

on there were undoubtedly, services held by Church of England clergymen in 1759, after the capitulation of Quebec.

Rev. Dr. Delisle, a Church of England clergyman, began ministrations in Montreal to an organized congregation in 1776, the services being held in the Church of the Récollets for twenty years. The Récollet Church in the Quebec city was also used by the Church of England as the place of holding their first Episcopal Conference in 1789.

The first Church edifice in connection with the Church of England in old Canada (now Ontario and Quebec) was built by the British Government for the Mohawks on Grand River (Ontario) in 1785. There was a building in Sorel, that, after being a marine store, was fitted up for a Church in 1784. Rev. Dr. Doty, Rector of Sorel, wrote in his diary under date of Christmas 1785, "completed the first Protestant Church built in Canada, and opened it for divine service." This was a house which he had purchased after giving up the marine store. He meant, therefore, that he had completed the transformation of a dwelling house into a church. Whether the word "built" meant that the repairs of this dwelling house were so substantial as, practically, to result in a new structure or was used inadvertently instead of "altered," there can be no doubt that the Mohawk Church, not only ante-

dated the Sorel building by a month or so, but was really from foundation to topmost turret a distinctive Church edifice. It had a steeple and a bell and crimson furniture for the pulpit and a service of silver plate for communion purposes, the latter presented to the Mohawks in 1712 by Queen Anne and still preserved. Rev. Dr. Stuart who visited the Mohawks in 1788 says "the Psalmody was accompanied by the organ."

If by the word Church edifice is meant a fully equipped place of worship then the Mohawk Church is the earliest Anglican edifice in old Canada. If by the word Church is meant any place where a Congregation worships then the marine store in Sorel is the first of which there is record in connection with the Church of England, in old Canada.

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Ottawa, Ont.  
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GENERAL WOLFE'S ANCESTORS.—(96, vol. I, p. 221.)—Captain Wolfe,— of which mention is made in the *History of Limerick*, by Farrar, (not by Watson as put down in the query, Watson was merely the publisher)— married, and changed his religion ; to which his brother the friar fell a martyr, exhibiting on the scaffold, it is related, far more intrepidity than many of his fellow sufferers of military ranks. Ireton, however, finally pardoned several of those originally