

These three are the only denominations that are in the township, no doubt partly owing to the language, but more to the aversion they have to these runners that drive through the country, seducing the weak, credulous and ignorant, for which they are to be highly commended. Had others behaved so they would not have got such a footing in the country.

There is one thing said of them (the Germans,) that I mention with regret, and that is that some of them are immoral in their lives, being given to such sin as swearing, and drinking and profaning the Sabbath even drinking and quarrelling upon the Sabbath after divine service. But it is what has been a grief to others of them, and means have been taken to prevent such things. They have also been charged with bringing things to sell, or to market upon the Sabbath day, such as butter and eggs, and give for excuse that they live at a distance. But is hoped that they will see their error, and that those who have the execution of the laws respecting these matters will be resolute and faithful in the discharge of their duty, as a little resolution and perseverance under the blessing of God may conquer their obstinacy. It is not to be supposed that the people of this township in general believe so, not at all, they are decent, and solemn. It is said that what hurts the morals of the people, the young people especially, was some settling among them after the American war.

In Lunenburg town there is both a Court house and jail. And what is to their honour they are said to settle a great part of their matters by arbitration. The Judges are careful to advise them to settle their matters in an amicable manner, which sometimes hath the desired effect. The cases that come before the court are but few, sometimes indeed eight or ten, at other times only two or three, which is a thing greatly in their favor, considering they are so very numerous. And sure there cannot be a more hurtful thing either to the peace of a society or its interest than vexatious law suits, though some are obliged to make use of the law in their own defence."

During Mr. Comingo's ministry the con-

gregation flourished. We have seen his list of baptisms, admissions to communion, etc., which shows that during each year of his ministry his communion roll received considerable accessions. The people too had not only surmounted the difficulties of their early settlement, and enjoyed the comforts of life, but a number had even become wealthy. The greatest disadvantage under which they laboured was their want of education from their retaining the German language, and the scarcity of teachers who understood it. From this circumstance the young generation grew up without the same instruction as the older, who had come from Germany. Many, however, endeavoured to give their children the best education in their power.

Mr. C. continued to preach regularly till the year 1818, and occasionally till the summer of 1819, and in the following January he fell asleep in Jesus, in the 97th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry.

After his death the congregation sent to Germany for a successor, and obtained the Rev. Mr. Moschell, a graduate of the University of Hiedelberg. Although, possessing superior educational advantages to his predecessor, we regret that we cannot speak in the same favorable terms of his labours or their results. His conduct unfortunately exhibited scenes over which charity must throw a veil. The result was that the congregation became very much scattered. They had no ecclesiastical connexion with any other portion of the Church, but remained in an isolated and independent position. They had no Presbytery to exercise superintendence over them, or to execute such discipline as the case might require. The evil therefore continued without remedy, while the congregation gradually declined. The zealous proselytising efforts of other denominations acting on such a state of things easily drew off numbers to their ranks, so that when Mr. M. returned to Germany in 1837, he left Presbyterianism in Lunenburg in rather a shattered condition.

After his departure the Rev. D. A. Fraser of the Kirk of Scotland was settled at Lunenburg. By this time the English