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"And this Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come."-ST. MATTHEW XXiv, 14.

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HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

NO. 8.—THE FIRST BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

S far back as the year 1535, the renowned yoyager, Jacques Cartier, made important discoveries in the territory now known as Canada. He sailed into what he called "a goodly great gulf, full of islands, pass-

ages and entrances, towards what wind soever you please to bend," and, it being the festival of ST. LAWRENCE, he called it after that name, by which it and the noble river which flows into it has ever since been known. He made his way up to Stadacona, now Quebec, where he met a numerous tribe of Indians, whose chief was Donnacona, "the Lord of Canada." With laudable perseverance he still pushed his way westward on the river until, on the third of October, 1535, he reached the Indian village of Hochelaga, a mere collection of cabins, surrounded by palisades and fields of Indian corn. Here dwelt fully a thousand natives, who received the boll navigator



First Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada. Born, 1803; died, 1803.

with a cordial welcome and every demonstration of joy. Cartier called it Mount Royal, and hence its name, Montreal.

In 1608 the celebrated Champlain laid the foundation of the present City of Quebec, and in 1640 a few houses were built on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga, and formed the commencement of the City of Montreal, and from that time as a trading post it continued to increase. In 1720 the population is stated at 3,000. Then Anglican service in Montreal was held in a church which formerly belonged to the Jesuits' College, on December the 20th, 1789. This church was burned in 1803, at which time the City of Montreal presented somewhat the appearance indicated in the accompanying illustration. In 1805, the foundation stone of a new building was laid, and a substantial church afterwards built, to which was given the name of Christ Church. At this time the Diocese of Quebec had been formed and

followed the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe, in 1759, and in 1760, Montreal was taken possession of by the British troops, but its former occupants, the French, were treated with a liberality not usually granted to the vanquished. All their religious property and institutions, their language and laws were respected to a greater extent than was wise, and the consequence is that now the power of the French Roman Catholics is so great as to cause uneasiness among thoughtful people, and indeed anxiety as to what will be "in

the end thereof." After this conquest. however, in 1760, Montreal ceased to be wholly French and Roman Catholic, Numbers of British soldiers and others. attracted by hopes of commercial advantage, settled within her borders. Many of these were churchmen, who, applying to the mother country for clergymen of their own persuasion, managed to procure three, one for Quebec, one for Montreal. and one for Three Rivers. The Rev. Mr. Delisle, a native of Switzerland, was the first Church of England clergyman who settled in Montreal. At that time the only bishop in the whole of North America was the Bishop of Nova Scotia. The first