

missionary. That gentleman, it appears, discouraged their design, and recommended them to the care of the church, as being better able at the time, to provide for their spiritual necessities. This drew forth a vote of thanks to Mr. Muhlinburgh from the corresponding committee at Halifax, and a request that he would endeavour to obtain a deacon or schoolmaster, qualified, as expressed in his letter, to assist Mr. Bryzelius, in the German mission. In reference to these dissensions, the committee in March, 1770, earnestly recommended to their missionaries the "continuance of the utmost temper and moderation under the proceedings both of the Calvinists and Lutherans, and that no declaration or measure should be at any time used to disturb or prevent them in the full exercise of their religious principles and mode of divine worship."

In 1773, Mr. DelaRoche prevailed on the people in his mission to build a school-house for the French, and to contribute to the support of the schoolmaster. Having turned his attention to the study of the German, he was in 1775 enabled to officiate in three different languages. At Easter this year, the number of his communicants were as follows: Germans, 120—French, 50—English, 30.*

He was a zealous hard-working clergyman, and his situation was rendered trying in the extreme by the many vexatious jealousies that existed in the congregations under his care, arising from the difference of language and opinion. During the period of the American war, he was frequently reduced to great extremities by the scarcity of provisions, and the very small assistance he received from the people. While resident at Lunenburg, he published several excellent sermons,† and a commentary on the

* Report 1774.

† The Gospel of Christ preached to the Poor, by Peter DelaRoche, missionary. "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out." 2nd edition, printed at Halifax, 1787.