

emigrants, nearly the whole of a parish in the north of Scotland, who emigrated with their priest and nineteen cabin passengers, together with five hundred and twenty steerage passengers to better their case up to Cataragui."

Cataragui was the ancient name for Kingston; there, however, they did not go, but what is now known as St. Raphael's parish, some miles north of Lancaster. Here they fell to work, in spite of numerous hardships, to construct their houses, and also to build the pioneer church, called the "Blue Chapel." Of course church and parish were dedicated to their archangel guardian. In the year 1802 another very large party of emigrants arrived from Glengarry, Inverness-shire, who, settling near the earlier comers, gave the name of their glen to the whole district. During the Winter of 1803 the good priest of St. Raphael's fell ill far away from any comfort or from medical aid to soothe or to assuage his malady; he was deprived, too, of the services of a brother priest to administer the consolation of religion. His people rallied round him, and the strongest men came forward; they constructed a *leubath ghulain* and carried him upon it through the forest paths and over the snow mountains to Williamstown. Hence, when the ice broke up, he was taken in a canoe down Riviere-aux-Raisins to the mission at Lachine, where he died on the 10th of May, 1803. He was succeeded in St. Raphael's by a Father Fitzsimmons.

The chronicle of the emigrants in 1802 introduces one of the grandest figures in Canadian history—the Rev. Alexander (Allastair) MacDonald, or MacDonnell, later the first Bishop of Upper Canada. He was of the House of Glengarry, a branch of the clan Donald now generally recognized as inheriting the chieftainship of the whole clan. For services rendered to the house of Stuart they were rewarded by Charles II. with a peerage under the title of Lord MacDonnell and Arross. The Rev. Alexander MacDonald was born at Innishalaggan 1760, and studied at Valladolid.

About the year 1790 trade between the River Clyde and the North American colonies had been greatly injured by the proclamation of peace and the independence of those colonies, and the merchants of Glasgow and Greenock turned their attention to the importation and manufacture of cotton. This branch of industry grew rapidly, and in 1793 over eighty thousand people were employed in it. The great demand for