

Our Mission News.

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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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THE SECOND CANADIAN DIOCESE, QUEBEC.

THE growth of the Anglican Episcopate in this country is interesting, especially viewed at this time when the Dominion seems to have commenced a new era of its existence, and begins to look forward to more speedy development both in Church and

State, in the years yet to come. To run one's eye over the map of Canada as we understand the term now, that is to say over the whole of British North America and Newfoundland, and to reflect that one hundred years ago, and for seven years afterwards, this vast territory was all one diocese known as that of Nova Scotia, seems almost incredible. Yet, the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, Dr. Charles Inglis,* was, in point of fact, Bishop of this whole Dominion, with Newfoundland and Bermuda. The Province of Quebec, as Canada was called in early days, was peopled by the French Jacques Cartier was the first to make any extensive exploration of her shores, and was the first to push his way through the spot where now stands the city of Montreal. And this he did as early as the year

1535. On landing he met with Donnacona, an Indian chief, whose residence, was at Stadacona, a portion of the place now occupied by the city of Quebec, which was afterwards founded by Champlain in 1608, or one hundred and sixteen years after the discovery of America by Columbus. These early days were marked by frequent struggles between the French and the Iroquois Indians—struggles which continued till Canada fell by conquest into the hands of Great Britain in 1760,

consequent upon the brilliant achievement of Wolfe in capturing Quebec at the cost of his own life, bringing with it, as well, the fall of Montcalm, his equally heroic opponent.

To visit the city of Quebec, built high upon its rocky pedestal, to look down upon the scene of Wolfe's memorable journey past his enemies in the night, to see the place where he fell, in the very arms of victory, is always full of interest. But immediately a change took place, as the British

became the rulers of the land. It is enough to read over simply the names of the Governors of Quebec to see how complete was the change. The first names are all French, but they suddenly give way to names of undoubted Anglican sound.

After the American Revolution, the population of Canada or Quebec, which consisted of French Roman Catholics, a few perishing Indians, and some disbanded English soldiers and camp followers, became largely augmented by a population of an entirely different stamp. Loyalists who could no longer dwell within the American Republic, came with sad hearts to build up for themselves new homes in the more rugged regions of Nova Scotia and Quebec. But they brought with them their religion, and their religion demanded an



RT. REV. GEORGE JEHOSEPHAT MOUNTAIN, D.D., D.C.L.

Third Bishop of Quebec.

Anglican Bishop. This boon was granted in 1787, when Dr. Charles Inglis was made Bishop of Nova Scotia; but such an immense territory was far beyond the strength of one man, and accordingly in 1793 Quebec was set apart as the second Diocese in the British possessions in America.

Here was work for any one man to undertake, yet the man was found in Dr. Jacob Mountain, the first Bishop of Quebec. Born and educated in England, he came with his wife and four children and various other relations, thirteen Mountains in

* See the August number of OUR MISSION NEWS.