

have FULL LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, and may erect and build meeting-houses for public worship, and may choose and elect ministers for the carrying on of divine service, and the administration of the sacraments, according to their several opinions and all such dissenters shall be excused from any rate or taxes to be made or levied for the support of the Established Church of England."

1761. The Congregational Church at Liverpool, N. S., was organized, and five years later that of Sheffield, N. B., and the year following that the church in Chebogue. Just previous to the Revolutionary War, there were a number of Congregational Churches formed among the New England settlers in the Maritime Province.

1770. The work of founding the Congregational Church in Newfoundland, was begun at St. Johns, by Mr. John Jones, of the Royal Artillery, a native of Wales. It met with much opposition, which culminated in the governor's prohibiting their assembly for worship, but on an appeal being made to the British government an order was issued rescinding such arbitrary mandates, and giving liberty of worship.

1780. The "New Light" excitement led by Henry Alline, a disciple of Davenport, swept over a number of the Congregational Churches in the Maritime Provinces, making havoc with many of them.

1795. The London Missionary Society was organized for Foreign Mission work, on a catholic basis, by 18 Congregational, 7 Presbyterian, 3 Wesleyan, and 3 Episcopalian clergymen, in a chapel in London belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon.

1797. The brothers Robert and James A. Haldane at a time when religion was at a very low state in Scotland, devoted themselves and their large fortunes to evangelistic and philanthropic work. Adopting Congregational principles and polity, they with their associate labourers, laid the foundation of Congregationalism as it now is in Scotland, and an awakened religious state throughout the land followed.

1798. The first Congregational Church at Aberdeen, Scotland, was formed, the Rev. James Bennett, of Romsey, officiating at the organization.

1801. The Rev. Mr. Bentom, sent out by the London Missionary Society on application of Christian soldiers stationed at Quebec, formed a Congregational Church in that city of about forty members, supporting himself mainly by the practice of medicine. On the third year of his settlement he applied to the authorities, as usual, for his register, which was peremptorily refused, thus prohibiting him from officiating at baptisms, marriages and funerals. He exposed this injustice by publishing a pamphlet entitled "Law and Facts," and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of fifty pounds sterling, really for the crime of Nonconformity. By this decree the Act by the Canadian Parliament, sanctioned by the British Government, granting Congregational registers was illegally set aside, and for *thirty years* after Congregational ministers were deprived of their status. This Congregational Church in 1829 joined the Scotch Church, and is now known in Quebec as Chalmers' Church.

1804. The Quebec Congregational Church, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Bentom, organized the Quebec Auxiliary Bible Society, this being the same year of the formation of the parent Society, which Auxiliary has never ceased to exist.

1806. The first Sunday School in Canada was organized soon after Mr. Francis Dick arrived in Quebec, in connection with the Congregational Church there, under the Rev. Mr. Bentom.

1810. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was formed on a catholic basis. It owed its inception to a society of students in Andover Seminary, who were organized for the purpose of investigating the best way and means of making the gospel known to the pagan people. In this same year a

petition was sent settlers in Upper resided between latter place.

1811. The minister in Gill, the Congregation Stukely, Stanstead no pecuniary reward.

1814. The tion with it the I the ministry in I

1815. The Rev. J. Taylor, privations, the pa Church was reorg Sherill became th

1816. The care of the Rev. Congregational p

1819. The name of "The C Silcox, from Fro members, who w where services w

1827. Tl in Montreal, its and Baptists. T the supply of de catholic basis.

1829. T Messrs. Brown, V

1830. Th England, for the gregational Chur building was com

1831. The the Rev. H. Wil and the latter bec training college fo

1832. Tl formed under th Vermont, and fo H. Wilkes came visiting various p

1833. By gregational minis status with all otl Congregational C sionary Society c Home Missionary Churches in the I