

was in his ninety-third year. In 1817 there "was no barrier to Union, between Seceders and ministers of the Church of Scotland, arising from differences of opinion, regarding the connection between Church and State, in so far as money for the support of the Church was concerned. For all were at that time waiting to receive, and indeed afterwards applied for a share in the funds appropriated by Government for religious purposes" (Rev. Dr. Gregg). I was informed by the late Dr. Paterson of New Glasgow that they purposed seeking incorporation with the National Church, but that the ministers who had come from the Secession, and who formed the great majority (though it was otherwise with their flocks) were dissuaded from this step by their brethren at home. New immigrants from the Highlands were anxious to obtain ministers from the Church of Scotland, and Dr. McGregor made application to eminent parish clergymen in Scotland for such men to be sent out. The Glasgow Society for providing Ministers from the Church of Scotland for British North America was formed in 1825, but the rise of the voluntary controversy and other causes led to the formation of a separate Synod of the Church of Scotland in 1833. This deplorable schism did much injury to the cause of religion, and was a great hindrance to the progress of the Church. In a few years, proposals for reunion were set on foot, but the Disruption of 1843 led to a fresh schism. The congregations with which my father was connected remained in the Union, though those of their number who were from Scotland had been for the most part members of the National Church. He mentions in one of his letters that five of his elders were Kirkmen. After praying in church for "the lands of our fathers, Great Britain and Ireland," he frequently prayed for "our National