



CITY OF BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

in the prosecution of his work was indeed in "journeyings often." There is an account of his travelling, at a tremendous expense, to the shores of Lake Erie and westward, chiefly in canoes manned by voyageurs. The country, it is true, was but thinly settled, but forty-six years was a long time for a diocese as large as Quebec was at that time to remain without sub-division.

1816.—During this time Bishop Inglis died and was succeeded in 1816 by Dr. R. Stanser, whose episcopate of Nova Scotia, through ill health, was almost entirely spent in England.

1825.—In 1825, however, after an episcopate of nine years, he resigned, and Rev. John Inglis, son of the first Colonial Bishop, took his place.

1826.—In the very next year the venerable Bishop of Quebec, after having served his vast and rigorous diocese for the long period of thirty-three years, was called to his rest, and the Hon. and Rev. Charles James Stewart, a man of high birth, who had consecrated his life and private means to hard colonial and missionary work, was appointed, somewhat late in life, to take up his work, which he carried on with as faithful energy as his declining years would allow, for a period of ten years. The work of Bishop Stewart as a missionary priest and bishop is one of which any Christian country might be justly proud. There are clergymen living to-day who remember him with feelings of warmest affection.

1837.—In 1837, however, he died and Rt. Rev. George Jacob Mountain, son of the first Bishop Mountain, having already been consecrated co-adjutor bishop in 1836, succeeded him in his office. At this time emigration had swept westward with great rapidity until it was found that "Upper Canada" (now Ontario) was destined to be the strongest part of the colony. As early as 1781, the Rev. John Stuart, one of the loyalist refugees from the United States, arrived in Upper Canada and settled at Cataragui (now Kingston) in 1783,

or four years before this country was even the Diocese of Nova Scotia. On the last day of the last century (1799), there arrived at Kingston, fresh from Aberdeen, a young man of Scotch accent, 21 years of age, to take charge of a college that was to be established there. His name was John Strachan. As the college was not established as anticipated he, though a Presbyterian, studied for admission to Holy Orders in the Church of England and was ordained. In 1803 he moved to Cornwall and opened his school there, which afterwards became famous. In connection with this he was also Rector of Cornwall. Besides Kingston and

Cornwall, other towns and settlements were rapidly being formed. Notably among these was York, now Toronto. Of this place, then a small wooden town of about 1,400 inhabitants, the Rector of Cornwall, newly made a Doctor of Divinity by his own University (Aberdeen), was made rector in 1812. Here he continued his labors as rector, politician and schoolmaster for several years with great success, and in 1825 the whole of Upper Canada was set off as an Archdeaconry with Dr. Strachan as Archdeacon—at that time the whole region being in the Diocese of Quebec.

1839.—One of the first things that Bishop G. J. Mountain, the third Bishop of Quebec, did, on attaining his episcopate, was to bring all influence possible to bear upon the Home Government to set off Upper Canada as a separate diocese, and in this he received the powerful assistance of the Archdeacon of York. The happy event was consummated in 1839 when Dr. Strachan was appointed bishop. Then began his extraordinary labors and hard battles for the establishment, endowment and equipment of the Church of England in Upper Canada, and much of its present wealth and prestige is due to his wise forethought and steady purpose. But our attention is now called from the west back again to the east, this time to the extreme east—the Island of Newfoundland, with a portion of Labrador and Bermuda. The history of this colony dates back to the year 1497, when it was discovered by Sebastian Cabot. We read very little of any missionary operations being carried on in it till the year 1702, when we find two clergymen working there. Others were added as the settlements increased until in 1827 (two years after it was set apart as an archdeaconry of the Diocese of Nova Scotia) when Bishop John Inglis the third Bishop of Nova Scotia visited it, there were found in the Archdeaconry 9 clergymen, 23 schoolmasters and 600 communicants. In 1839 this territory, having secured an endowment