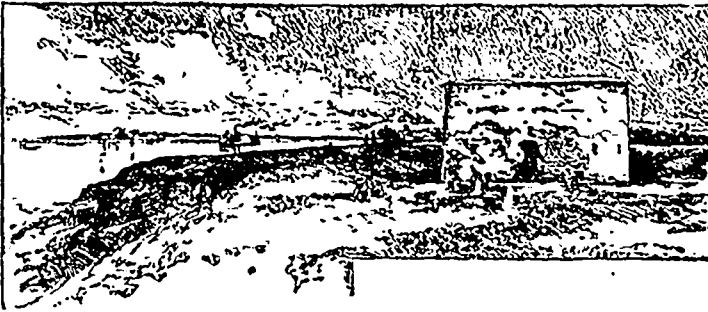




OLD FORT, MISSISAUGA, NIAGARA.

miles by the Lakes, he was married to Charlotte, the third daughter of the late John Johnston, Esq. As this marriage was somewhat of a romantic nature, we gladly give some account of it here. The loneliness of a life such as that lived by Mr. McMurray in those early days and in such a place as Sault Ste. Marie, can scarcely be imagined. There was a village on each side of the river, the inhabitants of which consisted mainly of French, Indians and "half-breeds." On his own side of the river there was, according to his own account, "only one person with whom he could hold conversation," and that was the gentleman in charge of the Hudson Bay post, and even in his case his wife was a "half-breed" and his children spoke French and Indian. On the other side of the river, however, was a larger village (population about 200) where there was a trading post under the management of John Johnston, Esq. Though loyal to the British flag, this gentleman found himself, by the settlement of the boundary question between Canada and the United States, obliged to transact business in a foreign country. His wife was an Indian woman named Ozah-gush-o-gah and they had eight children, four sons and four daughters. Charlotte, the third daughter, was very useful to the young missionary as his "interpreter," and he offered her a permanent position in that respect as his wife. She was known as O-ge-bu-ne-qua, the "Wild Rose," and as the lovely maiden of the Sault. Mrs. Jameson has described her as rather above the average height and of "indescribable grace and undulation of movement, speaking the perfection of form." Her features, though distinctly Indian, were softened and refined, her dark eyes having a fawn-like shyness in their glance. Her manner, though timid, was quite free from embarrassment or restraint. She spoke English well, but with a slight foreign intonation, which was interesting.

As the wife of a missionary to the Indians she was invaluable, interpreting prayers and sermons and leading and teaching singing; and in after years, when her husband was called to more civilized fields of labor, she proved herself quite equal to the occasion, performing her duties, both in the parish and in the home, with grace and dignity.

In 1838 Mr. McMurray retired from his mission, having in the five years he was there baptized 160 Indians, and admitted 40 members to a participation in the Holy Communion. In 1840 he succeeded the Rev. John Miller, as Rector of Ancaster and Dundas, where he remained till 1857, when he was appointed Rector of Niagara. Here he and his interesting and truly noble wife labored side by side for twenty years, and then she was called away. On a

beautiful monument in St. Mark's Church there is recorded the simple announcement, "Charlotte Johnston McMurray died 17th of January, 1878, aged 71."

In February, 1867, Dr. McMurray was appointed Rural Dean of Lincoln and Welland, and on the setting apart of the Diocese of Niagara he was appointed Archdeacon of that diocese by the late Dr. Fuller, Bishop of Niagara. During his ministerial life, the Archdeacon has filled three most important missions for the benefit of the Church, appointed by the late Bishop Strachan. In 1853, at the solicitation of several of the bishops of the Church in the United States, moved by the necessitous condition of "our infant college," he was delegated to ask assistance in the United States for the University of Trinity College. He was received there in the most cordial manner, a liberal response was made to his applications, which was most opportune and beneficial to the university at that particular juncture. Whilst prosecuting his mission, which occupied nearly a year, Trinity College, Hartford, conferred on him the degree of M. A., and Columbia College, New York, that of D. D. In addition, a beautiful and costly stained glass window was erected by his many friends, in his church at Dundas, to commemorate, as the donors stated, his visit to the Church in the United States.

In 1854 Dr. McMurray was selected by Bishop Strachan to proceed to Quebec, to watch the Clergy Reserve Bill, and he used his influence with politicians in such a way that the Church in Upper Canada has in its possession a large Fund known as the Commutation Fund, which has proved, and will continue to prove, a great benefit to the various dioceses in Upper Canada, which now participate in it, if carefully and judiciously invested. On Dr. McMurray's return to Toronto, after nine months' distinction as a Lobby member of Parliament, Trinity College conferred on him the degree of D. C. L., and appointed him member of the Council. He was also presented by the clergy who derived benefit from his exertions, with a handsome service of solid silver plate.

In 1864 Dr. McMurray was again selected by Bishop Strachan and the Council of Trinity Col-