

the average of those held when I have been at home being over 30. I discontinued them for a month this spring. I try to make them interesting and attractive, by earnest exhortations, and by reading accounts of the progress of the Gospel among the French, and all parts of the world. In the Primary School there has been an increase of scholars. I held an examination nearly a month ago, and was well satisfied with the progress made.

The Rev. N. V. Fenn has been appointed Principal of the College at Sabrevois, and will, D. V., commence his labours in August.

THE MISSION OF CALDWELL AND CHRISTIE MANORS.

The Hon. and Rev. C. J. Stewart (afterwards Bishop of Quebec,) came from England to Canada in 1807, as a missionary under the direction of the S. P. G. in F. Parts, and selected his missionary field at St. Armand, C. E., where, in a few years he succeeded in the erection of two churches 12 miles apart, one at Freligsburgh, and one near Philipsburgh. During this period he extended his ministerial labours to several adjacent places, among others, in the years 1809, 1811, 1813, and 1815, he visited, preached, and baptized many children in the Seigniories of Foucault, then called *Caldwell Manor*, and Noyan, then called *Christie Manor*.

Although but very few of the inhabitants knew anything of the character or peculiar claims of the Church of England, (as a Christian community, or as a branch of the Apostolic Church of Christ,) yet the devotedness and zeal of the missionary for the spiritual interests of the people, won their respect, confidence and love; and whenever he visited them, his ministrations were numerous attended. The settlers on these Seigniories bordering on the State of Vermont, were mostly immigrants from the United States, many of them descended from the Dutch families on the banks of the Hudson, whose loyalty to the British Government induced them to emigrate to this Province during, or soon after the close of the American Revolution; and their descendants still constitute a strong portion of the population. A few families of English, Scotch, and Irish origin, were scattered among the early settlers. As the Episcopal Church was at this time comparatively but little known in the northern portion of the United States, the religious sympathies of these people, though not strongly marked, were mostly from early associations, in favour of the Presbyterian form of worship and Church Government. Itinerant preachers from the Northern Methodist Conference in the United States, crossed the line into Canada, and for several years made some slight but not very successful efforts to gain the people to their views of religious truth.

Before the year 1809, only two Episcopal Clergymen had been seen in these Seigniories, and these, under circumstances not calculated to give the most favourable impressions of the Church of England, as a true and important branch of the Apostolic Church of Christ, to those not otherwise acquainted with her claims. One of those was a Rev. Mr. Nichols, an English gentleman, a graduate of one of the English uni-