

father's during the five or six years that our family lived in Kingston. My father became indebted to him in the course of some transactions about land, and had given him a bond for the amount. I well remember his coming to our house near York, a short time after my father's early and sudden death, and destroying in my mother's presence the obligations of my father, declaring that he would never consent to receive any part of the amount. Then, as he was returning, he strongly urged my mother to allow him to take me with him, that I might attend Mr. Strachan's school just opened at Kingston. I went, and spent three years in his family, treated as tenderly and kindly as if I had been his own son."*

Dr. Stuart died at Kingston, on the 15th of April, 1811. His son, Rev. George O'Kill, was the well-known Archdeacon of Toronto, and another son, the Hon. Sir James, was Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

The epitaph on Dr. Stuart's monument in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, is as follows :—

"Sacred to the memory of the Reverend John Stuart, D.D., Missionary to the Mohawk Nation, Minister at Cataraqui (now the city of Kingston), and first Rector of St. George's Church. Born in 1740 at Paxton (Penn., U.S.), and ordained in 1770 by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, to the Mission of the Mohawks. Among these wild children of the forest he laboured eleven years with judgment and mildness, bringing over many to Christ; and with the aid of Joseph Brant, the celebrated Indian Chief, he translated the Gospel of St. Mark and the Book of Common Prayer. From this calm and sanctified life he was awakened by the American Revolution, but faithful to his King and country, he retired to Canada, after much suffering and loss of his worldly goods. On his arrival in Montreal he was presented with the chaplaincy of Sir John Johnson's Royal Regiment of New York. His influence with the soldiers, as with the Indians, soon manifested itself in greater order, sobriety and reverence for religion. His connection with the army was exchanged in 1785 for the pastoral charge of a congregation at Cataraqui; but he still watched over one tribe of his beloved Mohawks, settled in the Bay of Quinté. In 1789, Dr. Inglis, first Colonial Bishop of Nova Scotia, appointed him Ecclesiastical Commissary of Upper Canada, and his college of Philadelphia made him

* Eastern Canada and New Foundland, page 231. See this information and fuller details in Canniff's *Early Settlement of Upper Canada*, and Hawkins' *Annals of the Church in Upper Canada*.