

"This monument is erected as a mark of filial affection to his memory by his six sons, Angus, Norman, John, James, Alexander, Donald."

A very remarkable document is the Pastoral Letter directed to his congregation a few days before his death, in which he urges them strongly, as he had done before, to look out for a successor to himself as he feels his health failing. Very plain language is used in the advice given with regard to finances, to the choice of a minister, to the manner of conducting their meetings, all shewing the good common sense, the fervent piety, the wish for their spiritual prosperity.

The next minister was the Rev. Jno. Mackenzie, M.A., a native of Fort Augustus, Scotland, who remained with them for thirty-seven years. He too was a loyal subject, as in the Papineau Rebellion, the men of Glengarry were called out, and Mr. Mackenzie was with his people at the front. The next minister was the Rev. Peter Watson, a native of Inverness, Scotland. He too was a faithful and eloquent pastor, succeeded by Rev. Alexander MacGillivray, D.D., their first Canadian born minister, 1877—1888. The present pastor, Rev. Arpad Govan, B.A., has served from 1888, to the present time, a period of thirty-one years. St. Andrew's has been very fortunate in its ministers; in a period of 132 years there have been only five ministers, an average of over twenty-six years for each. It is not likely that any other congregation can furnish a parallel.

To Bishop Macdonell we now turn. Many tributes have been paid, alike by Catholics and Protestants, the most remarkable perhaps being that by the Orangemen. Born in Inverness-shire in 1760, educated partly in Paris and also in Spain, he did noble work in Scotland, in Ireland, in Canada, and died in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1840 at the age of eighty. His was a long life full of strenuous work, first for the tenants ejected from their homes, obtaining employment for them in Glasgow, then forming them into a Highland regiment, the first Catholic one formed, remaining with them in Guernsey and Ireland eight years, next procuring land for them in Canada, with much trouble obtaining 160,000 acres of land, next for his church. On his arrival he found only two Roman Catholic clergymen in Upper Canada and only two wooden churches and one stone one. He travelled from one end of the province to the other, on foot, or on horseback, in canoe or rough waggon, without roads or bridges. In the war of 1812 he formed the Second Glengarry Fencible Regiment. Next he repaired to England twice, as he had on former occasions, this time to obtain help to build churches, and pay salaries; this with much delay and trouble he obtained. In his address to the Catholic and Protestant freeholders he says "I address my Protestant, as well as my Catholic friends, because I feel assured that through the long period of four and forty years intercourse with some of you, and two and thirty years with others, no man will say that in promoting your temporal interests I ever made any difference between Catholic and Protestant and indeed it would be both unjust and ungrateful in me if I did, for I found Protestants upon all occasions as ready to meet my wishes and second my efforts to promote the public good as the Catholics themselves, and it is with no small gratification that I here acknowledge having received from Orangemen unequivocal and substantial proofs of disinterested friendship and generosity of heart."

At the centenary of Glengarry in 1884 it was told of him that he had sometimes been called in to the dying beds of Protestants whose minister could not be procured. Many a fervent prayer in his own loved Gaelic he offered,