

he had no less than ten Townships under his charge, with an extent of 600 square miles, and has been known to travel in one day, forty miles on horseback, and to perform three services. Such efforts could not but tell on a constitution even more than ordinarily robust; and we should be glad to hear of his soon obtaining a co-worker who might share in his labours.

**BROME CORNER AND KNOWLTON.**—On Tuesday we reached Brome Corner, and at two o'clock attended a Missionary Meeting in the Church erected under the ministry of the Rev. R. Lindsay, Incumbent of Brome. It is certainly a model of its kind—was built at a cost of \$1650, and consecrated in June, 1859. It will accommodate 160 persons.

The same evening a large and interesting meeting was held at Knowlton, Brome, in the substantial School-building erected by Colonel Knowlton and deeded to the Church. The labours of the Incumbent in this important field are, we believe, unsurpassed by any other clergyman in the Province; and that the results are not inadequate, may be learned from the printed reports of the Church Society. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards providing a partial endowment; and there is every indication of life and spiritual progress.

**FROSTE VILLAGE** is eight miles from Knowlton, and has been served for the last 12 years by the Rev. David Lindsay, brother of the Incumbent of Brome.

Hand in hand have these brothers laboured for the spread of the Gospel in the Eastern Townships, and we feel that the Church owes to them, and the other devoted Clergy who have been mentioned, a debt of gratitude.

This was the last of the present series of meetings, and was addressed by six of the Clergy, including the Rev. Messrs. W. Jones and Abbott, who had not before attended. Although the weather was inclement, and the depth of snow great, there was a large attendance, and the last meeting exceeded in interest any that had preceded. The summing up was made by the Archdeacon, and the Clergy parted, with the conviction that impressions had been made which would be productive of much good to themselves and their people.

We would gladly, did our space permit, lay before our readers further particulars of the great work which is being accomplished in the Eastern Townships. A large hearted Missionary spirit is being developed, and means taken for the partial endowment of the various Parishes and Missions. May God graciously increase the number of the labourers, and support and encourage those who are already in the field.

May each member of the Church realize his obligation to labour and pray for the extension of the Divine Kingdom. May each one, quickened by a sense of the constraining love of Christ, ask, "Lord what wilt Thou have me to do?" May those whose hospitality we have enjoyed, and whose cheerful co-operation with their Clergy had led to the encouraging results we have described, realize more and more the preciousness of the Gospel they are aiding to extend in the saving influence upon their own hearts to His glory who loved and died for, and ever liveth to make intercession for them.

We shall be glad to record from time to time the growth, external and internal, of the Church in the Eastern Townships.—*Echo.*

#### FRELIGHSBURGH.

It is not to be wondered at, that to trace the origin of nations and communities that have long

since disappeared, without leaving any records of their history, is a difficult undertaking, when we find, that even man, of the events of less than sixty years are nearly forgotten, or but imperfectly remembered by the next generation.

The writer of the present article intends to give an account of the first planting of the Church of England in this part of the Province of Canada. One would think that the task was not difficult, but the materials from which he is to draw are meagre—scarcely any at all, from written documents, only from memory, not always to be depended upon, but he will in no case supply the lack of records by the aid of imagination.

An attempt was made to make a beginning at the west end of St. Armand, in the year of our Lord 1801, by an English clergyman of the name of James Tunstall. He brought a blank register with him from Montreal, duly authenticated by one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. This register is extant, and contains, between the 20th January, 1801, and the 17th May, 1802, eleven acts of marriages, baptisms, and burials; viz., five marriages, five baptisms, and one burial, but as none of them was of Frelighsburg, it does not appear that he ever officiated in this place during his stay in the country. That his residence was at Philipsburg, on the eastern shore of Missisquoi Bay, is inferred from this fact, that he delivered his register by an entry therein made, to Philip Ruiter, his churchwarden, who was a resident of Philipsburg, after whose name the village was named.

Between 1802, when Mr. Tunstall left, and 1804, there was a Rev. Mr. Short; but how long he staid, or what were the extent and effects of his labours, there are no records to show.

In 1804, the Rev. C. C. Cotton, late of Dunham, of whom an account has appeared in a former number of the *Church Chronicle*, came to St. Armand, where he remained till the 28th of March, 1808. He also resided at Philipsburg. There is no evidence or tradition known to the writer that any of the three had performed divine service, or preached at Frelighsburg.

The late Lord Bishop of Quebec, then the Hon. and Rev. Charles James Stewart, arrived at Philipsburg in the month of March, 1808, and the Rev. Mr. Cotton, by agreement between them, sanctioned by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, moved to Dunham to open a new mission, where he remained until he died, in 1848. Mr. Stewart remained only a short time at Philipsburg, which he employed in visiting the country around, before he decided on what might appear to him to be the most eligible plan of ulterior proceedings; and finally, he determined on separating St. Armand into two missions, or fields of labour, and to divide his labours equally between them. For his residence he chose Frelighsburg, then a very new village, but from its great natural advantages, it held out promises and prospects of rapid growth and increasing population, which have not as yet been realized, but it is confidently believed that it will, at no distant period, be a place of considerable importance in the country.

The Seigneurie of St. Armand, from the eastern shore of Missisquoi Bay, stretches eastward on latitude 45°, which separates the Province of Canada from the State of Vermont, and extends eighteen miles in length, to the western line of Sutton, by four miles in breadth, and bounded on the north by the south lines of both Dunham and Stanbridge. Frelighsburg is situated twelve miles east of Philipsburg. Pyke river runs through the midst of the village, supplying water power sufficient to turn a grist and saw mill, and also other works for manufacturing purposes if well improved, which would draw together an increase of population, and furnish employment

and business both to house and to feed them. But the natural advantages of the locality have been allowed to pass away unprofitably, though the locality itself is most beautiful, and an object of admiration to all strangers who pass through it. It is surrounded on all sides, except the openings which let in and out the little river, not with lofty mountains, but gentle swells, which conceal the village from the traveller, coming from every point of the compass, till he arrive within a mile of the church. From its early settlement, eight roads met and centered in the village, and these roads branch out into thirteen or fourteen roads within the distance of three miles and a half.

In fixing upon Frelighsburg as the headquarters of his mission, Mr. Stewart thought, as everybody else thought, that the place was sure to grow very rapidly, both in population and business, and in this expectation, common to all, he pitched his tent in it, and determined to build a church, as to all appearance the most eligible place for a church in the vicinity. Frelighsburg, however, has not yet answered the expectations that were then so fondly entertained. The village lots were not sold, but let out on long leases and annual rents, which people did not like. The owner of the land kept all the water power privileges in his own hands, and beyond a grist and saw mill which never did much business, he made no other use of the water, and would not let it out to others who would have made it useful to themselves and the country. The result has been that the village has not grown; the inhabitants have not increased. They are not more numerous now than they were forty years ago. There are several very good houses that have been recently built, but they do not occupy new ground, only the ground on which the old houses stood. New lots are not taken up, and probably will not be, till certain questions respecting the estate of the late Mr. Freligh be settled.

All the original settlers east of the village, covering twenty square miles of the parish, were Baptists. They have always had a minister of their own denomination, called elder; and had the first house that had been built, it is believed, for prayer and preaching, between the river Richelieu and the Lake Memphramagog. Whatever may have been expected when Mr. Stewart settled in Frelighsburg from either the growth of the village or from the settlers east of it, both have been a disappointment.

During the first winter of Mr. Stewart's residence, divine service was held by him in a small school-house, about a mile down the river at Lagrange's mills. A little farther down, he took up his lodging for himself and man servant, in Mr. Hucks's house. Why he did not stay in the village is not material to know, but in the course of the season before the end of the year he purchased a small one story house in the village offered for sale, to which he removed. That house stands, for it is yet standing in the south extremity of the village, on a beautiful declivity, facing the church that was rising into a state of completion on the opposite side. As the people were all new settlers, and of course glad at the prospect of having a church to go to, especially those of them that came from older settlements, where they were accustomed to enjoy religious privileges, they were soon persuaded to adopt measures for the erection of an edifice that would supersede the necessity and unseemliness of meeting to celebrate the worship of God in a small school-house; and hence the origin of Trinity Church. In the course of his first winter in the place, Mr. Stewart had the satisfaction of seeing preparations going on, in getting out materials for the building. Appli-