

eighteen counties of the Province, and therefore give an unbiased opinion.

Just twenty years after the reception of its name Cumberland received Methodism. This came to its centre, then Chignecto, six years after called Amherst. It was a strange providence, over-ruling the wrath and errors of man for the advancement of Christ's kingdom that prepared the way for the introduction of Methodism in this Province.

The expulsion of the French, who would not take the oath of allegiance in 1775, led to a proclamation, and invitation to the other Colonies of Britain in America, as well as to England, to send people to fill the vacancies occasioned by their departure. A response came, first from New England, in 1760, when a large number arrived. A few years after emigrants came from Old England. Among them, between the years 1772 and 1775, a goodly number were Methodists from Yorkshire, the most Methodistic shire in England. Nearly one-fourth of the whole membership in the United Kingdom were then there. Here are the names of some of the families arriving, chiefly in 1775:—Wells, Dixon, Black, Trueman, Oxley, Donkin, Dobson, Weldon, Fawcett, Chapman and Keilor. Some of these brought with them the essential elements of Methodism, not in their luggage, but in their hearts. They found in the new country not a sound or sign of a Methodist or any other religion, except an English Church, with the Rev. John Eagleson as Pastor. But they soon had religious services after the Methodistic pattern. Kitchens were consecrated as places of prayer, and the Master was just as sure to be there "in the midst" when they