

Church. Its members were the first who raised the standard of the protesting Church of Scotland in the colonies, and they have continued to grasp it with an unflinching hand. They erected, at great expense, years ago, an excellent and commodious place of worship, with lecture room, Bible-class rooms, and accommodation for week-day schools. The Free Church at home has supplied them from time to time, with faithful ministers, in the character of deputies, who have remained for periods of from three to six months each.—With all the inconveniences inseparable from frequent change of ministers, the congregation has never lost a member by desertion; and it is at present in as flourishing a state as since its first opening in May, 1815. Its staff of elders and deacons comprises a band of faithful men, characterised by sound judgment, elevated piety, and active habits. The number of members exceeds 200. An addition of twelve was made at the communion on the 24th September last; and I have not the least doubt that were a talented and laborious pastor settled permanently amongst them, the increase would be rapid. It is not however, to mere numbers that the office-bearers look. They prize a godly discipline; and, in carrying out this principle, they have set an example which all churches would do well to imitate. I found no: the smallest difficulty with them on this head. Our views accorded well; and I was not conscious of any difference in the practical carrying out of these views in the congregation of Knox's Church, Toronto, or of Cote Street, Montreal.

The deputy who had laboured last among them was the Rev. James Lewis, of Leith, one of the most talented and eloquent ministers of the Free Church. The effects of his preaching and of his visits were very visible in the state of the congregation. My prayer has long been that God would put it into the heart of some such godly minister to come over and help us, not in the way of occasional and limited residence, but as a fixed pastor "to take part with us in this ministry." It is to my mind one of the most perplexing mysteries in human character, and in the movements of churches, that the finest of all fields for evangelistic and mission effort on the face of the earth, should have so long escaped the notice of men and of churches, who stand first unquestionably in apostolic zeal. In the city of Montreal, Satan has pre-eminently his seat. The whole province is unquestionably one of the finest of the *preserves* of the man of sin. Every thing in the political department is working into his hands; and the Churches of the Reformation seem respectfully quiescent.

Four out of eight Sabbaths were devoted to Montreal—one of these the communion Sabbath. On these seasons I took back with singular pleasure—they were refreshing and gladdening. In the meetings of the Sabbath School and of the Bible-classes, I saw the germ of growing prosperity to the congregation. In the services at the wharf too, and on board the *Erromanga* and *Montreal*; in the visit to the "Pointe-aux-trembles;" in the weekly prayer-meetings and lecture, and in other occasional exercises, a deputy to this place sees at once the freshening field of his labours and the extent of influence which they command.

In the operations of the "French Canadian Missionary Society," the members of Cote Street take a deep interest. The Society is catholic, and liberal in its basis; and since its commencement in 1839, its operations have been characterised by energetic harmony. A day devoted to the Institution for boarding and educating young *habitans* of both sexes, was, to my friends and me, very delightful. The place is about eight miles below the city—beautifully situated on the banks of the river—a large brick erection, capable of accommodating upwards of one hundred pupils; and an hundred acres of the finest land attached. With Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, with the teachers of the different departments, and our ex-

cellent friend, Mr. John Black, who occupies a most important department in the Society, we had much agreeable intercourse. The examinations were conducted both in English and French, and we left the Institute with a deep impression of its value, and of the paramount duty of Protestant ministers and members looking specially after it. The superintendent of the farm, Mr. Symington, from Johnston, near Paisley, soon hailed me as an old acquaintance. He has already introduced Scotch improvements in the system of agriculture. A well-written appeal which he drew up, soon brought from Mr. Playfair, Glasgow, and other friends, an ample supply of implements of the best kind. The stouter boys, with one or two of their teachers, were busy making a drain round the premises, and we felt as if translated to the Lane Manual-labour College at Cincinnati.

While at Montreal, it was proposed that a missionary visit should be paid to Vankleek Hill and Lochiel, in Glengary. Four days of the first part of a week were devoted to this, and our valued friend, Mr. James R. Orr, lately returned from Jamaica with renovated health, accompanied me. We sailed up the Ottawa in the regular steamer, 60 or 70 miles—and a magnificent scene it is—as far as St. Andrews, where we landed, and travelled by car to Lachute, (or *Jerusalem*, as the new Popish nomenclature calls it,) where our worthy brother, the Rev. Thomas Henry, is settled. It is quite a rural district, Scottish in its aspect, and most of its inhabitants Scottish. On the evening of the day on which we left the city, we had sermon and address in Mr. Henry's church, and to a respectable congregation of his people. On all such occasions, it is the best plan to declare to the people, first, the simple truths of the glorious gospel, and having done so, to exhort them in a separate address on their special duties as church members, with appeals to our distinctive principles. This last is not in every case necessary, but in no case should the direct preaching of the gospel to perishing sinners be neglected. Visits of this nature tend to strengthen the hands of the minister, while they cheer and encourage his people.

At St. Andrew's we observed, rising near the Roman Catholic Chapel, a large building, which we learned was intended as a Popish College or Seminary; one of many such erections all over Lower Canada. They are all more or less under the influence of the Jesuits, and exert a power of no slight kind, in strengthening the hold which the Papacy has over the minds of the people.

Next day we crossed the Ottawa, and after a journey of some 30 or 40 miles in all, reached Vankleekhill, a place which brings many pleasing associations with it. It is a village in the west of the township of West Hawkesbury, eight miles south from the Ottawa river, containing about 300 inhabitants, many of them originally of German or Dutch extraction. In the village there is a steam grist mill, several factories, and not a few symptoms of progressive advancement. The Presbyterians here and in the neighbourhood generally adhere to us, and we had a good attendance at Church in the afternoon, of persons not only from the village, but from the country round. We went in the evening to see the manse which had been built for Dr. Macgillivray, when he resided here, as deputy of the Free Church, and the people cherished the hope of his becoming their pastor. Although that able minister did not see it to be his duty, to remain with the congregation here or at Lochiel permanently, his residence and his labours among them were eminently useful, and of both a most grateful remembrance will long be cherished. It is proper also to state that in Canada, and the United States, Dr. Macgillivray, by his energetic appeals, collected £200, of which £80 have been appropriated to the erection of the church at Lochiel; £20 granted to Lancaster, and Dalhousie Mills congregations; the rest devoted to the purchase of a glebe, and the finishing the manse; the residue being reserved for building

a new church, which may become necessary. It is but justice to notice these valuable efforts of my worthy friend, at whose manse (to be) we called, surveying its comfortable, but tenantless apartments; admiring the deep grove within which it is embedded; marking out the precise spot for the "manse garden;" and thinking of Dr. Paterson, and the fascinating pages of his enchanting book.

Lochiel is eight miles south-west of Vankleekhill, and at twelve o'clock next day we found ourselves there: surrounded by seven hundred brawny Highlanders, assembled within the ring stone walls of their large and handsome erection, and listening for three hours to the message of salvation; in the delivery of which I was most thankfully aided by the valuable Celtic appendages of our faithful catechist and missionary, Mr. Alexander Cameron, and the Rev. Daniel Clark, of Indian Lands, a godly man of primitive simplicity, who, with piety and prudence, combined with some good measure of Highland tact, has for years held up singlehanded the banner of truth, and borne the brunt of many a residuary onset. He had come to meet us upwards of twenty miles.

It was a very small part of Glengary I had it in my power to visit. There are in all four large and populous townships, besides the Indian reserve, on which Mr. Clark is located. The district teems with Highlanders, the descendants of those worthy men, who, seventy years ago, fought the battles of loyalty on the American soil. I am sorry to say, that here, as in other instances, mistaken apprehensions as to the "church of our fathers," have tended to retain many within a *once* glorious church, on whose mouldering walls "*ichabod*" is now inscribed. Unquestionably, had a Mactavish or a McLeod settled among them at, or soon after the disruption, the whole land would have been ours. As it is, while residuaryism, in some of its most revolting forms, retains too many worldly minded adherents, we are surrounded wherever we go with warm-hearted friends, and our prospects, had we only faithful Gaelic ministers, would be amply realised in large and flourishing congregations. It was here that my young relation, Mr. W. C. Burns, now in China, had many of his most delightful tokens of success. A considerable number of the Gaelic ministers, from the Free Church of Scotland, also visited this district, and their labours, with those of Dr. Macgillivray, have left the best effects. This last summer, Mr. Alexander Cameron, student in Theology, has laboured successfully as a Gaelic missionary in Vankleekhill and Lochiel, and on his return to college a few weeks ago, Mr. John Ross, lately licensed by the Presbytery of Toronto, has agreed to give his valuable services during the winter. My visit to these places brought me into acquaintance with many of our friends of whom I had often heard, such as Mr. Cantanach, Mr. Neil Stewart, Mr. Buchanan, and others, for whom I pray that the blessing of the Most High may rest in rich abundance on them and on their families.

On our return next day, we again crossed the Ottawa, at St. Andrews; and after a very weary journey of many miles, reached St. Eustache, a place well known in the annals of the late rebellion in Lower Canada. The marks of the balls on the doors and window shutters of some of the houses, were pointed out to us as melancholy memorials of fearful events. The Popish church, which had been burnt to the ground, with many miserable beings who had taken refuge within its walls, has been rebuilt, and its double towers or spires, with their tin roofs, catch the eye at a considerable distance. Here, and at St. Theresa, we were in the midst of the settlements of the old *habitans*, and we could not but mark the contrast betwixt the husbandry to which we had been accustomed, and that of these poor people, whose situation seems to be very little changed from that of their ancestors two centuries ago. The state of the roads and the agriculture, indicated that we were not in the midst of British settlers. The influence of Popery, even on the external