveils the new, the living way.

Rejoice ye feeble souls who mourn, While years endure, The promise sure,
We know our Jesus will return. A thousand signs proclaim him nigh, Lift up your heads, ye saints, on high, The church triumphant soon restored, Shall reign for ever with her glorious Lord!

## 8

## WARNING TO YOUNG MEN, ON the

Ir is now more than eleven years since I left the paternal roof, and was placed in the midst of four or five hundred young men, in the several stages of their public education. Some came there bold transgressors, hardened even in youth by a course of daring profligacy. Others came artless, moral, amiable, and unpractised in the ways of the destroyer. Some of these were the victims of the guileful seductions of evil associates. In several instances I watched with painful interest the progress of these hapless youth in vice and * ruin, and saw with what diabolical art and malice they were ensnared.

The first artifice of the tempter was to seek the company of the unsuspicious boy, with many professions of regard and manly sentiments. As intimacy increased, and the guileless mind was fascinated by the apparently frank and nobleminded carriage of his seducer; he was next taught with consummate skill to rise above the

## CHRIST

restraints of cons independant min friends and the ol was instructerd $t$ cion; and ring t hypocrisy of those their neighbours. to the gaming-tab at every step to be true g'teatness as at last the modest a shameless, avon perhaps another e victims to the al too of the heart b that her darling happiness and her guish, the unutter he had once graced
Since we left t and took our dif watched their pro was heir to an imı highest circle of widow, and a blo upon him for pro I first knew him, man; his beariug
restraints of conscience, to think it a mark of an independant mind to sneer at the warnings of friends and the obligations of religion. Next he was instructed to regard good men with suspicion; and ring the trite changes on the cant and hypocrisy of those who pretend to be better than their neighbours. By degrees he was introduced to the gaming-table, the brothel, the cup; made at every step to believe that he was advancing in true gireatness as he became bolder in sin ; until at last the modest, studious, soler youth, became, a shameless, avowed contemner of all good, and perhaps another emissary of Satan, to lead men victims to the altar of Moloch. I have heard too of the heart broken mother, when she found that her darling boy had made shipwreck of his happiness and her own ; of the shame and anguish, the unutterable woe, of the circle at home he had once graced.
Since we left the groves of academic study, and took our different paths in life, I have watched their progress. One of them, $G$ was heir to an immense estate, and moved in the highest circle of fashion. His mother was a widow, and a blooming circle of sisters leaned upon him for protection and gurdance. When I first knew him, he was a moral, amiable young man; his beariug slightly marked with the pride

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CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER.
of wealth, but regulated by sound principle. At a time when the Spirit of God descenderl upon our fellow students, and many a noble youth was led into the kingdom of heaven, $G$ - too was among the inquirers. Like the rich young man who came to Christ, he seemed determined to know and to enter the path of life. Many an evening did he sit in the anxious room, in weeping, anguish to know what he must do to be saved. One step more and his feet might have been planted in the,courts of the Lord. He lingered; God called, but he hesitated ; the Spirit departed from him, and he returned to the world-"s sorrowful, for he had great possessions." His wealth drew around him the idle; the vicious, the dis-sipated-all eager to enşnare and betray. Gradually the entanglements of evil associates got fast hold of him. Study was neglected; the wild revel was preferred to the quiet scenes of home; each successive debauch seemed only to goad him to greater recklessness and new debaucheries. In four years he left his university, an unprincipled dissipated man.

A few years since I saw him as we accidentally met, in the course of our mutual journeyings; livid, bloated, enfeebled as he was by sensuality and intoxication, I hardly recognized him. He passed me with averted eye, and we met no more.

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rinciple. At scended upon ble youth was too was young man termined to - Many an , in weeping to be saved. have been Ie lingered; rit departed rild-" sorHis wealth 18, the disy. Gradutes got fast the wild of home ; goad him eries. In principled cidentally rneyings ; ensuality im. He no more.
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In a few months, I heard that $G$ _was in his grave. Hurried to his tomb, aye, and to a miserable eternity, at the early age of twenty six, the wretched victim of evil companionship. Degraded, ruined, sunk to infamy, he went to meet his God.

Another instance was, if possible, still more melancholy. Young E-had parents who, with every effort of industry and economy, had succeeded in giving him the means of a liberal education, and ground themselves down to poverty to place their only son on an equality with his fellow-students. But he too became entangled in the wiles of the destroyer. By the slow but certain process of evil communication, he snnk down to the vilest of the vile, and was expelled from the university as an incorrigible corrupter of his fellows.

He returned to his father's house in the short space of two years, a licentious, unfeeling man, to torment by his presence those aged parents whose hopes and peace he had destroyed. Goaded by a guilty conscience, for his brutal ingratitude and degradation, he took refuge in infidelity, and by its cheerless principles endeavoured to stifle or to chill his monitor to quiet. Removed from the last restraint, he waxed worse and worse, and became a common drunkard of the streets.

But in some half-sober moment, stung to madness by the memory of the phst, and consciousness of present infamy, he drank poison. As his grey-haired father and mother hung over him in speechless agony, the poor wretch muttered the half-formed prayer-"Oh God, (if there be a God) have mercy on my soul," and died.

## SUBMISSION.

There is a secret in the ways of God, With his own children, which none others know, That sweetens all he does : and if such peace, .While under his afflicting hand, we find, What will it be to see him as he is, And past the reach of all that now disturbs The tranquil soul's repose? To contemplate, In retrospect unclouded, all the means By which his wisdom has pyepared his saints For the vast weight of glory which remains ! Come then, Affliction, if my Father bids, And be my frowning friend: a friend that frowns Is better than a smiling enemy. We welcome clouds which bring the former rain, Though they the present prospect blacken round, And shade the beauties of the opening year, That, by their stores enrich'd, the earth may yield A fruitful summer and a plenteous crop.

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the former rain, blacken round, ening year, earth may yield 18 crop. Swaine.

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S. 1. We spend our years as a tale that is told. Ps. xc. 9.
M. 2. All unrighteousness is sin. 1 John v. 17.
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T. 3. He that hath the Son hath life. 1 John v. 12.
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W. 4. Abstain from all appearance of evil. 1 Thess, v. 22.
T. 5. Let love be without dissimulation. Rom. xii. 9 .
F. 6. How long hall ye between two opinions?

1 Kings xviii. 21
S. 7. The ungodly shall not stand in the judgment. Psoi. 5.


JANUARY. Memoranda. 2nd WEEK.
S. 8. Blessed are they that hear the word of God and keepit. Luke xi. 28.
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M. 9. One sinner destrayeth much good. Wecl. ix. 18.
T. 10. Hold up my goings in thy paths. Ps, xvii. 5.
W. 11. The love of money is the root of all evil. 1 Tim. vi. 10.
T. 12. Use hospitality one toward another. 1 Pet. iv. 9.
F. 13. By grace are ge saved. Eph. ii. 5.
(S. 14. Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name. Ps, xcvi. 8.

CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER.

JaNUARY. Memoranda. 4th WEEK:
S. 22. Teach me thy statutes. Ps: cxix. 12.
M. 23. Take heod and beware of covetousness. Luke xif, 15.
T. 24. But one thing is needful. Luke x. 42.
W. 25. Study to shew thyself approfed unto God. 2 Tim. ii. 15.
T. 26. I will meditate in thy precepts. Ps. cxix. 15.
F. 27. Take ye heed, watch and pray. Mark xiii. 33.
S. ©8. Be not weary in well doing. Gal. vi. 9.


CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER.
JANUARY. Memoranda. 5th WEEK.
S. 29. Thy testimonies are very sure. Ps. xciii. 5.
M. 30. Commit thy way unto the Lord. Ps. xxxvii. 5.
T. 31. Trust in the Lord, and do good. Ps. $x \times x$ vii. 3 .
W. Ferruary 1. Thy faithfuiness reaches unto the clouds, Ps. xxxvi. 5.
T. 2. With God all things are possible. Mark x. 27.
4.F. 3. Jabour not for the meat which perisheth. John vi. $2 \%$.
S. 4. Syeak evil of no man. Titus iii. 2.

T. 7. Blessed is he that considereth the poor. Ps, xli. 1.
W. 8. Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven. Luke vi. 37.
T. 9. Say among the Heathen, The Lord reigneth. Ps. xcvi. 10.
F. 10. The wages of sin is death. Rom. vi. 23.
S. 11. The Lord trieth the righteous. Ps, xi, 5.


EEBRUARY. Nemoranda. 7h WEEK.
S. 12. The Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath. Luke vi. 5.
M. 13. Harden not your heart. Ps. xcv. 8.
T. 14. Be not wise in thine own eyes. Prov, iii. 7.
W. 15. Have faith in God. Mark xi. 22. .
T. 16. Bring forth fruits worthy of repentance. Luke iii. 8.
F. 17. Boast not thyself of to-morrow. Prove $x \times x i i .1$.
S. 18. Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Prov. iii. S.

S. 19. Thy word is truth. John $\times$ vii. 17.
M. 20. The just shall live by faith. Rom. i. 17.
T. 21. Christ died for the ungodly. Rom. v. 6.
W. 22. No man can serve two masters. Matt. vi. 24.
T. 23. If God be for ns, who can be against us? Rom.viii.31.
F. 24. Be not overcome of evil. Rom. xii. 21.

FEBRUARY. Memoranda. 9th WEEK.
S. 26. Awake to righteousness, and $\sin$ not. 1 Cor, xv, 34.
M. 27. The sting of death is sin. 1 Cor. $\mathrm{xv}, 56$.
T. 28. He that glorieth let himglory in the Lord. 1 Cor. i, 31 .
W. 29. Who can forgive sins but God alone? Luke v. 21.
T. March 1. God loveth the cheerful giver. 2 Cor, ix. 7.
F. 2. Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory. Phil. ii. 3.
8. 3. Faithful is he that calleth you. 1 Thess, v. 24.


MARCH. Memoranda. I0th WEEK.
S. 4. For the love of Christ constraineth us. 2 Cor. v. 14.
M. 5. Set your affection on things above. Col, iii, $q$.
T. 6. Do all things without murmurings and disputings.

Phil. ii. 14.
$\boldsymbol{W}, 7.0$ satisfy us early with thy mercy. Ps, xc, 14.
T. 8. Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith.

2 Cor, xiii. 5.
F.9. Let not the sun go down upon your wrath. Eph.iv. 26 .
S. 10. Let all your things be done with charity. 1 Cor. xvi. 14.

MARCH.
S. 11. Speak thou the
M. 12. We are const
T. 13. He hath not o
W. 14. Be not decei
T. 15. Whatsoever
F. 16. Agree with
S. 17. Enter not in
S. 11. Speak thou the things which become sound doctrine. Titus ii. 1.
M. 12. We are consumed by thine anger. Ps. xc. 7.
T. 13. He hath not dealt with us after our sins. Ps, ciii. 10 .
W. 14. Be not deceived, God is not mocked. Giat. vi. 7.
T. 15. Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Gal. vi. 7.
F. 16. Agree with thine adversary quickly. Matl. v. 2j.
S. 17. Enter not into the path of the wicked. Prov. iv. 14.

## CHRISTL

## MARCH.

S. 18. Let us walk in
M. 19. A word spokel
T. 20. O Lord! how
W. 21. Pride goeth b
T. 22. The law of the
F. 23. Ye must be bor
S. 24, The hypocrite'
MARCH. . Memoranda. 12th WEEK.
S. 18. Let us walk in the light of the Lord. Isa. ii. 5 .
M. 19. A word spoken in due season, how good is it, Prov. xv. 28.
T. 20. O Lord! how manifold are thy works! Ps. civ. 24.

W. 21. Pride goeth before destruction. Prov, xvi. 18.
T. 22. The law of the Lord is perfect. Ps, xix. 7.
F. 23. Ye must be born again. John iii. 7.
S. 24. The hypocrite's hope shall perish. Job viii, 13.


MARCH.
Memoranda. 13th WEEK.
S. 25. How amiable are thy tabernacles, 0 Lord !

Ps. Ixxxiv. 1.
M. 26. In all thy ways acknowledge Him. Prov. iii. 6.
T. 27. He that cometh to me shall never hunger. John vi. 35 .
W. 28. Blessed are ye when men shall revile you. Matt. v. 11.
T. 29. A soft answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.
F. 30. The Lord shall be thy confidence. Prov ${ }_{\boldsymbol{p}}$ iii. 26.
S. 31. There is none righteous, no, not one. Rom. iii. 10.

APRIL. 1 Memoranda. 14th WEEK.
S. 1. Let us come before His presence with thanksgiving. Ps. xcv. 2.
M. 2. Pray without ceasing. 1 Thess. v. 17.
T. 3. The meek shall inherit the earth. Ps. $x$ xxvii. 11.
W. 4. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. James ii. 8.
T. 5. Do not err,? my beloved brethren. James i. 16.
F. 6. Every good gift is from above. James i. 17 .
S. 7. Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only. James i. 2.
APRIL. Memoranda. 15th WEEK.
S. 8. Here we have no continuing city. Heb. xiii, 14.
M. 9. Enter ye in at the straight gate. Matt. vii. 13.
T. 10. Search the Scriptures. John v. $\$ 9$.
W. 11. Keep thy heart with all diligence. Prov. iv. 23.
7. 12. I will arise and go to my father. Luke xv. 18.
F. 18. If ye love me, keep my co:nmandments. John xiv. 15
S. 14. The wages of sin is death. Rom. vi. 25.

S. 15. At thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore. Ps. xvi. 11.
M. 16. Young ment exhort to be sober-minded. Titus ii. 6
T. 17. Let brotherly lovect continue. Heb. xiii. 1.
W. 18. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God. 2 Tim. iii. 16.
T. 19. Be not slothful. Heb. vi. 12.
F. 20. Blessed is the man that endureth temptation. Js. i.12.
S. 21. Let patience have, her perfect work, Jamcs i. 4.

## CHRISTIAN

## APRII. <br> , $\boldsymbol{M}$

S. 22. Remember the Sal
M. 23. Shun profane al
T. 24. Man is born un
W. 25. The things whict
T.26. Godliness with
F. 27. Kejoice in the I
S. 28. Evil communic
APR1L. Memoranda. 17th WEEK.
S. 22. Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. En. xx. 8.
M. 23. Shun profane and vain babblings. 2 Tim. ii. 16.
T. 24. Man is burn unto trouble. Jub v. 7.
W. 25 . The things which are seen are temporal. 2 Cor. iv. 18 .
T.26. Godliness with contentment is great gain. 1 Tim vi. 6i
F. 27. Rejoice in the Lord alway. Phil. iv. 4.
S. 28. Evil communications corrupt good manners. 1 Cor. xv. 33.


## CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER. <br> APRIL. Memoranda. 18th WEEK.

S. 29. The Lord is my strength and song. Ex. xv. 2.
M. S0. Oh, that man would praise the Lord! Ps. cvii. 15.
T. May 1. Follow peace with all men. Heb. xii. 14.
W. 2. The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree. Ps, xcii. 12.
T. 3. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. Ps. cxi. 10 .
F. 4. The Lord is righteous. Ps. cxxix. 4.
S. 5. Lord, hear my voice. Ps, cxxx. 2.

MAY.
S. 6. Give us help from
M. 7. Ye shall be holy,
T. 8. In many things $w$
W. 9. It is a fearful
T. 10. The fool hath sa
F. 11. What shall a m
s. 12. They that sow it
MAY. Memoranda. 19th WEEK.
S. 6. Give us help from trouble. Ps, cviii, 12.
M. 7. Ye shall be holy, for I am holy. Lev, xi, 44.
T. 8. In many things we offend all. James iii. 2.
W. 9. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. Heb. x. 31 .
T. 10. The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God.

Ps. xiv. 1.
F. 11. What shall a man give in exchange for his soul ? Mark viii. 37.
S. 12. They that sow in tears shall reap in joy, Ps. exxvi. 5.

## CHRISTIA

MAY.
S. 13. Come, behold t
M. 14. The meek will

a
2. 15. Hide thy face $f$
W. 16. The small and
T. 17. A false witness
F. 18. Every fool will
S. 19. Then the wick

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Memoranda.
20th WEEK.
S. 13. Come, behold the works of the Lord.' Ps. xlvi. 8.
M. 14. The meek will he teach his way. Ps. xxiv, 9 .
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T. 15. Hide thy face from my sins. Ps. Ivi. 9 .
W. 16. The small and great are there. Job iii. 17 .
T. 17. A false witness shall not be unpunished. Prov. xix, 5
F. 18. Every fool will be meddling. Prov, xx. 3 .
S. 19. Then the wicked cease from troubling. Job iii, 17.

MAY.
S. 20. Oh Lord, how gre
M. 21. Wine is a mockel
T. 22. In God have I pu
W. 23. Remember not th
T. 24. Two are better th
F. 25. This corruptible
S. 26. If we suffer we al
CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER. 53
S. 20. Oh Lord, how great are thy works I Ps, xcii. 5.
M.21. Wine is a mocker. Prou. xx. 1.
T. 22. In God have I put my trust. Ps. Ivi. 11.
W. 23. Remember not the sins of my youth. Ps, xxv. 7.
T. 24. Two are better than one. Eccl. iv. 9.
F. 25. This corruptible must put on incorruption.

1 Cor, xv. 53.
8. 26. If we suffer we shall also reign with Him.

2 Tim. ii. 12.
CHRISTIA
MAY.
S. 27. Make his praise
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M. 28. The Lord knov
T. 29. Judge not, that
W. S0. Prove all thing
T. 31. Continuing ins

MAY. Memoranda. 22nd WEEK.
S. 27. Make his praise glorious. Ps. lxvi. 2.

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M. 28. The Lord knoweth the days of the upright.

Ps. xxxvii. 18.
T. 29. Judge not, that ye be not judged. Matt. vii. 1.
W. 50. Prove all things, hold fast that which is good.

1 Thess. v. 21.
T. 31. Contiruing instant in prayer. Rom. xii. 12.
F. Junm 1. In every thing give thanks. 1 Thess. v. 18.
S. 2. We walk by faith, not by sight. 2 Cor, v. 7 .
JUNE. Memoranda. 23rd WEEK.
S. 3. The Lord blessed the Sabbath day. Gen. ii. 3.
M. 4. His tender mercies araguer all his works. Ps, cxlv, 9
7.5. Shall man be more just than God? Job iv. 17.
©
W. 6. If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature.

2 Cor.v. 17.
T. 7. Blessed is the nation whuse God is the Lord.

Ps. xxxiii. 12.
F. 8. With Him is plenteous redemption. Ps. cxxx. 7.
S. 9. The Lord seeth not as man seeth. 1 Sam. xvi. 7.


JUNE.

## Memoranda. 2th WEEK.

S. 10. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, $O$ Jerusalem :

Ps. cxxii. 2.
M. 11. I rejoice at thy word. Pe. cxix. 162.
T. 12. I hate and abhor lying. Ps. cxix. 163.
U. 13. Give me understanding according to thy word. Ps. cxix. 169.
T. 14. The word of God is quick and powerful. Heb. iv. 12.
F. 15. Is any among you afflicted? let him pray. Js. v. 13.
S. 16. Is any merry ? let him sing psalms. Js. v. 13 .

CHRISTI
JUNE.
S. 17. Sing unto him, si
M. 18. His name alone
T. 19. Make thy way str
W. 20. God sent not his
2.21. He that believeth
F. 22. Glory ye in his hol
S. 23. His greatness is uns

JUNE
Memoranda. 25th WEEK.
S. 17. Sing unto him, sing psalms unto him. 1 Chron, xvi, 9
M. 18. His name alone is excellent. Ps. cxiviii. 18. .

T, 19. Make thy way straight before my face. Ps, v. 8 .
W. 20. God sent not his Son to condemn.the world.

John iii. 17.
2. 21. He that believeth on him shall not be confounded. 1 Pet. il. 6.
F. 22, Glory ye in his holy name. 1 Chron. xvi. 10.
S. 23. His greatness is unsearchable. Ps. cxlv. 3.


## CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER. <br> JUNE. <br> $$
\text { Memoranda. } \quad 96 \text { th WEEK. }
$$ <br> <br> Memoranda. <br> <br> Memoranda. <br> <br> 26th WEEK.

 <br> <br> 26th WEEK.}S. 24. Bless ye God in the congregation, even the Lord. Ps. $1 \times \mathrm{xviii} .96$.
M. 25. Our Lord is above all gods. Ps, exxxv. 5.
T. 26. The Lord is nigh unto all that call upon him.

Ps. cxiv. 18.
W. 27. Wisdom crieth without. Prov. i, 20.
T. 28. His eyes are upon the ways of man. Job xxxiv. 21.
F. 29. The work of a man shall he render unto him. Job xxxiv. 11.
S. 30. That which I see not, teach thou me. Job xxxiv. 32.

$\square$ $\rightarrow$

W. 11. Mine eyes are
T. 12. Ye that fear the
F. 13. Thou, God, seest
S. 14. Let patience have
S. 14. Let patience have her perfeet work. James i. 4.

CHR1S?
JULY.
S. Ij. Come, let us s
M. 16. Love one anot

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2. 17. Repent and do

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W. 18. Be not high-min
T. 19. Fear none of the
F. 20. Examine me, O Lo ;
S. 91. Be thou faichful unt

JULY.
29th WEEK.
S. 1j. Corne, let us sing unto the Lord. Ps. xcv. 1 .
M. 16. Love one another with a pure heart. I Pet. i. 22.

-
2: 17. Kepent and do the first works. Hev.ii. 5 . $\alpha$
-
W. 18. Be not high-minded. Rom. xi. 20.
T. 19. Fear none of these things which thou shalt suffer.

Rev. 11. 10.
F. 20. Examine me, O Lord, and prove me. Ps. xxvi. 2 ;
S. 91. Be thou faithful unto death, Reo. ii., 10 .



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A
T. 31. I would the

## W. Auguar 1. My

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JULY. Memoranda. Slst WEEK.
S. 29. My praise shall be of thee in the great congregation.

Ps. $\mathbf{x x i i}, 25$.
M. 30. Behold, I come quickly. :Rev. iii. 11.
T. 31. I would thou wert cold or hot. Rev. iii. 15.
W. August 1. My dayo are swifter than a weaver's shuttle. $J o b v i i, 6$.
T. 2. As many as I love, 1 rebuke and chasten. Rev, iii, 19.
F. 3. I have satisfied the weary sonl. Jer, $\mathbf{x x x i} 25$.
S. 4. Behold, I stand athe door and knock. Rev. iii. 20. $\phi$

T. 7. Behold the L
W. 8. Thou hast red $\stackrel{1}{\square}$

|  | CHMIBTIAN REMEMBRANCER. $\quad 75$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AUGUST. |  |
| Memoranda. |  |

S. 5. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and honour, and power. Rev.iv. 11.
M. 6. As for God, his way is perfect. Ps. xviii. So.

T: 7. Behold the Lion of the tribe of Judah. Rev. v. 5.
W. 8. Thou hast redeemed us to God by thy blood. Rev, v. 9 .
T. 9. Worthy is the Lamb that was slain. Rev, v. 12.
$\div$
F. 10. If thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door. Gen.iv. 7.
S.11. By the Lord actions are weighed. 1 Sam. ii. 3.

M.20. Oppress not the v
S. 19. Behold, the glot
AUGUSI:

W. 22. And she said, I w
$\qquad$
S. 19. Behold, the glory of the Lord filled the house. Ezek. xliv. 4.
M. 20. Oppress not the widow nort * Zec. vii. 10
T. 21. God shall wipe away all tears. 'Rev. vii. 17.
W. 22. And she said, I will go. Gen. xxiv. 58 .
23. Who shall stand when he appeareih? Mal. iii. 2.

24, O Lord, revive thy work. Hab. iii. 2.
25. I will not leave thee, Gen, xx viii, 15 .



SEPTEMBER.
Memoranda. S6th WEEK.
S. 2. They were all with one accurd in one place. Acts ii. 1.
M. 3. Seek ye me, and ye shall live. Amos v. 4.
T. 4. Feed my sheep. John xxi. 16 .
W. 5. Fear God and give glory to him. Rev, xiv. 7.
T. 6. The pride of thy heart hath deceived thee. Ob, i. 3 .
7. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev. xiv. 13 .
8. Rend your heart and not your garment. Joel ii. 15.

S. 9. The Lord dwelleth in Zion Joel iii. 21
M. 10. Thou art righteous, 0 Lord. Rev. xvi. 5.
T. 11. Behold the Lamb of God. John i. 36.
W. 12. It is time to seek the Iord. Hosea x. 12.
T. 13. What will ye do in the solemn day? Hosea ix. 5.
F. 14. One soweth and another reapeth. John iv. 37.
S. 15. I am that bread of life. John vi. 48.

| CRRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER. |
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| SEPTEMBER. $\quad$ Memoranda. |

S. 16. The Lord loveth the gates of Zion. Ps, Ixxxvii. 2.
M. 17. Draw me, we will run after thee. S. Song. i. 4.
2. 18. Set thine house in order. 2 Kings $\mathbf{x x} .1$. غ
W. 19. Cast thy bread upon the waters. Eccl. xi. 1.
T. 20. Rejoice, 0 young man, in thy youth. Eccl. xi. 9 .
F. 21. Be ye mindful of his covenant.e 1 Chron. xvi. 15.
S. 22. Surely the serpent will bite without enchantment.
M. 24. The Lord searcheth all hearts. 1 Chron. $\mathbf{x x v i i i . ~} 9$.
T. 25. If thou seek him he will be found of thee. 1 Chron. xxviii. 9.
W. 26. My beloved is mine and I am his. S. Song ii. 16.
T. 27. My people doth not consider. Asa. i. 3 .
F. 28. Wash you, make you clean. Is. i. 16.
29. Many waters cannot quench love. S. Song viii, 7 . 1.

SEYTEMBEI
S. 30. The m
M. Octores 1
T. 2. Let us v
W. 3. The loft
T. 4. Cease ye

5
F. 5. Do not
s. 6. The oyes
SEYTEMBER. Memoranda. 40th WEEK.
S. So. The mountain of the Lord's shall be established.
M. Octorer 1. Let the wicked forsake his ways, Isa, Iv. 7.
T. 2. Let us walk in the light of the Lord. Isa. ii. 5 .
W. 3. The lofty looks of man shall be humbled. Isa. ii. 11.
T. 4. Cease ye from man. Isa. ii. 22.
,
F. 5. Do not condemn me. Job x. \&.
S. 6. The oyes of the wicked shall fail. Job xi. 20 ,


4.
M. 15. Whe)
2. 16. What
W. 17. Thou 1

T. 18. The hat
F. 19. I will gi
M. 15. Wherefore hidest thou thy face ? Job xiii. 24.
T. 16. What will ye do in the day of visitation ?
W. 17. Thou hast appointed his bounds that he cannot pass. Job xiv. 5 ,
T. 18. The haughty shall be humbled. Is. x. 33 .
F. 19. I will give them a heart to know me. Jer. xxiv. 7.
s. wo. I will. love them freely. Hos. xiv: 4.
OCTOBER. Memoranda. 43rd WEEK.
S. 21. I will wait upon the Lord. Isa, viii, 17.
M. 22. The ways of the Lord are right. Hos, xiv, 9.
T. 23. If a man die, shall he live? Job xiv. 14.
W. 24. The watchman shall lift up the voice: Isa. lii. 8 .
T. 25. The redeemed of the Lord shall return. Isa. li, 11.
F. 26. Abstain from all appearance of evil. 1 Thess, v. 29.
S. 27. God hath not appointed us to wrath. 1 Thess. v. 9 .

OCTOBER.
S. 28. Jehovah is
M. 29. Be at peac
-
T. 30. Watchman
W. 31. The acorne
T. November 1. B
F. 2. The disciple is
S. 3. Every tree is
OCTOBER. Memoranda. 4th WEEK.
S. 28. Jehovah is my strength and my song. Isa, xii. 2.
M. 29. Be at peace among yourselves. 1 Thess, v. 13 .
-
T. 30. Watchman, what of the night ? Isa. xxi, 11.
W. 31. The acorner is consumed. Isa. xxix. 20 .
T. November 1. Bleas them that curse you. Luke vi. 28.
F. 2. The disciple is not above his master. Lnke vi. 40.
S. 3. Every tree is known by its fruit. Luke vi. 44.

S. 4. Worship
M. 5. The sinn
T. 6. Can the
W. 7. Judge n
T. 8. Thou hast -
F. 9. Surely the
S. 10. This is a

S. 4. Worship the Lord in the holy mount. Isa, xxvii. 18.
M. 5. The sinners in Zion are afraid. 1sa, $\times x \times 1 i i, 14$.
T. 6. Can the blind lead the blind ? Luke vi. 39.
W. 7. Judge not according to appearance, John vii, 24.
T. 8. Thou hast the words of eternal life. John vi. 68. 4
F. 9. Surely the people are grass. Isa, xl. 7 .
S. 10. This is a hard saying. John vi, 60.

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NOVEMBER.
S. 11. Is it lawful
M. 12. I will lea
T. 13. Fear sot,
T. 15. Lead us nc
F. 16 Feed me wit
NOVEMBER. Memoranda. 46th WEEK.
S. 11. Is it lawful on the Sabbath-days to do good? Luke vi.9.
M. 12. I will lead them in paths they have not known. Isa. xlii, 16.
T. 13. Fear sot, for I am with thee. Isa. xliii. 5.
W. 14. Give to every man that asketh of thee. Luke vi. 30.
T. 15. Lead us not into temptation. Luke xi. 4.
F. 16 Feed me with food convenient for me. Prov. xxx. 8 .
S. 17. Happy is the man that feareth alway. Prov. $\times \times$ viii. 14.

CERISTIAN REMEMBRANCER.
NOVEMBER. Memoranda. 47th WEEK.
S. 18. Hallowed be thy name. Luke xi. 2.
M. 19. This is an evil generation. Luke xi. 29.

1 $\rightarrow$. $\rightarrow$
T. 20. The earth was full of his praise. Hab.ili. 3.
W. 21. I am the Lord, and there is none else. Isa. xiv. 6 .
T. 22. Look unto me, and be ye saved. Lsa. xlv. 28.
c
F. 28. They rose early and corrupted all their doinge.

S. 24. There is no peace to the wicked. Isa. xlviii, 29.

CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER.

Memoranda. 48th WEEK.
S. 25. O Zion, put on thy 'beautiful garments. Ira. lii. I.

M. 26. She trusted not in the Lord. Zeph. iii, 2.
T. 27. Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn. Isar. li, 1.
W. 28. I will joy in the God of my salvation. Hab. iii. 18. $\lambda$.
T. 29. Who hath believed our report ? ILa. lift. 1.

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F. 30. He hath borne our grief a and carried our sorrows. Is. Viii. 4.
S. Decemarn 1. His ways are everlasting. Hab, iii. 6.

DECEMBER.
Memoranda.
49th WEEK.
S. 2. Who shall declare his generation! Isa, liii. 8.
M. 3. The tabernacle of God is with men. Rev, xxi. 3 .
T. 4. Every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.

Isa. Iv. 1;
W. 5. There shall be no more curse. Rev, xxii. 8 .
T. 6. There shall be no night there. Rev. xxii. 5 .
F. 7. When shall these thinge be ? Matt. xxiv. 3.
S. 8. Take heed 11 at no man deceive youl. Matt. xxiv. 4.

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S. 9. Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom. Jer. ix. 23 .
M. 10. Incline your ear, and come unto me. Isa. Iv. 3. d
T. 11. I will be as the dew unto Israel. Hos, xiv. 5.
W. 12. What have 1 to do any more with idols? Hos, xiv, 8 .
T. 13. Will a man rob God ? Mal, iii, 8.
F. 14. In all their affictions he was afflicted. Isa, Ixiii. 9.
S. 15. Be ye not unequally yoked together, 2 Cor, vi, 14.:

S. 16. The Sabbath was made for man. Mark ii. 27. ,
M. 17. God loveth a cheerful giver. 2 Cor: ix. 7.
T. 18. If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost.
,
2 Cor. iv. 3.
W. 19. Thon rulest the raging sea, Ps. Ixxxix. 9 .

T: 20. So fight I, not as one that beateth the air. I Cor: ix. 26 .
F. 21. We al! do fade as a leaf, Isn. Ixiv. 6.

S, 22. Lean not to thine own understanding Prou, iii. 5 . ,

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WV. 26. We have
T. 27. The last en
F. 28. Remember $n$

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CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER.
DECEMBER. Memoranda.
S. 23, Blessed is the man that keepeih the Sabbath. Is. Lvi. 2
M. 24. Ye are bought with a price. 1 Cor, vi, 20 .
.
7. 25 . The saints shall judge the world. 1 Cor, vi, 2.
iv. 26. We have the mind of Christ. I Cor: ii. 16 .
T. 27. The last enemy is Death. I Cor: xv, 26 .
F. 28. Remember now thy Creator. Eccl. xii. 1.
S. 29. The dust shall return to the earth as it was. Eccl. xii. 7 .


Now Moon 2d day, First Qr. 10th day,
Full Moon 17th day Full Moon 17th day
Last $\mathbf{~ Q r}, 24$ th day,

## JANUARY.

Now Moon 2 d day, 100 t 10 FEBRUARY.
First Gr. 10th day, 7h 57 m even. New. Moon 1st day, 5 h 23 m even. Full Moon 17th day, 11 h 0 m morn First Qr. 9th day, 6 h 20 m even. Last Qr . 23 d day

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## MARCH.

New Moon, 2d day, 10 h 21 m morn New Moon, 1st day, 0 h 9 m morn. First Qr. 9th day, 2 h 20 m even. First Qr. 7th day, 8 h 56 m even. Full Moon, 16th day, 10 h 29 morn . Full Moon 14 th day, 7 h 7 m morn


Last Qr. 22d day, If 19 m even. New Moon 30 th day, 10 h 57 m morn

APRIL.


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Mrst Qr. 7th day, Full Moon 14 th dn Last (2r. 22d day, 4 New Moon 29th da

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## MAY.

Nrst Qr. 7th day, 3 h 12 m mom
Full Moon 14th dny, Oh 31 m even. First er. 5 th day, 10 h 6 m morn:
Last Qr. 22d day, 4 h 37 m even. Full Moon 13th day, 2 h 51 m morn
New Moon 29 th day, 7 h 3 m oven. Last Qr. 21 st day, 6 h 21 m morn.
New Moon 28th day, 2 h 21 m morn

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122. 

GIRISTIAN REMERMBANCER.

JULY.

- First Qr. 4th day, 6 h 40 m even. Full Moon 12th day, 6 h 2 m even J.ast Qr. 20th day, 5 h 9 m even.

AUGUST.
First Qr. 3d day 5 h 56 m mom. Full Moon 1 l th day, 9 h 34 m morrt Last $\mathbf{Q r}$. 19th day, 1 h 40 m morn. New Moon 25 th day, 4 h 5 lm even


SEPTE
First Qr. 1st day Full Mnon, 9th Last (Qr. 17th day New Moon 24th

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## ST.

56 m morm. 9 h 34 m morn h 4 m morn. 4h 5 lm even
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## SE PTEM BER.

First Qr. 1st day, 8 h 47 m even. . First Qr. 1st day, 2 h 44 m even. Full Mion, 9 th day, 0 h 40 m morn Full Moon 9 th day, 2 h 43 m even. Last Qr. 17 th day, 8 h 52 m morn. Iast Qr . 16 th day, 3 h 40 m even. New Moon 24th day, 2 h 15 m morn. New Moon, 23d day, 1 h 55 m even.

First Qr. 31 st day, Ilh 13 m even.


## NOVEMBER.

Full Moon 8 th day, 3 h 47 m morn. Full Moon 7th day, 3 h 34 m even. Last Qr. 14th day, 10 h 58 m even. Last Qr . 14 th day, 7 h 38 m morn. New Moon 22 d day, 4 h 24 m morn New Moon 21 st day, 9 h 43 m even. | First $Q \mathrm{Qr}$. 30 th das, 8 h 5 m morn. | Nirst Qr. 30 th day, 3 h 16 m morn. |
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SKE

The River St. of the vast Lake Ontario, and of their waters into greater than any several places, ei ters of islands, wh inland Archipela the islands at th miles from the se Lake St. Peter, 4 number, the isla the Archipelago St. Lawrence, m this great river. Lake Ontario an ceeds three hund beauty of their sce shores; but as a us beyond the lin our present obser the most interest Lawrence.

The island of 1 islands lying at tt rence. It is of a in length from the to the eastern or 1 miles and a half i out into the stre Montreal, to the weat it is bounded the River des Pra separates the islan and southwest it ;

# SKETCH OF MONTREAL. 

The River St. Lawrence, being the only outlet to the sea of the vast Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and of the hundred tributary streams that pour their waters into these lakes, is perhaps, in volume of water, greater than any other river in North America; and, in several places, embraces within its channel numerous clusters of islands, which may be not very inapp'ropriately termed inland Archipelagoes. The Thousand Isles below Kingston, the islands at the rapids of the Longue Sault, about 600 miles from the sea, the islands at the western extremity of Lake St. Peter, 450 miles from the sea, and about twelve in number, the island of Orleans and those lying near it, and the Archipelago at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St, Lawrence, may be considered as the principal groups in this great river. The whole number of islands, between Lake Ontario and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, probably exceeds three hundred, some of which are remarkable for the beauty of their scenery and the picturesque grandeur of their shores; but as a description of them in detail would carry us beyond the limits of this brief sketch, we shall confine our present observations to the island of Montreal, which is the most interesting of the whole insular family of the St. Lawrence.

The island of Montreal is the largest of the collection of islands lying at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Law. rence. It is of a triangular form, about thirty-two miles in length from the westernmost or higher point at St. Ann's to the eastern or lower point at Bout de $\bar{l}$ Isle, and about ten miles and a half in the widest part, from the cape that juts out into the stream, about five miles above the City of Montreal, to the Abord a Plouf. On the north and north. west it is bounded by the lake of the Two Mountains, and the River des Prairies, a considerably large stream, which separates the islands of Montreal and Jesu; and on the west and southwest it is bounded by the St. Lawrence, which at

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the southwestern extremity spreads itself to a width of several miles, and is commonly called the lake St. Louis. On the western shore of this island, abnut midway between its extreme points, and exactly at the head of ship navigation, stands the City of Montreal. Its situation is calculated to have a fine effect on the eye of the traveller, as he approaches it by the river. Immediately in the rear of the City, a beautiful mountain raises its head several hundred feet above the level of the surrounding country, This eminence presents a rich and pleasing object to the view, from its being thickly covered with trees even to the top. From its base to the river, a beautiful declivity extends itself, the more distant parts of which are studded with neat and comfortable houses, two or three of which display considerable magnificence; -and on the verge of the river is situated the City, which from the circumstance of most of the roofs and several of the steeples being covered with tin, presents a very fine appearance, which has obtained for it the epithet of the "silver-roofed City." The effect of these tiri roofs and clear bright spires is considerably heightened by the rich dark greell of the mountain in the back ground; and the whole presents a prospect in which the City appears to great advantage, and affords a subject for the painter from which many artists have taken several beautiful sketches.

Montreal extends in its greatest length, from Papineau square to the southwestern extremity of the Recollet suburbs, about two English miles; and in breadih, from the river side to the northwestern extremity of the St. Lawrence suburbs, somewhat more than a mile. That portion of the tuwn which lies within the limits of the ancient wall, by which the government of France fortified it, is termed the Cury, and those portions which are situated beyund this wall, are called suburbs. Of these there are six; namely, the Quebec, the St. Louis, the St. Lawrence, the St. Antoine, Recollet, and St. Ann suburbs. The whole extent embraced within the extreme limits of the City is not covered with buildings, nor are the streets so closely lined with houses as is gencrally the case in large towns in the old world. The principal business stfeets, however, both in the City and suburbs, present no vacant lots; and, in these streets, the houses of modern construction are built on plans which combine considerable elegance with substantial construction and domestic comforis to the occupants. The streets generally cross one another at right angles, being with a few exceptions parallel with and perpendicular to the bank of the river. The total number of inhabitants, exclusive of military and transient persons amounts to 27,297 .
As we have limited ourselves to a sketch of the present state of Montreal, we cannot enter into a bintory of its rise
and progress, of Hochelaga, as seen in 1536 rich, populous rigged vessels, and other rivel a vast inland t which was veil minable forest present time. course of its pr present, but $m$ to be the first number of inh tion, its inter wealth and imp
To the eye of of magnificent most prominen side of a publi without exagge magnificent pil front, which is sents a Piazza columns; it is 1 feet wide on the a circumstance building of the completed. Th edifice:
Length on the 0 Breadth of the f Piazza Height of the fr - from the the ceiling. —— of the to

Nearly the wt altars, is covere and capacious ge imitation of stu grand and magn a fine effect on ecuted in a style chancel; it has ornament. Thi persons with easa its walls 15,000 .
width of St. Lollis. $y$ between ip navigacalculated as he ap. ear of the 1 hundred ry, This iew, from p. From itself, the and com. nsiderable wated the roofs and resents a he epithet tin roofs $y$ the rich and the to great om which les. Papineau ollet sub. from the Lawrence ion of the wall, by rmed the this wall, ely, the Antoine, mbraced red with ouses as ld. The City and eets, the 18 which onstruc. le streets ing with the bank lusive of fits rise
and progress, from the first discovery of the humble village of Hochelaga, with its few bark oanoes lying on the beach, as seen in 1535 by Cartier and his associates, to the present rich, populous, and commercial City, receiving 118 squarerigged vessels, and treble that number of chooners, st camers, and other, river craft, in one seascn in its port ; and spreading, a vast inland trade over a continent, the greater portion of which was veiled from the eye of civilization by an interminable forest, till within the limits of a century from the present time. Suffice it to say, that Montreal has, in the course of its progress from its first foundation in 1642 to the present, but more especially in the last half century, risen to be the first City in British North America, as to the number of inhabitants, the commanding nature of its location, its internal and foreign trade, and its commercial wealth and importance.
To the eye of a traveller, Montreal presents few specimens of magnifteent architecture. The Parochial church is the most prominent and extensive. It is situated on the eastern side of a public square, called Place d'Armes, and may, without exaggeration, be pronounced the most splendid and magnificent pile of sacred architecture in America. The front, which is on the side next to the Place d' Armes, presents a Piazza, with three lofty entrances supported by columns; it is bounded on each side by square towers, thirty feet wide on the outside; these towere are not yet finished, a circumstance much to be regretted as it deprives the building of the fine effect which it would have were they completed. The following are the dimensions of this vast edifice:
Length on the outside...................................... 250 feet
Breadth of the front outside .......................................... 182 feet
Height of the front .................................................... 92 feet
—— from the floor to the crown of the arch of 110 feet the ceiling 84 feet ——of the towers when completed ................................... 204 feet

Nearly the whole of the ground floor, on which are five altars, is covered with pews, and there are two tiers of lofty and capacious galleries. The ceiling is painted in fresco, in imitation of stucco ornaments; and the interior presents a grand and magnificent coup $d$ 'eeil, which cannot fail to have a fine effect on the observer. The grand altar is not executed in a style in good keeping with the other parts of the chancel; it has too much the gaudy appearance of painted ornament. This clurch is capable of containing 12,000 persons with ease, and when crowded would receive within its walls 15,000 . The style of its architecture is Gothic, and

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the exterior presents a correct and magnificent specimen of this order, which has no parallel in America, and which reflects great credit on its architect, the late Mr. O'Donnell. As the interior fixtures are entirely of wood, the Gothic style is not in entire accordance with the exterior, but probably could not approximate nearer with wooden materials.
The Proteatant Episcopal church, in Notre Dame street, presents a very neat Doric front. Its dimensions are as follow :-
Length nutside ............................................... 185 feet
Breadth of front outside ................................. 90 feet
Height from centre aisle to crown of the arch ... 42 feet _ of steeple from the level of the street to the highest point

205 feet
This steeple is a very tasteful and prominent ornament of the City; it contains a clock with four dials, which as yet is deprived of nne means of being generally useful, by the want of a bell to announce the hours.
The chureh of St. James, and the Bishop's palace adjoining in the northwestern part of the St. Lawrence suburbs are large buildings, not remarkable for architectural grandeur.
The Methodist Chapel, in St. James' atreet, is a beautiful structure, the front of which displays good taste; the interior is also neatly and tastefully fitter up.
The American Presbyterian church, in the Haymarket, is a capacious building, presenting a spacious front, and capable of containing one thousand persons with ease.
The Recollet church, in Notre Dame street, is a prominent object in that part of the City in which it is situated, but is entirely devoid of any thing like good taste in its architecture.
Besides these there are the Bonsecours church, the Chapels of the Hotel Dieu, the Grey Nunnery and the Nuns of the Congregation, two churches for the Scotch Presbyterians, and one chapel for a congregation of Baptists, none of which present any thing in their construction of an efegant or ornamental character.
The other public buildinge are the Court-House and Gaol, the former presents a front possessing some display of ornament, but nothing very atrikingly chaste or elegant, the latter has a heavy and frowning appearance, devoid of tasteful construction or ornament, and being situated in full view of the most crowded market in the City, may be said to be very improperly located.

Nelson's monument, at the head of the New Market, is a very beautiful column, exhibiting a good and classic atyle of ornament. It was erected by the citisens of Montreal, to perpetuate the memory and as a tribute of reapect to the aplendid achievements of the greatest of British Admirals.

The only public building in the City, devoted to commercial purposes, is the Montreal Bank; it is not remarkable for beauty of structure, but is capacious and substantially built.
The British and American Hotel (late Masonic Hall) is a large and splendid building, and in point of magnificence, external appearance, solidity of construction, and internal accommodations, may rank among the first rate establish. ments of the kind in North America.
Adjoining the British and American Hotel is the Theatre, a small building, presenting a neat front and having good internal arrangements.
The erections dedicated to education are the Petite Seminaire, at the south end of St. Paul street ; the Recollet school; the British and Canadian school; and the National echool, which are capacious but barren of architectural beauty. A large school house is in progress of erection adjoining St. James' church.
Montreal contains three Nunneries, the Seurs de la Congregation, Ursulines, and Seurs Grises; their style of architecture approaches to the monastic sameness of the seventeenth century, and they are only worihy of notice among the buildings of the City, from their capacious dimensions.

After the public buildings, the next most important object is the Port. The improvements of this part of the City commenced in the fall of 1830, and, when completed, will render the harbour of Montreal superior to any in British America, for convenience, neatness, and solidity of construction. At the southern extremity of the port is the entrance of the Lachine canal, which presents a series of very beautiful and well-built locks. This canal is becoming of great importance, from its being the channel of intercourse with the vast extensive countries on the Ottawa, the St. Lawrence, and the great lakes.

Having now taken a bird's-eye view of Montreal, it may not be irrelevant to say a few words in conclusion on its growing importance as a commercial City. In the year 1800 its population was 9,000 , in 1825 it amounted to 22,000 , and the census taken last year gives 27,297 inhabitants within the City limits, which is considered to be below the actual number. Mosi of the old inhahitants well recollect that, till within the last ten years, the old Euretta * and about half a dozen other square-rigged vessels, made up the amount of

[^0]our shipping. During the last season, however, 118 squarerigged vessels havecleared from Montreal. In the year 1794 the export of wheat from all Canada was 396 quarters; during the present year, Montreal alone exported 162,996 quarters. In 1800 the arrivals at Quebec, then the only port of entry in Canada, was 64 , whilst for the last two years the annual number has been nearly one thousand. Until the year 1829, large quantities of tanned leather were imported from the United States. The manufacture of this article is now carried on in Montreal and its vicinity to such an extent as almost to supersede importation. We have heen favoured with a statement of the quantity of leather manufactured by twelve houses in Montreal and its vicinity, from which we extract the following :-
Capital invested in tannetries and water privileges of tanneries, not including stock of hides, bark, \&c.
Price of manufacturing, all of which is distribut....................................
among the working classes
\& 85,050 Value of jeather manufactured £103,500
The Montreal leather market now supplies a considerable portion of the consumption of Upper Canada, and a part of that of Noya Scotia and New Brunswick. Extensive establishments for the manufacture of hats, combs, edge tools, nails, steam engines, flour, biscuit and other kinds of bread, beer, whiskey, soap and candles, are in successful operation and afford their enterprising proprietors remunerating pro. fits. There are also several manufactories of a less extensive nature of brushes, starch, turpentine, oat meal, \&c.
All these establishments are either lately commenced or greatly augmented within the last five years. About twenty years ago, the wholesale business was almost entirely confined to the respectable houses, Forsyth and RichardsonParker, Gerrard, and Ogilvie-thetwo Blackwoods-Dunlop and one or two others; at present there are upwards of forty houses extensively engaged in wholesale business. Within the same period the hard ware stores were only three in number they now amount to fifteen, and all appear to have ample business. If our limits would admit, we could give details exhibiting the great increase of our commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, which, when viewed in connection with the commanding and favourable location of Montreal for a vast inland trade, would exhibit very satisfactory results: enough, however, has we hope, been condensed in this brief sketch to shew the rapid increase of the City, and to afford good grounds of expectation that our present prosperity is only the dawning of a day which will, in course of time, exhibit in bold relief the City of Montreal, as one of the first commercial emporiums in America.

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MONTREAI ish and Foreign Its object is to p which it has iss tions, donations, taries are the $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}$ tions for Bibles Kain, Union D SUNDAY S formed October the Sabbath-Sct assisting in the $e$ ing them gratis, The report of its may he obtained for Books, \&ce, Rain and D. Car
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## From Sept. 18:

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## REGISTER

## OF 2Religious and $\begin{aligned} & \text { Literary Societies. }\end{aligned}$

MONTREAL BIBLE SOCIETY auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, was formed in August. 1820. Its object is to promote the circulation of the Scriptures, of which it has issued 25,022 copies ; its receipts, in subscriptions, donations, and sales, amount to $\ell^{9}, 1973 s$. Its Secretaries are the Rev. Messrs, Squires and Gilmore.-Applications for Bibles and Testaments may be made to Mr. Juhn Kain, Union Depository, 75, Notre Dame Street.
SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION SOCIETY of Canada, formed October, 1821, has for its object the promotion of the Nabbath-School cause throughout the Provinces, by assisting in the establishment of Sunday Schools, by profuring them gratis, or at cost prices, with the necessary books. The report of its proceedings is incomplete; but information may be obtained at the Union Depository, where application for Books, \&ec, miay also be made.-Secretaries, Messrs. J. Rain and D. Carmichael.
MONTREAL AUXILIARY RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIEIY was formed in 1821, for the purpose of distributing tracts and small publications, chiefly from the parent society in London. The issues made from the Depository From Sept. 1828, to Sept. 1899, were Tracts, Small Bookh. .............. 1889, ........ 1830, ....... 29,320 ...... 402 .............. 1830, to July, 1881, ....... 38,257 ...... 5,588 The-Secretary and Depositary is Mr. Kain, to whom applications for Tracts and Books may be made.
THE WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY employs Ten Missionaries in Lower Canada, and several more are required. This Society, in connection with the British Conference, is doing much for the spread of the Gospel in these Provinces. Its Secretaries are Mesers. Kain and Hilton.
THE CANADA EDUCATION AND HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, formed 20th December, 1827, has extended pecuniary aid to several feeble churches, has four Missionaries at present in the field, and expects to employ more soon. Arrangements have been made for commencing a Literary and Theological Seminary, under the superintendence of Rev. J. Smith, A.M. auxiliaries in various parts of Upper and lowher or more Its abject is to develope the ta ppper and Lower Canada. by calling it into exercise and by various of our land, constitution) to promote the religious and intellectual im. provement of the young men of both Provinces. The Secretaries are Messrs, H. J. Moore and J. Cushing, to whom application for information upon subjects connected with the soclety may be made.
THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, was esta-

- blished on the 16th May, 1827, and has been successful far beyond the expectations of its friends. The Provincial Parliament has shewn great liberality, by annual grants of money in aid of its funds. The Library, though not large, History. The Museum is not of the best workson Natural alone, although it is principally in that do Natural History progress is perceived, it contains Antiquities, Coins, and Curiosities of different kinds. The Cabinet of Minerals is very extensive, and contains specimens of the finest descrip. tions. In the Zoological section the Society possesses between 3 and 400 biris stuffed and put up in the best atyle, a number of quadrupeds, shells, insects, and reptiles. The Society Rooms are open to the public every week day, from eleven to three, but a ticket of admission from one of the
members is neceseary.


## THE BRE

I saw the in
The sweetnes And mourne Should e'er I But when it They closed i Deep was th And mute a

Fair was the Just lightly t And sweet he As moonlight But soon I m And found he And now the On the cold el

## TERMS OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE, MONTREAL

Criminal Court- February 24-28; March 1-10; August $25-31$; September 1-10.
Suparion Court.-February 1-20; April 1-20; June 1-
$20 ;$ October 1-20.
Imparior Court-January 21-81; March 11-19; May 21 ber ; June $21-30$; (July for Circuit Courts j) Septem-


July $10-19$; October $21-30$. $10-19$; April $21-30$;
I saw the you Marked the ke And saw him With faithless But, ah! I he The moaning c

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## THE BREVITY OF HUMAN LIFE.

I saw the infant's playful wile, The sweetness of its magic smile, And mourned that sin and earthly care, Should e'er pollute a work so fair ; But when its eyes had learned to weep, They closed in death's unbroken sleep; Deep was the father's parting sigh, And mute a mother's agony.

Fair was the maiden's cheek of snow, Just lightly tinged with beauty's glow, And sweet her blue eye's pensive beam, As moonlight on the mountain's stream; But soon I marked her fainting breath, And found her hand was stiff with death : And now the winding sheet is spread, On the cold clay which rests her head.

I saw the youth whose hopes were high, Marked the keen lightning of his eye, And saw him sail on pleasure's tide, With faithless fancy for a guide; But, ah! I heard a distant knell, The moaning of a passing bell,

And reason said, and sorrow sigh'd, " Behold the end of mortal pride !",

I saw the old man bent with care, Saw his dim eye and whitened hair, And wondered why he held so dear, A cheerless state of suffering here; And why he loved this fleeting breath, And trempled at the thought of death; But soon his feeble step was staid In that last sad and doleful shade.

Goitas Silbe

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GOLD 0
ENGLISH, PORTI
Amert
A Guinea,
A Half Guinea
A Third Gumea
A Jchannes,
A Half Johanne
A Moidore,
An Eagle,
A Half Eagle,
spanish and
A Doubloon,
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A Pistole, coine
A 40 Frances, coin
A 20 Francs,
SILVE
A Crown,
A Dolíar,
A Pistareen,
A French Crown
A French piece Tournois,
The American D
The Six Francs since 1792, ,
The Five Francs since 1792,

All the different Two-pence farthing is English, Purtinguese, ou spanish and Frenc

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## WEIGHT AND VALUE

OF
Choids Silber eloins efurrent in the Frobince.
IN CURRENCY, AND LIVRES AND SOLS.


All the dilferent den minations of the above Coins pass current. Two-pence farthing is allowed for every grain under or over weight, on English, Portilguese, and American Gold; and two.pence and one fith ou spanish and French.

1

THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION GRATEFULLY ACENOWLYDGR THE TAVOURS OF SEVERAL GENTLEMEN OF THIB CITX.

Srarker, Printer, Notre Dame Btreet, Montriel.


[^0]:    * This remarkable veasel was employed by the late North Weat Company in bringing out their annual outfits. Sheway upwards of twenty-eight yeari of age when ahe last visited this port, and bed made one voyage in each year. When the arrangements were made between the North Weat and Hudson Bay Companies, the was tranaferred to the latier and never again vivitiod Montreal.

