

of the congregation, so I stood in a large yard. The wind kept off the rain while I was preaching. As soon as I ended it began." *

Wesley had been at Ballingrane in 1756, two years before; this was his second visit to the settlement. Seven times afterwards he records his visits, but they were made after the little band had sailed from Limerick in that memorable voyage in 1760. Wesley, it should be remembered, could preach in German, and he had a warm place in his heart for the people of the Fatherland. We have time only to refer to Thomas Walsh, the learned Irishman of Limerick, and Philip Guier, the burgomaster, teacher and preacher—the leader of the infant Church among the Germans—a man whose name is inseparably connected with Embury and Heck, and the others who brought Methodism to this continent. Philip Guier died in Ireland, but we have his descendants holding prominent places in our Canadian Methodism. One of them is Principal of Wesley College, Winnipeg.

Methodism was first introduced among the Palatines about 1749, by one of Wesley's itinerants. Three years later Philip Guier was appointed a local preacher, and in 1758, at the Limerick Conference, Philip Embury, of Ballingrane, and William Thompson, from near Enniskillen, were received on trial. Embury, then thirty years of age, was placed on the reserve list, that he might look after the Palatines, and William Thompson went into active work, and in 1791 was chosen the first President of the British Conference. He "had perhaps," says the Rev. Wm. Crook, "more to do with moulding the ecclesiastical framework of Methodism than any other man that could be named."

* Wesley's Journal, II., p. 429.

We pass now to America. On the 10th of August, 1760, a boat landed in New York with a load of settlers. They had come from Limerick to seek homes in America. Among the number were Philip Embury and his wife, Margaret Switzer; two of Embury's brothers with their families; Peter Switzer, brother of Mrs. Embury; Paul Heck and Barbara, Valentine Tetler (or Detlor), Philip Morgan, and a family of Dulmages. This company, with the exception of Philip Embury, who died in New York State in 1773, and probably also Philip Morgan, all, twenty-four years later, found homes in Upper Canada. In 1765 others came out, relatives and friends, and thus increased the number of Irish Palatine Methodists.

Why did they come? The explanation generally given was that the rents were raised at home. Perhaps I may add something that is suggestive, and that I came across only lately. John Dulmage, in his evidence before the British Commissioners, investigating claims for compensation in connection with the Revolutionary War, stated that he came to New York in 1756. This John Dulmage was married to a sister of Paul Heck, and Philip Embury and Barbara Heck were cousins. It may have been that he urged them to come; we know that it was largely through the reports of early German Palatines in Pennsylvania that the great stream of settlers was kept flowing into that State for fifty years.

I shall not dwell at any great length on their sojourn in New York City. In Ireland the Palatines appear to have maintained a more or less close connection with the Established Church. The Episcopalian church at Rathkeale was their religious headquarters, and the little chapels at Court Matrix and Ballingrane were