

It is worthy of note that the union was effected three years before that which gave to Scotland the United Secession.

Meanwhile in Canada proper, Presbyterianism was growing. That of Nova Scotia had originated in the Secession Church, which has ever had the strongest representation in the Lower Provinces; but the Presbyterianism of Canada was at first an offshoot directly from the Church of Scotland. We find in addition to the Quebec ministers already mentioned, the Rev. John Bethune, first in Montreal in 1780, and afterwards in Glengarry. St. Gabriel's Church still standing, and which we trust may be permitted to remain as a Presbyterian monument, was built in 1792, being the first edifice for Presbyterian worship erected in the colony. In 1803 the first Presbytery of Montreal, in connection with the Church of Scotland held its sittings. But in the meanwhile laborers had come into the west from many Churches, the Dutch Reformed and American Presbyterian, the Irish Synod of Ulster (now the Irish Presbyterian Church), and the Scottish Secession and Relief Churches. In 1818 these scattered missionaries united to form the Presbytery of the Canadas, sinking all differences and holding by the standards of British Presbyterianism.

Several Ministers of the Church of Scotland now appeared in the Lower Provinces; and in 1825, when the Glasgow Colonial Society, in connection with which the late venerable Dr. Burns rendered such signal service, began its labors, large accessions were made to the ranks of the representatives of the parent Church in both colonies. New Brunswick also developed Churches of its own, answering to the two in existence in Nova Scotia. A good deal of unhappy strife hindered the progress of the truth in the Lower Provinces.

In 1831, the Presbytery in connection with the Church of Scotland, developed into the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and at a later period a similar body was formed in Nova Scotia. The year following, however, (1832), the heterogeneous Presbytery of the Canadas acquired sufficient strength to call itself the United Synod of Upper Canada. For eight years longer it maintained an independent existence, and then, in 1840, merged in the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland. Thus united and strengthened, the Church determined to carry on its own work of education, and in 1842, founded Queen's College, Kingston.

Meanwhile another Church had made its appearance. Several ministers of the United Secession of Scotland, who had come out as early as the year of the formation of the United Synod of Upper Canada, did not fall in either with that Synod or with the body representing the Church of Scotland in which it merged. In 1834 these ministers (nine in number) formed the Missionary Presbytery of the Canadas. We have thus in existence in what is now the Dominion, prior to the disruption, five Presbyterian Bodies, not to speak of the representatives of the Reformed Presbyterian and American Presbyterian Churches. These were the three Churches of Secession origin, known as the Presbyterian Churches of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Missionary Presbytery of the Canadas, and the two Churches in connection with the Church of Scotland in Canada and in the Maritime Provinces.

The year of the disruption in Canada was 1844. A Free Church at once appeared in Nova Scotia, and at the same time, the Presbyterian Church of Canada took six out of the seven students of Queen's College, and founded Knox College, Toronto. In the same year the Missionary Presby-